NOV 22 1923

PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

Vol. XVII, No. 5 November, 1923

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Number and cost of industrial accidents
Wages and hours in the automobile tire industry
Final report of U. S. Coal Commission
Problem of a stable basis for wages in Germany
Mexican State laws on wages and hours
Twelfth National Safety Congress
Tenth annual meeting of the I. A. I. A. B. C.

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

VOL. XVII, NO. 5 WASHINGTON NOVEMBER, 1923

Estimated Annual Number and Cost of Industrial Accidents in the United States.

By CARL HOOKSTADT.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended annually upon accident prevention work in the United States, yet year after year industry takes its toll of thousands of deaths and millions of injuries. In view of the extensive safety activities which have been carried on by State departments, private safety organizations, insurance carriers and individual employers, it would seem that the number of accidents would show a constantly decreasing tendency. This, however, is not true. In general it may be said that the number of industrial accidents has varied directly with the volume of employment. Present indications point to an exceptionally large number of accidents for the year 1923—in some States more than have ever before been reported. That the increased safety activities have resulted in accident reduction would seem probable, but because of the absence of uniform and reliable statistics, particularly the lack of accident frequency and severity rates, the extent and nature of this reduction, if any, can only be surmised.

Effective prevention of accidents depends largely upon a knowledge of their causes, frequency, and nature. The factory inspector or safety engineer must know not only the relative hazard and danger points in industry but whether his work is bringing results and this can be obtained only by an accurate analysis of accident statistics. It is essential, therefore, that compensation commissions or accident prevention departments should make an analysis of their accidents by industry, cause, nature and extent of disability. They should know whether and what kind of accidents have been prevented and to what extent and in what industries. They should compute accurate frequency and severity rates, as without them it is impossible to evaluate the effectiveness of accident prevention work.

However, most of this information is unavailable at the present time. Many of the compensation commissions make no statistical analysis of accidents at all, while the value of the accident data published by other commissions is greatly impaired because of their incomparability and incompleteness. In some States the scope of the workmen's compensation and accident reporting laws is limited to so-called hazardous employments, excluding mercantile establishments, professional employments and clerical occupations. One-half of the States exempt the smaller employers, that is, those having less than a stipulated number of employees. All of the States except

New Jersey exclude agriculture and domestic service. In addition, many States exempt casual labor, employments not conducted for gain, and other minor employments. Six States and the District of Columbia have no workmen's compensation and accident reporting laws at all and consequently no accident statistics are available. Even in those States which have compensation laws the method of compiling accident statistics varies so much that in many cases the data published are not comparable and so can not be combined with the statistics of other States. Some States use as a unit the number of accidents which occurred during the year, some use the number reported during the year, and others use the number of cases closed or adjudicated during the year; also, some States present their data for the calendar year and others for the fiscal year.

Because of the lack of completeness in reporting accidents no one knows with any substantial degree of accuracy how many industrial accidents occur annually in the United States. No one even knows the number of industrial fatalities. Estimates as to the probable annual number of industrial deaths range from 12,500 to 35,000.[1] Because of the lack of reliable and complete accident statistics in the United States, if one desires a comprehensive and satisfactory view of the accident problem as a whole, it becomes necessary to make an estimate.

In the present article an attempt has been made to determine as accurately as is possible with the limited statistical data available the number and cost of industrial accidents in the United States under normal industrial conditions. Given certain factors, such as accident rates for one industry, the relative hazard between industries, and the number employed, fairly reliable results are obtainable. The fatality rates in coal mining have been accurately determined, while the relative hazard and the exposure are obtainable with a reasonable degree of accuracy. With this information available the first problem was to compute fatality rates for all industries by applying the relative hazard to the known rates for coal mines, and then to apply these rates to the exposures in each industry. This would give the number of industrial fatalities. In order to obtain the number of nonfatal accidents, both permanent and temporary, the standard accident-frequency distribution tables were applied to the number of fatal accidents. A more detailed description and explanation of the precise methods used is given on pages 6 to 9 of this article.

Table 1 shows the results obtained according to the methods outlined. This table shows the estimated annual number and cost of industrial accidents to employees in the United States under normal industrial conditions, by type of injury.

---

[1] The following estimates have been made by different persons at various times:

Dr. L. I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and chairman of the committee on public accident statistics of the National Safety Council, estimated that 12,500 industrial deaths occurred in the year 1922 (Report of the Committee on Public Accident Statistics, p. 12).

Dr. F. L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co., estimated that there were 25,000 industrial deaths and 700,000 nonfatal accidents causing over 4 weeks' disability during the year 1913 (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 157, p. 6).

The United States Commission on Industrial Relations states that there were 35,000 industrial deaths and 700,000 nonfatal accidents causing over 4 weeks' disability in 1915 (Final report of U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, p. 95).

Mr. F. S. Crum, assistant statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co., estimated that there were 23,000 industrial deaths in 1919 (quoted by S. J. Williams in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 304, p. 59).

Mr. Sidney J. Williams, secretary of the National Safety Council, in a paper read before the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, estimated the number of industrial accidents for the year 1919 as follows: 23,000 industrial deaths, 115,000 permanent disabilities, and 2,862,000 temporary disabilities (U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 304, pp. 59, 60).

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER AND COST OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS TO EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE OF INJURY.

Type of injury.	Number of accidents.	Working-days lost.	Wage loss ($4.50 per day).
Death	21,232	127,392,000	$573,264,000
Permanent total disability	1,728	10,368,000	46,656,000
Permanent partial disability	105,629	51,494,357	231,724,607
Temporary total disability [1]	2,324,829	37,915,613	170,620,259
Total	2,453,418	227,169,970	1,022,264,866

[1] Accidents resulting in loss of time other than the day on which the injury occurred.

Table 2 contains the same information as Table 1, but in more detail, showing the number and cost of each type of disability.

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF DAYS LOST, AND WAGE LOSS, BY TYPE OF INJURY.

Injury resulting in—	Number of accidents. (1)	Days lost per accident. (2)	Total working-days lost. (3)	Total wage loss ($4.50 per day). (4)
Death	21,232	6,000	127,392,000	$573,264,000
Permanent total disability	1,728	6,000	10,368,000	46,656,000
Permanent partial disability: [1]				
Dismemberment or complete loss of use of—				
Arm	1,699	2,550	4,332,450	19,496,025
Hand	2,399	2,010	4,821,990	21,698,955
Thumb	2,675	600	1,605,000	7,222,500
Thumb, 1 phalange	4,225	300	1,267,500	5,703,750
Index finger	8,387	300	2,516,100	11,322,450
Index finger, 1 phalange	7,283	150	1,092,450	4,916,025
Middle finger	4,098	240	983,520	4,425,840
Middle finger, 1 phalange	4,798	120	575,760	2,590,920
Ring finger	2,888	180	519,840	2,339,280
Ring finger, 1 phalange	2,484	90	223,560	1,006,020
Little finger	3,312	180	596,160	2,682,720
Little finger, 1 phalange	1,805	90	162,450	731,025
2 or more thumbs or fingers	14,820	600	8,892,000	40,014,000
Leg	1,720	2,550	4,386,000	19,737,000
Foot	1,189	1,500	1,783,500	8,025,750
Great toe	1,040	240	249,600	1,123,200
Great toe, 1 phalange	446	120	53,520	240,840
Other toe	552	60	33,120	149,040
Other toe, 1 phalange	297	30	8,910	40,095
2 or more toes	977	120	117,240	527,580
Hearing, 1 ear	149	300	44,700	201,150
Hearing, both ears	21	2,010	42,210	189,945
Eye	8,089	1,200	9,706,800	43,680,600
Subtotal (dismemberments, etc.)	75,353	.....	44,014,380	198,064,710
Disfigurement	1,401	300	420,300	1,891,350
Other permanent partial disability	28,875	.....	7,059,677	31,768,547
Total (permanent partial disability)	105,629	.....	51,494,357	231,724,607
Temporary total disability of [2]—				
1 week and under	918,762	[3] 3.5	[2] 2,756,286	12,403,287
8 days	86,202	8	591,099	2,659,945
9 days	85,565	9	660,073	2,970,329
10 days	76,435	10	655,157	2,948,206
11 days	69,004	11	650,609	2,927,740
12 days	63,484	12	652,978	2,938,401
13 days	52,018	13	579,629	2,608,330
14 days	61,148	14	733,776	3,301,992
Over 2 to 3 weeks	304,467	17	4,436,519	19,964,335
Over 3 to 4 weeks	174,739	24	3,594,631	16,175,840
Over 4 to 5 weeks	119,536	31	3,176,242	14,293,089
Over 5 to 6 weeks	74,524	38	2,427,353	10,923,088

[1] Permanent partial disability ratings based on permanent partial disability schedule formulated by committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of I. A. I. A. B. C.

[2] The days lost per accident (col. 2) from temporary disabilities are calendar days which have been reduced by one-seventh to obtain number of working-days lost (col. 3).

TABLE 2.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NUMBER OF DAYS LOST, AND WAGE LOSS, BY TYPE OF INJURY—Concluded.

Injury resulting in—	Number of accidents. (1)	Days lost per accident. (2)	Total working-days lost. (3)	Total wage loss ($4.50 per day). (4)
Temporary total disability of—Concluded.				
Over 6 to 7 weeks	53,505	45	2,063,764	$9,286,938
Over 7 to 8 weeks	36,094	52	1,608,761	7,239,424
Over 8 to 9 weeks	26,965	59	1,363,659	6,136,466
Over 9 to 10 weeks	20,765	66	1,174,706	5,286,177
Over 10 to 11 weeks	15,287	73	956,529	4,304,381
Over 11 to 12 weeks	12,463	80	854,606	3,845,727
Over 12 to 13 weeks	9,979	87	744,148	3,348,666
Over 13 to 14 weeks	8,238	94	663,747	2,986,862
Over 14 to 15 weeks	7,070	101	612,060	2,754,270
Over 15 to 16 weeks	6,009	108	556,262	2,503,179
Over 16 to 17 weeks	5,074	115	500,151	2,250,679
Over 17 to 18 weeks	4,289	122	448,507	2,018,282
Over 18 to 19 weeks	3,652	129	403,807	1,817,132
Over 19 to 20 weeks	3,057	136	356,359	1,603,616
Over 20 to 21 weeks	2,612	143	320,157	1,440,707
Over 21 to 22 weeks	2,208	150	283,886	1,277,487
Over 22 to 23 weeks	1,890	157	254,340	1,144,530
Over 23 to 24 weeks	1,550	164	217,886	980,487
Over 24 to 25 weeks	1,253	171	183,654	826,443
Over 25 to 26 weeks	1,125	178	171,643	772,393
Over 26 weeks	15,860	240	3,262,629	14,681,831
Total (temporary total disability)	2,324,829	.....	87,915,613	170,620,259
Grand total	2,453,418	.....	227,169,970	1,022,264,866

Table 3 shows the number of fatalities by industry. This is the basic table used to compute the number of nonfatal accidents and contains in addition to the number of fatalities, the number of employees, the fatality rate per one thousand 300-day workers, the per cent of full-time employment in each industry, and the fatality rate per thousand employees. The number of employees is based upon U. S. Census of Occupations for 1920 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1923, pages 1 to 14).

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, FATALITY RATES PER 1,000 FULL-TIME WORKERS AND PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Number of fatalities. (1)	Number of employees. (2)	Fatality rate per 1,000 300-day workers. (3)	Per cent of full-time employment in industry.[1] (4)	Fatality rate per 1,000 employees (col. 3 × col. 4). (5)
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry:					
General farming	2,359	2,335,761	1.02	99	1.01
Gardening, fruit growing, etc	30	160,083	.20	95	.19
Lumbermen, woodchoppers, etc	903	205,315	5.00	88	4.40
Extraction of minerals:					
Coal mining[2]	2,370	780,837	4.08	75	3.04
Metal mining[2]	524	151,792	3.66	94	3.45
Quarrying[2]	135	77,960	2.04	85	1.74
Oil and gas production	177	91,022	2.05	95	1.95
Manufacturing:					
Food	247	494,523	.67	75	.50
Tobacco	2	191,526	.01	88	.01
Liquors and beverages	24	27,857	1.02	85	.87

[1] Ratio between full-time and average number of employees.
[2] Data taken from reports of U. S. Bureau of Mines and represents average for 5-year period 1917-1921.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES, NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, FATALITY RATES PER 1,000 FULL-TIME WORKERS AND PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES, IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRY—Concluded.

Industry.	Number of fatalities. (1)	Number of employees. (2)	Fatality rate per 1,000 300-day workers. (3)	Per cent of full-time employment in industry. (4)	Fatality rate per 1,000 employees (col. 3 × col. 4.) (5)
Manufacturing—Concluded.					
Printing and publishing	31	308,141	0.13	[3] 75	0.10
Wood products	467	753,806	.70	88	.62
Glass, clay, and stone products	178	257,942	.78	88	.69
Leather products	113	388,209	.32	92	.29
Paper and pulp products	187	113,620	1.76	94	1.65
Paper goods (boxes)	2	25,508	.08	94	.07
Chemical and allied products	324	198,996	1.76	93	1.63
Textiles	[4] 137	1,021,864	.20	93	.19
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	44	137,320	.34	95	.32
Clothing	43	719,109	.07	88	.06
Rubber and composition goods	32	161,530	.23	89	.20
Iron and steel	571	497,330	1.35	85	1.15
Shipbuilding	200	166,862	1.33	90	1.20
Metal working	1,532	2,393,957	.72	89	.64
Metal products (not iron and steel)	106	459,201	.26	89	.23
Miscellaneous industries	773	1,309,909	.66	88	.59
Construction:					
Road and street building	170	129,829	1.54	85	1.31
Building erection	1,773	2,162,268	1.46	[3] 56	.82
Transportation:					
Water (all occupations except longshoreman)	384	96,067	4.00	100	4.00
Stevedoring	113	85,928	1.76	75	1.32
Road and street (chauffeurs, deliverymen, etc.)	1,625	878,669	2.05	90	1.85
Steam railroads [5]	[6] 2,591	[6] 1,280,137	2.25	90	2.02
Street railroads	303	177,146	1.90	90	1.71
Telegraph and telephone companies [7]	229	343,879	.74	90	.67
Other, including pipe lines	13	29,414	.50	90	.45
Public utilities:					
Electric light and power	160	31,366	5.73	90	5.16
Gas and water works, and miscellaneous	104	146,418	.79	90	.71
Trade:					
Stores, etc	453	1,968,373	.26	90	.23
Warehouses, etc	333	131,442	2.84	90	2.56
Clerical and professional service:					
Agents, inspectors, etc. (outside)	99	708,167	.18	[3] 80	.14
Office employees	89	2,950,769	.04	[3] 80	.03
Professional employments	99	1,655,337	.08	[3] 80	.06
Care and custody of buildings and grounds [8]	250	373,160	.74	90	.67
Domestic and personal service	178	2,546,739	.08	90	.07
Firemen	80	50,771	1.76	90	1.58
Policemen, sheriffs, etc	431	116,621	4.10	90	3.76
Miscellaneous occupations [9]	244	387,283	.66	95	.63
Total	21,232	29,679,763	.....	.....	.72

[3] Reduction factor of 20 per cent applied because of 8-hour day prevailing in industry.
[4] Reduction factor of 30 per cent applied because of low wage level prevailing in industry.
[5] Data taken from reports of Interstate Commerce Commission and represents average for 5-year period 1917-1921.
[6] Includes persons carried under contract, such as postal clerks, express messengers, and Pullman porters.
[7] 37,917 linemen with rate of 5.80 per 1,000 employed; 305,962 operators, etc., with rate of 0.03.
[8] Charwomen, elevator tenders, janitors, guards, etc.
[9] Stationary engineers and firemen and aeronauts.

The data in the foregoing tables apply only to employees and do not include accidents to employers and self-employed persons, such as farmers and other independent workers. However, from the standpoint of ascertaining the total cost of industrial or work accidents to society and for purposes of accident prevention, it is desirable to determine the number and cost of all accidents due to the employment sustained by those gainfully employed.

Table 4 shows the estimated number of fatalities sustained in industry by gainfully employed persons in the United States.

TABLE 4.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL NUMBER OF FATALITIES SUSTAINED IN INDUSTRY BY GAINFULLY EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Industry.	Number of persons gainfully employed.			Number of fatalities.		
	Employees.	Employers and self-employed persons.	Total.	Employees.	Employers and self-employed persons.	Total.
Agriculture and animal husbandry	2,701,159	[1] 8,251,999	10,953,158	3,292	8,074	11,366
Extraction of minerals [2]	1,101,611	.....	1,101,611	3,206	.....	3,206
Manufacturing	9,627,210	531,043	10,158,253	5,013	64	5,077
Construction	2,292,097	175,942	2,468,039	1,943	144	2,087
Transportation	2,891,240	130,614	3,021,854	5,258	146	5,405
Public utilities	177,784	.....	177,784	264	.....	264
Trade	2,099,815	1,195,251	3,295,066	786	275	1,061
Clerical and professional service	8,401,564	1,435,521	9,837,085	1,226	103	1,329
Miscellaneous [3]	387,283	.....	387,283	244	.....	244
Total	29,679,763	11,720,370	41,400,133	21,232	8,806	30,039

[1] Includes home farm laborers.
[2] Bureau of Mines figures used in lieu of census figures.
[3] Stationery engineers and firemen, and aeronauts.

Explanation of Methods Employed.

AS ALREADY stated, if the accident rate for a particular industry, the relative hazard of the various industries, and the number of employees in each industry were known, the number of accidents could be computed with a reasonable degree of accuracy. The following is an explanation of how these several factors were obtained:

Fatality Rates by Industry.

The first step in the process was to obtain the number of fatalities. An examination of Table 3 will show how these were computed. The fatality rate for coal mining was used as a base. For a number of years the United States Bureau of Mines has computed accurate coal-mine fatality rates for the United States. These rates are expressed in full-time (300-day) workers. The average fatality rate for all coal mining in the United States for the five-year period 1917–1921 was 4.08 per one thousand 300-day workers. Having obtained the rate for one industry, the next step was to obtain the relative fatality hazard for the various industries. The accident and insurance experience of Pennsylvania,[2] modified and amplified by other data, particularly the accident statistics of Oregon, California, Massachusetts, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, was used for this purpose. The accident rates and pure premium cost as given for Pennsylvania are stated in terms of pay roll and not in terms of full-time workers. However, by using the coal-mine fatality rate as computed by the Bureau of Mines as the base and then applying the relative hazard as shown in the

[2] Statistical Analysis of Workmen's Compensation Insurance in Pennsylvania from Jan. 1, 1916, to Dec. 31, 1920, compiled by the statistical department of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau.

Pennsylvania experience, full-time fatality rates were computed for all the industries. It should be explained, however, that the bituminous coal mine hazard in Pennsylvania is lower than the average hazard for the country as a whole. It was necessary, therefore, to apply a factor to correct this difference in hazards. This was easily done, since the Bureau of Mines gives separate rates for each State and also gives separate rates for bituminous and anthracite mining. Moreover, inasmuch as the rates for Pennsylvania are stated in terms of pay roll, these rates are relatively accurate as expressing the accident hazard only if the wages in the several industries are practically identical. The wages by industry were obtained from the wage statistics published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and tests were made which showed that, with one or two exceptions, the wage differential could be disregarded. Because of the general low wage level in the textile industry, it was necessary to apply a reduction factor to this industry.

Having obtained the fatality rate per full-time worker (column 3, Table 3), the next step was to obtain the fatality rate per person employed, because the average number of employees in the several industries is obtainable, whereas the number of full-time workers, with the exception of one or two industries, is not. It became necessary, therefore, to convert the number of full-time rates into rates per average number of employees. To this end the U. S. Census of Manufactures of 1919 was used for the manufacturing industries. The Federal census contains the average number of employees for each industry by month. The per cent of employment in each industry, or rather the ratio between the full-time and average number of employees, was obtained as follows:

The number of employees in the month of maximum employment was assumed to be the number of employees in that industry. From this maximum number was then subtracted the number of employees in each one of the other months. The ratio of the sum of these items to 12 times the maximum number gave the per cent of unemployment in each industry. The results are shown in column 4, of Table 3. Corrections had to be made for certain industries, such as printing and publishing, building erection, etc., in which the eight-hour day prevailed. For such industries a special reduction factor of 20 per cent was applied. In the case of mining and quarrying, the ratio of full-time to average number of employees was given in the reports of the Bureau of Mines. The percentage of unemployment for the building trades was based upon data for New York as published in special Bulletin 85 of the State Department of Labor.

Having now obtained the fatality rates per full-time worker and the ratio of full-time to average number of employees, it was merely necessary to multiply the former by the latter (column 3 × column 4, Table 3) in order to obtain fatality rates expressed in average number of employees (column 5, Table 3).

The next step was to obtain the exposure; that is, the average number of employees by industry. This had already been done, a classification of all employees in the United States by industry having been published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1923 (pp. 1–14). To the numbers of employees (column 2, Table 3) were applied

the fatality rates per 1,000 employees (column 5, Table 3). The results, giving the number of fatalities for each industry, are shown in column 1 of Table 3. All of the fatalities here given, with the exception of mining and quarrying and steam railroads, were computed. Data for these two industries were taken from the reports of the United States Bureau of Mines and the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, respectively.

Another and perhaps simpler method of obtaining the number of fatalities would have been to convert the average number of employees into full-time workers and then apply the full-time fatality rates. The results, however, would have been the same.

Number of Nonfatal Accidents.

It was impracticable to apply to nonfatal accidents the methods employed for obtaining the number of fatal accidents, because of the impossibility of obtaining rates and also because of the great variation in the number of nonfatal accidents, especially permanent disabilities, between industries. The number of nonfatal accidents was obtained by applying a combination of the American (Outwater) and Standard (Rubinow) Accident Distribution Tables. It has been well established from experience that, given a general distribution of industries with varying hazards, the ratio of fatal accidents to permanent and temporary disabilities remains reasonably constant. The distribution of accidents resulting in death, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability and temporary total disability over one week as shown in the American Accident Table was used. A new table was constructed, eliminating the accidents having a disability of less than eight days. This was done because it is believed that the American Table contains too large a number of minor injuries, thus impairing the ratios between different types of injury.[3] The ratios as shown in this reconstructed distribution table were then applied to the 21,232 fatalities. The results are shown in column 1 of Table 2.

Number of Working-days Lost from Industrial Accidents.

The number of working-days lost as a result of industrial accidents is shown in column 3 of Table 2. Six thousand days were used to measure the economic loss resulting from death or permanent total disability. The economic loss as expressed in days lost in the case of permanent partial disabilities was obtained by applying to the 6,000 days the permanent partial disability ratings computed by the committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, which was adopted by the association at its tenth annual meeting in St. Paul, September 24–27, 1923. In the case of temporary disabilities the economic loss is shown by the number of days of actual disability reduced by one-seventh in order to convert the days lost into working-days lost. The days lost per accident as shown in the table are calendar days.

[3] See "Discussion of an American Accident Table" in July, 1921, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, pages 1-5.

Cost of Industrial Accidents.

The average weekly earnings for the industries in which most of the accidents occur range from $24 to $30 per week. The average wage loss per working-day from industrial accidents, therefore, would be at least $4.50 per day. The annual cost of industrial accidents in the United States would be the total number of days lost (227,356,541) multiplied by $4.50, or $1,023,104,435. This, however, does not represent the entire cost. To this should be added at least $75,000,000 for medical and hospital service. There should also be added the administrative expenses of compensation commissions and insurance companies and the indirect effect upon production which, though serious, is incapable of measurement. On the other hand, to be strictly accurate it would probably be necessary to deduct from the total cost the maintenance cost of the 21,232 persons killed.

Present Economic Situation of the German Student Body.

By Dr. E. Boehler, Privatdozent,[1] University of Goettingen.

ONE of the most striking differences between the social structure of Germany and that of the United States is the respective importance attributed to university training as a means of acquiring standing and advancement in society. In America the business man dominates and business success itself is an opening to the doors of society, but in Germany up to the end of the war the army and the academic grades of the civil service (together with the "liberal" vocations, medical men, barristers, etc.) were the leading classes, and usually only the second and third generations of self-made wealth, after having acquired an academic degree, were admitted to society. Moreover, the higher positions in business life, especially in the great corporations, such as banks, are open only to men with university training in law. While, therefore, there is no immediate advancement from the rank and file, university training paves the way to everything and is practically the only means, the conditio sine qua non, of social advancement.

That is why the German student body was, up to the beginning of the war, recruited, not so much from the wealthy classes, as from the lower and middle classes. To study at the university was the ambition of their sons; business success never has been an ideal of the younger generation. This has especially been revealed by statistics as to the origin of the student body in southern Germany, where social differentiation is less than in Prussia. In Wurttemberg, for instance, on the average, 56.7 per cent of the students came from the lower middle classes, viz., lower grades of civil service employees, teachers, artisans, small farmers and the like (but practically none from the working classes), 28.8 per cent from vocations with academic training, viz., officials, high-school teachers, professors, medical men, barristers and officers, and only 14.5 per cent from the moneyed classes, viz., manufacturers, merchants, and landowners. For the whole of Germany, owing to the greater industrial and commercial importance of Prussia, the percentage of the commercial classes is considerably higher, viz., 46.6 per cent, but this percentage contains also the sons of artisans, who were included with the lower middle classes in the statistics for Wurttemberg. Even so, the lower middle class is represented by 32.1 per cent, and the academic vocations with 21.2 per cent, making together 53.3 per cent of the whole student body.

While the rising of new classes and the expropriation of others owing to money inflation has certainly reacted on the composition of the student body, as will be seen at once from the statistics of attendance, postwar statistics show that on the whole the proportion is the same as before the war. Thus, of the students attending the University of Munich during the summer term of 1922, 25.4 per cent came from the lower middle classes, 28.4 per cent from higher civil servants and liberal vocations, and only 30.4 per cent from business men. An inquiry as to the students of Marburg University in May,

[1] Unpaid lecturer.

1922, covering 83.9 per cent of the student body, showed similar results: 43.2 per cent came from the lower middle classes, 32.7 per cent from the academic vocations, and only 24.1 per cent from the commercial classes.

This relation of the German student body to the middle classes, together with the importance attributed to university training for social advancement, is the key to the present economic situation of German students. For the lower and academic middle classes are just the part of the German population which has suffered most by the depreciation of the currency. Recent official statistics show that the German civil servant now draws a salary the purchasing power of which, based on the respective index numbers, is less than one-half of the income of corresponding civil servant classes of countries with comparatively little inflation of currency. Moreover, even before the latest depreciation of the mark, the income of the civil servant of academic qualifications would buy only 70.9 per cent of the necessaries included in a fair physical and social minimum-of-subsistence budget for mental workers, while before the war his income would buy 133.8 per cent of this budget. That is to say, the pre-war positive difference between the minimum of subsistence and the actual income—33.8 per cent—has not only disappeared, but has given way to a deficiency of about the same amount, so that the civil servant of this class is not able to nourish and clothe even himself properly, still less one or more sons living outside his household.

The middle classes, however, have not only lost a considerable part of their pre-war income, but they have also practically lost the capital reserve out of which the cost of schooling for the children was partly financed. They are the chief holders of the Imperial, State, and municipal loans and especially of the war loans, now yielding returns which will not even cover postage. In addition, the whole class of persons formerly living solely on their capital and rent maintain an existence only by the aid of an insufficient allowance from the State.

Such are the conditions confronting the greater part of the younger generation desiring to study at the university, or some other school of higher learning. How has this younger generation adapted itself to these new conditions?

First of all we glance, of course, at the statistics of attendance. They show a marked increase. The number of students at Prussian universities (exclusive of technical, geological, agricultural, and commercial colleges) during the winter terms of 1913–14 and 1921–22 was as follows:

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT PRUSSIAN UNIVERSITIES DURING WINTER TERMS OF 1913–14 AND 1921–22, BY SEX.

Sex.	1913–14	1921–22
Males	27,564	36,346
Females	2,217	3,757
Total	29,781	40,103

According to these figures, between 1914 and 1922 the number of German university students increased by about a third. For the later terms complete data are not yet available, but it is assumed that on the whole, up to the end of the summer term of 1923, the number of students not only did not show a decrease, but on the contrary a further, though retarded, increase. How is this fact to be explained? Certainly not by the increase of foreign students, as is sometimes suggested, because they have increased only from 2,334 to 2,598. Apart from other less important conditions, the increase is due: (1) To the postponement of studies by students in active service during the war; (2) to the elimination of the army and navy as a vocation; (3) to the liberalization of the conditions of admission, owing to the revolution; (4) to the transformation of colleges (commercial or colonial) to real universities like those of Cologne, Frankfort, and Hamburg, though with a somewhat different composition of the student body; and (5) to the comparative, though in reality delusive, prosperity of the classes which have gained by the inflation of the currency, viz., agriculture, industry, and wholesale commerce. Thus, for instance, nine-tenths of the increase in the total can be accounted for by the increase of students in agriculture, who no doubt come chiefly from the farming class. But after all the chief reason is the determination of the younger middle-class generation to endure hunger, cold, and physical work rather than resign the social standing attained by the parents or the ambition of rising to a higher social standing.

The immediate effect of the pauperization of the middle classes has been a steady lowering of the standard of living of the average German student; this is clearly brought out by inquiries by the student bodies themselves. While in 1914 the average monthly sum the German student was receiving from his family amounted to about 80 marks, which then was equal to about 50 per cent of the minimum of subsistence calculated by the Census office for a family of five, in April, 1922, his monthly allowance, then approximately 113 marks, had decreased to 21 per cent of the same minimum and at last, in February, 1923, when about 45,000 marks had decreased to about 11 per cent of the accepted family minimum. That is to say, the increase in the cost of living was five times as great as the income of the average German student.

The following statistics are for the students of the University of Cologne for December, 1922, at a time when the monthly sum with which a student, with the help of the students' dinners, could just support life was 20,000 marks:

Students with—	Per cent.
No income from home	17.5
An income of less than 5,000 marks	12.0
An income of 5,000 to 8,000 marks	19.0
An income of 8,000 to 10,000 marks	13.2
An income of 10,000 to 15,000 marks	19.5
An income of more than 15,000 marks	18.8

Thus not even 20 per cent of the Cologne students reached the sum which was to be regarded as the student's minimum (excluding any clothing).

Since that time a further, progressive diminution of the students' income has begun, the bearing of which can not be foreseen.

Since about the spring of 1921 (to a smaller extent since 1919) ever-increasing numbers of students have seen themselves unable to continue their studies if they did not succeed in finding some other source of income than the allowance received from their parents. The result of this necessity was that a rising flood of students was pouring into the channels of industry, mining, commerce, and agriculture to earn their livelihood themselves. The novelty of this development did not lie so much in the fact that they worked—there has always been a certain percentage of students earning their livelihood—as that they were compelled to earn by another sort of work than that for which they were going to qualify, in the most cases not by mental but by manual labor, and that the movement comprised the greater part of the students. From working in the factory, the "Works," the new type of German student, the "Work-student" got his name.

But this new development at once raised new problems, political, economic, and social. The political problems are centering in the question: Is the new development a desirable one or should it be opposed by all means? There has been from the beginning a powerful faction within the student body as well as in political life which feared that the younger generation working in the factories might be imbued by the spirit of money-making on the one hand and by the political ideas of the working people, socialism and internationalism, on the other. These, therefore, wanted to apply to the State for help in solving the students' problem, because it was, they said, the duty of the State to preserve the mental and moral resources of the nation.

But economic necessity was stronger than this attitude and has created new ideals. Not State help, but self-help, is the guiding principle of the new type of student. Though not blinded to the ill effects of continued manual labor on study, they felt that the facing of the actual difficulties of life would result in freeing mental faculties which have been dormant in the German mind for centuries and would qualify them as future leaders and bring them into contact with all other classes of the people. Real factory work would make money-makers of none of them, but on the contrary they would learn with what difficulty money is earned. Real idealism, they felt, lay in action, not in mental attitude.

There was a threefold task to undertake: (1) To keep the students' cost of living as low as possible by rationing, especially during the time before examination; (2) to do real welfare work for students in especially distressing conditions who could not help themselves; (3) to assist the students in finding vacant positions.

At first only local organizations sprang up. But soon the necessity of coordinating the scattered efforts was apparent, and in 1921 a central organization under the title of "Wirtschaftshilde der Deutschen Studentschaft" was created to take care of the economic interests of the German student body, to gather the experience of local organizations, and to pass this on to others. At present there are 42 local bodies working with the central organization. The most important step in solving the first problem was the providing of a cheap dinner and supper for the students by setting up special "students' kitchens." They, too, rest on the principle of self-help, in

that, apart from a general manager, the administrative work as well as a great part of the manual work is being done by students. Still it was not possible to forego outside help altogether, for three reasons: (1) Students preparing for examinations can not earn their living; (2) the rapid depreciation of the currency enabled the students to live on their earnings only a very short time; and (3) the students' savings, even apart from underpayment, were not such as to enable them to live as regular wage earners. So far, therefore, even the working student was dependent on outside help, and some of this, apart from gifts from agricultural and industrial circles, has been obtained from English and American relief organizations. To these latter too, the German student owes the possibility of investing his savings from vacation work on a stable basis in order to preserve them from depreciation.

Besides the providing of dinner and supper, several local bodies have set up boarding houses or homes, where the students are able to work in heated rooms. Moreover, they have organized shoe-repairing shops, mending shops, and cooperative buying of necessaries such as clothing and books. Several local bodies are raising their own vegetables with students' labor and have even acquired their own farms.

Individual welfare work, the second economic problem, becomes necessary chiefly for students about to take their examinations, as well as for sick students. In the first case the relief takes the form of distribution of provisions and clothing, either free or at reduced prices. In the second case the sick are either treated at the university and given food or, especially in case of tuberculosis, they are sent to convalescent homes.

The third, and paramount, economic problem of assisting students to help themselves centers in the question of finding work for thousands of students who are not accustomed to work and from whom efficient work is expected, preventing them at the same time from being exploited. Here it may be said that, owing to the abnormal and delusive prosperity caused by inflation, there was up to the beginning of the Ruhr action no real difficulty in getting work for students during vacations, though, of course, not the same conditions prevailed in all industries. In consequence the local employment exchanges of the students' bodies were used only in about 30 per cent of the cases. Considerably greater was the difficulty of getting work during the academic terms, which was necessary owing to the constant depreciation of the savings from vacations. The students try, of course, to get work in the university town in order to attend the lectures in the evenings, but as very few German university towns are at the same time industrial and commercial centers, the possibility of finding work during the term is very limited. This fact is partly responsible for the shifting of the students from the smaller to the larger university towns.

It has been estimated that of the 120,000 students of universities and technical, geological, agricultural, and commercial colleges, 10,000 were working during the summer of 1921 and 60,000 in 1922. It can therefore be said that at least 50 per cent of the German students were at that time earning some part of their livelihood, and it can be taken for granted that this percentage has in the meantime increased con-

siderably, though the difficulty of getting work since the Ruhr action has been a check to expansion.

The above estimate was made on the basis of a statistical inquiry by the central economic body, in which, up to date, 35,923 questionnaires have been examined. Of these 35,923 students reporting, 17,863, or 49.8 per cent, were working in the summer of 1922. Generally the percentage was somewhat higher at the technical colleges than at the universities, where 42 per cent were working. But the ideal type of German student is the university student, and the following statistics apply to this class only. Of the university students who were working, 85.5 per cent worked during holidays, 33.1 per cent worked during the term, and 22.9 per cent worked during both vacations and term. As far as can be ascertained 4.6 per cent are permanently employed.

The sort of work undertaken by the working students of the universities is shown in the statement below:

WORK DONE BY GERMAN STUDENTS.

Kind of work.	Vacation work.	Term work.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Agriculture and forestry	19.1	14.5
Mining	3.8	3.9
Industry	36.1	21.1
Handicrafts	.8	.7
Teaching	5.4	16.5
Civil service	11.4	8.7
Commerce	7.3	11.9
Other vocations (watchmen, etc.)	16.1	22.1

The table shows clearly that most of the work undertaken during vacation is not mental or clerical work but hand labor, about 60 per cent of the students being engaged in agriculture, mining, and industry. Clerical work, especially in banks and in the civil service, is important only in that it can be more easily undertaken during the term, as the statistics suggest. For the same reason, teaching is a prominent, but usually not very remunerative, occupation during the term. It was, by the way, the chief avenue of earning of the pre-war student.

The difficulty of finding work during the term gave rise to the organization of special workshops and bureaus in connection with the local student bodies, where work could go on continuously. Thus the University of Tübingen has a bookbinding office with 15 working students, a typewriting office with 30 working students, and a "millotype" office with 25 working students; other shops, especially for metal working, are being planned. Marburg University has a bookbinding establishment on a large scale, and Leipzig and Munich Universities establishments for the preparation of scientific collections and the like. These workshops also serve to qualify students for their work outside and to enhance their earning capacity. Several universities plan also the organization of institutions which will not only give work for the students but also produce a profit to be used in reducing the cost of living of the students in general.

There remains the social problem of coordinating the earning activity of the students with the work of the laboring classes. Here, of course, experiences vary according to individuals and localities. But in general it may be said that in the beginning the student workers were regarded with suspicion, which abated as soon as the workmen saw that the students were doing the same work that they did. Everywhere they are very willing to make exceptions in favor of the students. In general, however, the relation to the younger workers is less cordial than to the older ones.

There are two points at which a certain amount of friction between workers and students has arisen: First of all, there is the fact that the students are largely members of the so-called "Technical Emergency Help" (*Technische Nothilfe*), an organization founded after the war in order to prevent the damage done to the community at large by strikes in public-utility establishments. This institution is regarded by the workmen as a strike-breaking organization. The second point of friction, potential if not actual, is the question of students' wages. The exploitation of students' labor by employers, especially in agriculture, was one of the reasons for the organization of special employment exchanges, because these exchanges demanded that payment be according to the collective agreements. Unfortunately only about 30 per cent of the vacant places are filled by the employment service of the students' bodies, and therefore, payment at rates established by agreement is far from being general. On the contrary, the latest annual report of the Association of German Employers' Associations is suggesting to its members that the question of payment according to collective agreement can not be discussed, though otherwise it reports favorably on the employment of students. In consequence the workers are not free from a certain fear of unfair competition on the part of the students and it is to be expected that this sentiment will grow if unemployment increases.

Apart from these points of friction, trade-unions are favoring the working students' movement for political reasons—the same for which the conservative party is opposing the movement, though unsuccessfully. The General Association of Trade-Unions even sent a special delegate to the latest economic conference of the students' bodies. But it must be remembered that neither the movement itself nor the attitude of the different interested parties has stood the real test. Already the delusive prosperity which has sustained the German economic fabric for five years has been threatened and at once the students experience a total cutting off of opportunities for work and increased distress in their ranks, and it is to be feared that in the event of general unemployment following the stabilization of the mark the attitude of the workmen will be wholly different.

In consequence one can not shut one's eyes to the fact that the economic need of the German student body has not yet attained its height and is going to increase. But the efforts to overcome it have certainly had one positive result which is an invaluable asset for the period of trial: They have established the principle of self-help, the force which alone will be able to bring a real answer to the deeper question.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS.

Final Report of the United States Coal Commission.

THE general recommendations embodied in the final report of the United States Coal Commission, as a result of its year's study of the problems of the coal industry, are predicated on the essential social value of the industry—the dependence of public health and safety as well as the prosperity of most industries upon the effective development and operation of the coal mines. Responsibility for protection of the public interest the commission places with the Federal Government as an administrative agency of supervision and control, with the industry itself, and with the consumers of coal.

Fact Finding and Publicity.

THE first step toward protection of the public interest the commission considers to be a better public understanding of the coal business. To this end the commission recommends enactment by Congress of a law to provide for complete and compulsory publicity on all current facts bearing on the relation of the business to the public interest, such as cost of production, profits of owner, of operator, and of dealer, whether the investment on which a return is claimed is fairly estimated or is inflated, and the earnings and working conditions of the miners. Publicity as to the quality of coal in interstate commerce will greatly deter unscrupulous operators and dealers from the sale of adulterated coal. Publicity as to the costs and profits of the wholesalers and the retailers will enable the consumer to judge whether a fair or an exorbitant price is being charged for the coal. Publicity as to earnings, living conditions, and living costs of the miner will enable the public to judge as to the equities of disputes between operators and miners over the renewal of wage agreements, and informed public opinion at such times should exert a deterrent influence upon the adoption of an unreasonable attitude by either or both parties to the controversy and thus tend to prevent a lockout or a strike. Some of this information is already collected by existing bureaus, such as the Bureau of Mines, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census. Essential facts can be officially obtained when necessary by other Government agencies. The commission believes, however, that this fact-finding service must be put upon a permanent and well-coordinated basis.

Use of Federal Powers.

BOTH as a protection to the public and for the promotion of the normal development of the industry the commission recommends the use of the powers of the Federal Government over interstate commerce, the function of the Government to be that of supervision

with substantial powers of regulation, i. e., the application of the same principle which has been applied to the railroads. This the commission regards as the characteristically American and constitutional method of dealing with such a national problem as is now presented in the coal industry. The aim has been to make such proposals as will increase rather than decrease the sense of responsibility within the industry, with drastic regulations when necessary as a last resort for those who will not voluntarily give the service on reasonable terms.

If anything is to be done, at all commensurate with the gravity of the problem, it is the judgment of the commission that an effective agency with sufficient funds, experience, and powers at its disposal must be charged with the direct responsibility for such supervision and regulation as is necessary. Such an agency, the commission believes, already exists in the Interstate Commerce Commission and the creation of a special division in that commission is recommended for the purpose.

In time of emergency the proposed division would be ready to act as Federal fuel distributor and, subject to the direction of the President of the United States, to deal with transportation and distribution.

The whole responsibility for the administrative correction of abuses—the regulative function—must, in the judgment of the commission, be concentrated in one place. Fact finding and interpretation of facts might be separated from executive action based on facts to the extent that agencies such as the Geological Survey might continue to gather systematically, publish currently, and interpret facts about production, reserves, storage, etc., and could furnish special information within its field when called upon to do so. There should be some organic relation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and other bureaus which already have experience and facilities for the collection of needed information.

The collection of information about finances, operating costs, etc., not having been undertaken heretofore by any other permanent agency, would naturally belong to the Interstate Commerce Commission itself.

All these facts change from season to season, and vary from district to district, and from mine to mine; and the public is entitled to know them. This commission does not advocate publicity about private affairs, but it holds that the transportation of coal in interstate commerce is so affected with a public use and that coal enters so intimately into all the necessities and convenience of modern life that there is no longer any private right to secrecy as to such matters as costs, profits, wage rates, and working and living conditions.

Supervision and Regulation.

GOVERNMENT action should, in the judgment of the commission, go beyond fact finding and publicity, and include supervision and regulation.

Anthracite.—The fundamental evil in the anthracite branch of the industry is that of monopoly. Reliance upon competition without supervision has resulted in making anthracite a luxury fuel. Stability has been obtained but at too high a cost to the consumer. The commission's special report on anthracite discloses such inequal-

ities in the wages of miners as to require a thorough revision of the wage scale, some miners are receiving wages much higher than those in comparable occupations, while the wages of others fall far short of what is needed to furnish a living in accordance with American standards. The report discloses, together with these unsatisfactory conditions, excessive royalties and differential profits. Limitation of margins to a reasonable return on legitimate investment and elimination of monopoly profits, whether in the form of royalties, operators' and dealers' margins, or freight rates, are, therefore, in the opinion of the commission, perfectly reasonable demands of the public.

As a possible remedy in the hands of the Government, short of Government ownership, the commission suggests the levy of a graded tax on royalties and differential profits. This would not lower the price of coal, but it would secure a public revenue without increasing the price of coal. The main remedy, however, against extortionate prices lies in the consumer himself through the use of hard coal substitutes.

Bituminous.—The fundamental evil in the soft-coal branch of the industry, in the estimation of the commission, is overdevelopment, irregularity of operation, and consequent enforced idleness of miners and of invested capital. This problem, like that of the anthracite, can be solved only by the Federal Government in cooperation with the industry, working on a national scale and with a clearly defined policy. Through the granting and withholding of transportation service and through supervision, an equilibrium can be established between demand and output. The commission suggests that the information collected as above proposed be utilized as a basis for determining where and when the public convenience and necessity demand coal supplies, so that instead of the car supply being diverted to high-cost "snow-bird" mines and away from well-developed and normally functioning mines at the moment when high prices and scarcity make mining profitable, the limited car supply and motive power can be concentrated at the places where they can be used to best advantage. This distribution of cars could be effected through authority already inherent in the Interstate Commerce Commission. A still better policy, in the opinion of the commission, would be to secure such regularity of production and storage as to prevent scarcity and high prices. With a steadily increasing demand, encouragement could and would, in the opinion of the commission, be given to the normal opening of new mines on a permanent rather than a temporary basis.

To a certain extent there already exists a type of regulation of coal distribution through the regulation of interstate commerce, which has a direct effect on prices. There is positive control of the distribution of bituminous coal among the markets, inherent in freight rates, a regulation under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The freight-rate differential may exceed the difference in mine costs, so that the rate largely determines both the market and the market price.

The most practicable method of exercising the right of control over interstate commerce in coal appears, in the judgment of the commission, to be the licensing of all who desire to ship coal from one

State to another or to buy and sell in interstate commerce, whether as operators, wholesalers, or jobbers. Reasonable conditions, logically growing out of the inherent power of the Government and implied in its exercise, would naturally be attached to the granting of the licenses and violation of them would be cause for suspending or revoking them.

General Recommendations.

THE commission's findings and conclusions dealing with all phases of the coal problem appear in detail in its separate reports. These are restated in part in its final report, grouped, as they are addressed, to the three parties in interest, i. e., the general public in its governing capacity; the industry itself—operators, miners, and wholesale and retail dealers; and the consumers—railroads, public utilities, and other industries, and the citizens who buy coal.

Government Action.

The commission recommends:

(1) That Congress make definite provision on a permanent basis for continuing the collection of coal facts both to instruct public opinion and to guide the administrative correction of abuses.

(2) Because of the intimate relation between coal mining and transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission is, in the judgment of the commission, the logical agency to exercise such regulatory powers over the coal industry as are necessary to the public interest.

(3) Encouragement of water transportation of coal. The use of Federal powers in the control of unfair competition on the part of the railroads, in accordance with the policy expressed in the transportation act, "to promote, encourage and develop water transportation service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States," deserves serious consideration.

(4) Supplying of each market with the coal nearest to it. Discouragement of the long haul of coal by readjustment of rates to reestablish more natural relations between the elements of cost and service. Much soft coal is transported beyond its natural market, often passing across other fields producing coal of a similar character. Artificial zoning of coal is not considered desirable because of the demand for different kinds of coal for special purposes.

(5) Best use of available car supply and motive power. The need for furnishing an economic incentive for regular off-season purchase and storage of bituminous coal, thus increasing the length of the average working year for both miner and mine and so reducing costs of production and prices to the consumer, is compelling. The most promising method of attaining this end is by giving a controlling influence to the commercial factor in the distribution of railroad cars to coal mines in times of transportation shortage. By this change first consideration would be given to the commercial ability of the producer to sell coal rather than mere ability to produce and load it into railroad cars. While the primary duty of determining a just and reasonable rating lies with the railroad which distributes the cars, the method of rating suggested involves a principle of sufficient concern to justify investigation of the entire subject by the Interstate Com-

merce Commission on its own motion. Removal of the peak load which the coal mines impose upon the railroads is a task in which the Government needs to cooperate with industry in seeking possible relief from irregular operation and overdevelopment.

(6) The Federal Government, as administrator of the public estate which includes 50,000,000 acres of coal lands, has a direct responsibility in restraining overdevelopment. The leasing law should be amended to give the Secretary of the Interior full discretion to make his approval of the opening of a new coal mine on the public domain contingent upon the showing before the Interstate Commerce Commission that such a mine would serve the public and not involve a needless investment and excessive cost of operation.

(7) It is recommended that "Congress designate an agency to unite with the industry in continuing studies of unemployment, as an effect of irregular operation, of the rate structure, serving as the medium of publicity for rate information in the nonunion fields as well as of all other basic facts on which industrial relations depend. With continuous investigation of this type the Government agency is best prepared to make, under authority of the President, the special compulsory investigation whenever the prospect of failure to renew an agreement is imminent, and with continuous publicity of this type the people will be best prepared to focus upon the negotiators the irresistible moral pressure implicit in their joint obligation to furnish the public with coal."

(8) To the end that hazards in coal mining may be reduced, State and Federal Governments must cooperate in inspection, revision of mining codes, supervision of compensation insurance, and safety education. State inspection must be freed from politics. Some State codes need revision, and unification is essential to remove unfair competition based on different operating costs under the widely varying safety standards in neighboring States. Cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Mines to this end is recommended. Rigid enforcement of regulation based on present knowledge is imperative.

(9) Encouragement of larger units of production. The consolidation, grouping, or pooling of bituminous operations should be not only permitted but encouraged, with a view to securing more steady production, less speculative prices, a wider use of long-term contracts with consumers, better living conditions, more regular employment, and lower costs. The legal barriers to such consolidations should, in the judgment of the commission, be removed, retaining, however, the necessary protection to the public interest, by requiring supervision of the financial structure of the consolidation. In this way low and high cost mines may be combined, keeping the latter in reserve for periods of emergency and limiting current operation when demand is normal to low-cost mines. The daily output of the average mine is only four cars. The railroads justly complain of the extra gathering service required to serve so large a number of small and scattered mines.

(10) Efficient local coal distribution. It is the function of each community by licensing retail coal dealers, by organizing cooperative associations, by establishing municipal fuel yards, or in whatever other ways they may see fit, to take the necessary steps so that after

the coal reaches the railroad siding the distribution to the consumer is made upon a fair and equitable profit to the distributing agency, whatever it may be.

There is neither constitutional nor economic warrant for the Federal Government undertaking the distribution of coal in the several communities of the country. Democracy must pay the price, and one of the prices exacted of it is that the citizens of a community shall look after their own welfare and discharge their own duties.

Action by Industry.

In the judgment of the commission the largest opportunity and the largest responsibility for putting the coal industry in order lies with the industry itself.

The coal industry, the commission finds, reveals two distinct and contrasting tendencies in management. One type of operator is animated by a purely acquisitive and exploiting spirit, with no other apparent end in view than to make money for the owners.

Quick to make the most of any panic among buyers, of any opportunity to pyramid sales, to sell adulterated coal, or to cut the wages of miners, this type of operator and dealer resents public interference or public knowledge of his business. He is rightly called a profiteer and the public instinct which demands that he be exposed and curbed and ultimately forced out of business is sound. But besides profiteering, there is also in the coal industry, as in other industries which exploit natural resources or other differential advantages, a less conspicuous but equally unjustifiable element in the cost to the consumer.

A substantial part of the amount paid in royalties and in excess profits represents a return to owners of wealth who perform therefor no useful social service and who take no part in production. This form of ownership does not increase efficiency or economy or conservation. It does not contribute to the mining of coal or to making it cheaper. There is no way in which this first deduction from the value of the product can be forcibly prevented, as far as this commission is aware, except through Government ownership, which we believe to be both undesirable and impracticable, or by taxation on the excess profits and royalties, which we recommend, although with no expectation that it will be completely effective as a remedy. Not through governmental coercion but through the enlightened self-interest of producers and consumers, the real remedy is to be sought. The coal industry can reform itself from within.

The second tendency mentioned by the commission and the one which the commission is convinced is clearly in the ascendant, is that toward management for effective service to the public, rather than exclusively for profit. The operators are increasingly coming to realize their duty as citizens and their enlightened self-interest in establishing such a spirit of cooperation as will promote the prosperity of the industry with direct benefit to the public.

To pay fair wages, to remove the causes for the sullen hostility which prevails to an astonishing extent among workers, adding a larger and unnecessary element to the cost of coal, to make mining a safer occupation even if this means slowing down production, to sell at a reasonable price that will bring a fair return to investors with steady operation of the mines, to establish a reputation for clean and well-prepared fuel, to standardize fair practices in contracts between seller and buyer, to lay out and develop the mines in such a way as to conserve and economize the coal and to bring it to the market at the least expense, to come through clean as an industry capable of solving its own problems, with a minimum of governmental supervision—all this is already clearly in the minds of many operators, miners, and dealers.

The commission has greater confidence in such internal organization and such educational work as will promote these remedies than in any which it is within the power of Congress or legislatures to apply.

The commission summarizes its engineering studies by saying that "in the intelligent initial planning of coal mines and their

proper management under engineering control will be found the requisites of conservation of resource, of safety for both men and mine, and of efficient and profitable operation. The best managed mine has the minimum of friction with its employees. Good engineering, which includes wise management of men as well as the handling of material, can work out reforms underground far more important than much that is apparent at the surface." To this end the commission recommends that the industry invite the best technically trained men, with a view to raising the standards of the operating side of coal mining.

A fuller appreciation of the common interest of mine worker and operator is urged—in matters of mine safety, for example, where the responsibility of the management to equip and operate the mine with every safety precaution must be matched by individual responsibility by every foreman and worker. Other opportunities for cooperative effort are in the continuous operation of the mine—part-time operation causes increased costs to the operator and decreased earnings to the miners—and in the betterment of conditions outside the mine. Living conditions can not be standardized but they can be greatly improved.

Water should be more generally brought into the houses to save work for housewives and to encourage cleanliness. Bathhouses at the mines should be required in all States. There should be more good roads. Sewers should be provided where the expense is not prohibitive and far better sanitary arrangements where sewers are impracticable. Mining camps and towns are not rural in any proper sense even when they are small. Fresh milk and fresh vegetables should form a larger part of the ordinary diet of the miner's family. The dirty one-cow dairy should be inspected and cleaned up or abolished. Education in the elementary principles of diet, the choice and preparation of foods, is sorely needed. Facilities for healthy outdoor recreation should be very greatly increased. Schools should be improved. Many companies have given attention to this, supplementing the local public resources for education; nevertheless, many mining communities do not furnish the amount or kind of elementary education which the public opinion of all our States demands for future citizens.

When all has been said the mining camps and towns are in too many cases dreary and depressing places in which to live. They need not be, as the well-planned and well-maintained camps of successful and progressive operators have abundantly shown, even in the face of difficult topographical conditions. If there were more community spirit and community planning they could be made not only livable but cheerful. Even a short-lived community is likely to last through a generation, and some of the worst conditions are in fields having an expectancy of 100 years.

Experience has demonstrated that homes need not be chucked helter skelter together against the tipple and railroad tracks. The community can be laid out attractively with protected lawns and gardens, often with ample space between dwellings, with convenient buildings for common use, and, what is of the greatest importance, with good roads for communication with the outside world.

This responsibility is not, in the judgment of the commission, all on the employer even when he is the landlord. "The miners will have better living conditions when they demand them and do their part in getting them."

In the labor relations of operators and miners the commission recommends, through miners' and operators' organizations, the study of the problem of unemployment and joint effort toward stabilization of the industry; the study by joint committees of the whole rate structure and its relation to the different jobs in the mines; the perfection of machinery for the settlement of disputes through conciliation or voluntary arbitration, with the adoption in the nonunion fields of

adequate checks on the exercise of the right to discharge. More attention on the part of the operators to the problem of labor adjustment is recommended. The success of many companies in establishing good labor relations warrants special attention to the training of foremen in management and to the centering of responsibility in labor relations. The operators also need more effective organization for labor relations. It is suggested that district and national labor commissioners—men of the highest type, who can work out a national labor policy—be selected. "If the Sherman antitrust law prevents the operators from combining together for the purpose of collective bargaining with the miners, which the commission does not believe is the case, then Congress should exempt them from the operation of the law for that purpose."

A collective bargaining system providing for national negotiation and district agreements which will avoid standard-cutting wars between districts and secure adequate flexibility to meet necessary district conditions, is suggested.

With respect to the check-off, the commission says:

> There are valid objections to the check-off, especially in the collection of fines and assessments, and it has also injurious effect upon the union in divorcing the problem of income from the winning of membership, and in the resulting lack of closeness of contact and of educational service and control by the higher officers to the lower officers, and to the rank and file members of the union; yet the check-off is not vital enough to justify a suspension of operations, whether the union is seeking to extend its use or the operators seeking to throw it out.

And of the workers' organization it is the opinion of the commission that—

> The history of the past 30 years affords conclusive evidence that the United Mine Workers of America has been the potent agency in the betterment of the miners' working and living conditions, and it is necessary to-day for the protection of the standards that have been attained. However, unless the union accepts in practice the principle that the public interest is superior to that of any monopolistic group, whether employers or employees, and gives satisfactory guaranties of a fair and orderly adjustment of controversies in other ways than by the exercise of economic force, the public will not view with sympathy the efforts of the union to extend itself over the whole field of the industry.

Action by Consumer.

Some responsibility for excessive costs is placed upon the consumer, and the cure for existing conditions is, in the judgment of the commission, to some extent in his hands. The following recommendations, briefly summarized, are therefore addressed to consumers: (1) The removal of the peak demand by buying for regular delivery and balancing seasonal variations in consumption by storage. (2) The purchase of coal on contract, which must be a fixed obligation with respect to both delivery and acceptance of tonnage. No shipper with contract commitments should enter the spot market until he has fully discharged his contract obligations. Buyers should not shut off contract shipments while they purchase lower priced spot coal. (3) Thrift in the use of coal, and to this end the utilization of scientific and engineering facts on fuel economy.

The Automobile Industry: Methods That Have Revolutionized Manufacturing.

THE economic and industrial consequences of the development of the automobile industry in the past quarter of a century to the point where 13,000,000 motor cars and trucks are now in use in the United States, with an annual demand for over 3,000,000 new ones, are described in an article on the automobile industry by William J. Showalter in the National Geographic Magazine for October, 1923 (pp. 337–414). Some startling figures as to the present use of automobiles are given by the writer. Since 1898 the number of automobiles in proportion to the population has increased from one car to every 18,000 to one to every 8 persons. There are five automobiles for every freight car and passenger car on the railroads of the United States, and to put them all on the Lincoln Highway from the Hudson River to the Golden Gate would require that 15 cars should be placed abreast for the entire distance of 3,305 miles. The aggregate mileage, conservatively estimated on a basis of 20 miles a day 10 months in the year for each car, amounts to 78,000,000,000 miles annually, while it is estimated that the gas consumption by motor cars this year will exceed 6,000,000,000 gallons.

The automobile industry gives direct employment to more than a million men and indirectly to two or three times as many. It buys most of the country's production of plate glass, a large amount of its iron and steel, most of its aluminum, and a large amount of leather, while it gives the railroads more freight to carry than it takes from them. The extent to which the development of this industry has revolutionized manufacturing as well as created a demand for other products can be realized by a consideration of the results of the need for quantity production. In the early days of automobile construction the material for the assembly of a car was dumped together on the floor where the automobile was to be set up. Then the overhead trolley system and division of labor was inaugurated, and by successive improvements in handling material and performing operations the time required for assembling cars was enormously reduced. In one plant 12 hours and 28 minutes were required by early methods to assemble a chassis, which by successive stages has been reduced to 1 hour and 33 minutes. In another large plant the chassis assembly line moves at the rate of 6 feet per minute and has 45 operations. The man who places a part does not fasten it, so that a bolt is put in by one man, the nut put on by another, and the nut tightened by still another. Before the end of the line is reached the engine is oiled, supplied with gas, the radiator filled with water, a pair of rollers starts the wheels to spinning, the engine turns over, and the car glides away under its own power and with a driver at the wheel.

A great amount of special machinery has been devised to produce the parts in the enormous quantities needed. For example, a stamping press which exerts a pressure of 225 tons turns out 2,700 fenders a day, or at the rate of 5 a minute. The operation is so accurate that the fender does not require any finishing touches but is ready to be enameled when the pressure is released. A big engine-block boring machine bores some 50 holes of various sizes and in four directions at a single operation, while an automatic hide-measuring machine computes the square footage of a hide with all its irregularities. As the

hide passes through the machine every square inch is automatically noted and the total is registered on the dial in front of the operator. Formerly, fitting and soldering the 95 tubes in a radiator by hand was a long operation requiring the services of many skilled men, while now a machine has been invented which makes 1,200 radiator cores in 8 hours, the soldering being done by moving the radiator through a furnace on a metal conveyor and thus eliminating the tinsmith entirely.

While the standardization of parts and the installation of machines capable of turning out these parts in such enormous quantities has resulted in the elimination of many of the skilled mechanical jobs, it has not operated to reduce employment. It is estimated that a single plant in the industry would need 2,000,000 workmen if the old-time hand methods were in use where now less than 100,000 are employed, and that the cheapest car would then cost nearly as much as the most expensive one now costs, so that owning an automobile would be beyond the means of millions of persons who now own them.

The question of deadened initiative in the workman through the loss of special skill and because of the monotony of the work is raised by many people. The writer, who spent many months of observation and inspection in the largest automobile factories in this country, states that a thorough study in one factory did not reveal a single case of a man's mind being deadened or twisted by such repetitive work.

The effect of the increase in the number of automobiles is believed by the writer to be far-reaching in its effects on our national life. In 1909 when there were less than 300,000 cars in the country the national income amounted to less than $29,000,000,000, while now with more than 13,000,000 registered cars the national income is approximately $60,000,000,000. As a nation we spend more for automobiles than for railroad transportation, shelter, heat, and light, or for any other item of the budget except clothing and meats. The savings-bank deposits and all other indexes of economic welfare, moreover, tell the same story as to the increase in our national wealth.

The ease with which the automobile bridges distances has made great changes in the life of the people. Cities are spreading out and it has become possible for workers in the large cities to live in the country and enjoy all the advantages which accrue to country and suburban life, such as cheaper rents and better living conditions. A similar change has occurred on the farms and the farmers and their families are no longer cut off from the pleasures of city life. High schools are spreading into the rural districts and the advantages of systematic secondary education are becoming more readily available. Sixty-five per cent of the farmers in Pennsylvania own automobiles and the percentages are similar in other States.

Many industrial leaders are said to realize the value of car ownership to their employees and encourage them to buy homes where houses are detached and where they can have their own automobiles. The president of a large locomotive works has told his workmen that he wishes all of them to have initiative enough to own cars.

Summing up the general effects of the development of the industry, the writer says:

> Starting out as a plaything, transformed into a luxury, and then becoming, in turn, a definite element in our standard of living, the motor vehicle has assumed the rôle of a highly efficient factor in our transportation system, touching the lives and promoting the welfare of America as few developments in the history of any nation have done.

Report on Joint Industrial Councils in England.

THE English Ministry of Labor has recently issued a report[1] on the establishment and progress of the joint industrial councils which were formed in accordance with the recommendations of the so-called Whitley Committee. This committee, which began its work in 1916, was specially commissioned to consider methods of improving permanently the relations between employers and workmen. It issued five reports, the last being published in 1918, in which it blocked out a plan for cooperation between the workers and the employers in handling matters over which disagreements might arise. The basis of the scheme was organization on both sides.

> An essential condition of securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed is that there should be adequate organization on the part of both employers and workpeople. * * * What is wanted is that the workpeople should have a greater opportunity of participation in the discussion about and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected.

The scheme contemplated organization by industries, each establishment of a given industry to have works committees, formed of representatives of employers and workers, for handling the problems of the individual plant. Above these were to be district councils, uniting the plants of a given district, and, for the industry as a whole, a national joint industrial council to consider and pass upon general questions.

In the Ministry of Labor study the successive reports of the Whitley Committee are reviewed, and some account is given of the extent to which they have been carried out. In all, 73 joint industrial councils were formed, and the dates at which they were organized seem to reflect clearly the changing industrial conditions. Twenty were formed in 1918; then came the post-war unsettlement and the brief trade boom, and 32 councils were formed in 1919; by the middle of 1920, industry was slowing down, and that year saw the formation of 16 new joint councils; in 1921, the number of new councils sank to five, and in 1922 there were none. Fifteen of the 73 councils have ceased to function. In view of the unexampled industrial depression from which England has been suffering, it is held that the figures offer strong testimony to the excellence of the plan.

> * * * The success of the movement may be judged in part from the fact that in the period covered by this report 73 joint industrial councils have been established, covering many important industries and services and including municipal and the Imperial Government services. Accurate statistics are not available as to district councils and works committees, but it is computed that up to the end of 1921 not fewer than 150 district councils had been established, * * * while the number of works committees is probably well over 1,000. * * *
>
> Of the 73 joint industrial councils, 15 are not at present functioning. In certain of these cases the council during its existence did valuable work, such as the determination of the basis of future wage negotiations, and moreover a number of district councils are continuing to function in industries where the national body has ceased to operate. Having regard to the very difficult conditions through which industry has been passing during the last few years, it is a matter of congratulation that so many councils have withstood the strain. The aggregate number of workpeople covered by the joint industrial councils and interim industrial reconstruction councils (a temporary form of joint body established in the less organized industries) at present actively functioning is estimated to be about three million.

[1] Great Britain. Ministry of Labor. Report on the establishment and progress of joint industrial councils, 1917–1922. London, 1923.

The councils have, so far, been largely concerned with questions of wages, hours, and working conditions. A number of the councils undertook, as one of their earliest tasks, the standardization of wage rates throughout the industry. In 23 different industries a settlement of minimum or standard rates for the industry was arrived at or approved by the joint bodies, and in addition general adjustments of wages have from time to time been made by the great majority of the councils. In 17 industries the joint councils put into effect sliding scales under which wages are regulated in accordance with changes in the cost of living.

The question of working hours has been much to the front since the war, and a number of joint councils have taken up the matter of establishing a standard week throughout the industry. In 30 industries they have agreed upon such a week, and in a majority of these the hours determined upon involved a reduction of the former working time. In no case does their standard week exceed 48 hours, in 15 industries it is 47, and in a few it is 42 or 44. In general, hours for shift workers differ from those for day workers, but do not exceed 48 per week. Provision for annual holidays with pay, whether or not overtime should be permitted and how it should be paid, fines for tardiness, and the notice an employee may claim before dismissal are other matters on which, in various industries, they have passed. The stronger councils have taken up a number of matters of more general interest, though handling them, of course, primarily from the standpoint of the particular industry concerned. The whole subject of unemployment, research, and statistical inquiry into the position of their own industries, the study of apprenticeship methods, the problem of the workers whose apprenticeships were interrupted by the war, plans for technical training, and a variety of similar matters have been studied by different councils.

One of the functions specially assigned to the joint industrial councils by the Whitley committee was the "establishment of regular methods for negotiation for issues arising between employers and workpeople, with a view both to the prevention of differences and to their better adjustment when they appear." This has provided an important field of activity. A large number of councils have provided that no stoppage of work shall take place until the question in dispute has been brought before the joint council. Some have adopted formal procedure for mediation, conciliation, and, if necessary, arbitration, while others merely provide for bringing disputes before the council with as little delay as possible. Along these lines they have accomplished much.

The work of the councils and reconstruction committees in preventing stoppages of work has been attended with a very considerable measure of success—a fact due in the main to the task of mediation being undertaken by the members of the industry themselves with the minimum of formality and delay. It must also be borne in mind that in many cases where the establishment of special machinery has not been considered necessary, the mere existence of a joint industrial council on which the organizations on both sides are constantly in touch has been effective in obviating disputes. * * * The fuller acquaintance which results from regular intercourse on joint industrial councils or committees between the leaders of either side greatly diminishes the opportunity for disputes to arise through lack of good will or of mutual understanding. Further, the fact of such matters being liable to discussion by either side of the council or by the council itself in full session renders it difficult for an individual association or group of persons to maintain an unreasonable attitude toward other parties similarly engaged in the industry.

Some space is devoted to a discussion of why, in 17 industries, the joint council broke down. The violent fluctuations in wages and volume of trade, and the abnormal character of both the war and the post-war periods imposed a severe strain on even well-established machinery for industrial negotiations, and to this strain the councils were subjected without any preliminary period in which to build up confidence in their fairness and effectiveness. Three principal reasons are assigned for failure.

In the main the causes of breakdown resolve themselves into ineffective organization, the difficulties of wage adjustments, and the divergence of sectional and district interests on the councils. All these three causes are interrelated.

The Whitley plan presupposed complete organization of both employers and employees, but in some of the industries in which councils were established the organization of one or both sides was too recent to have developed effective and smoothly functioning machinery. The division of authority between the central council and the district and local bodies presented difficulties, and in some cases employers and employees were so loosely organized that neither side could really pledge its constituents to the observance of any collective agreement.

The wages question presented special difficulties because before the war rates were usually fixed on a district basis with local variations. During the war there was a tendency to fix a uniform national rate, or, where conditions varied widely, to grade areas according to economic conditions affecting the industry in question, and to fix rates for these grades. This practice was far more popular with the workers than with the employers.

The insistence of trade-unions on the determination of rates on a national scale and the refusal of the employers' associations to concur in this procedure was responsible for the collapse of a number of councils.

The divergence of interests within a council was due to varying conditions within the industry. Large employers often felt that their interests demanded other conditions than small employers in the same industry wanted. Country and city conditions vary, and the customs of one part of the country are often unacceptable to workers in the same industry in another part. On the workers' side there were differences between the various unions represented in an industry. Notwithstanding these differences and occasional failures, however, it is felt that the councils have been useful.

In conclusion, it may be observed that, even where councils have ceased to function, the effect of their work is still felt in a number of instances, as in the determination of the general basis of wages and in the still active district councils or works committees established under the ægis of the national council, and, moreover, the experience of such councils has brought out some of the weaknesses and difficulties of the scheme which the passage of time and altered circumstances may overcome.

Labor Conditions in South Africa.

THE Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa for 1922 contains some account of labor conditions in that country, bringing its data up to the close of 1921. The whole labor situation, it points out, is materially affected by the presence of native, Asiatic, and other colored workers, who largely outnumber

the whites of the working classes. The development of the country has been largely dependent upon this supply of cheap labor, and nearly all the rough and unskilled work of the country is in their hands. These colored workers have in many instances shown themselves capable of skilled and high-grade work, but their chief importance to the country is as cheap, unskilled laborers. They are said to be employed in practically every industrial and agricultural occupation in the Union. White workers are mainly employed in the skilled trades, or are used as supervisors of the native labor. The wages of unskilled labor are fixed on the basis of what the colored worker is held to need. Consequently the unskilled white worker, who has appeared in the towns in greater numbers, since the war, who has European standards of living but is able to earn only wages fixed on the basis of a much lower standard, presents a difficult problem.

Judging by the figures of the employment exchanges, the South African Union did not share in the brief period of high industrial activity which, in the United States and England, immediately followed the war. For the three years 1919 to 1921 the appplications for work and for workers were respectively as follows:

WORK OF SOUTH AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES, 1919 TO 1921.

Item.	1919	1920	1921
Applications for employment	15,577	20,708	33,729
Applications for employees	8,416	9,168	13,970
Number placed	5,469	6,590	12,711

The number of applications for work increased far more rapidly during the period than did the number of applications for workers, while the percentage which placements formed of those applying for work varied from 31.8 in 1920 to 37.7 in 1921. In 1921 by far the largest number of applicants for employment—11,607—came from the group classed as "handy men and unskilled laborers," the next largest, 3,820, were from the engineering trades, and the building trades furnished 1,839. Of those placed during the year, 8,191, were handy men and unskilled laborers, 473 came from the engineering trades, and 439 from the building trades.

Few data are given in regard to the extent of unemployment and the means taken to relieve it. In 1920 a large amount of unemployment existed in the Union, "due in varying degree to a closing down of a number of the low-grade mines, the restriction of diamond mining, the inability of returned soldiers and others to find work, and the financial depression which manifested itself toward the end of the year." A commission appointed to investigate the situation and to suggest remedies, issued its report in May, 1922. The prevailing unemployment, it held, was largely due to the financial and economic unsettlement following the war, but unemployment had special social dangers in a country like South Africa, with its large native population. The "poor whites" were recognized as presenting a serious problem, and several suggestions were made for dealing with them, including plans for settling them on the land, providing

aid of various kinds for such settlers, establishing forced labor colonies, and providing State-supported homes. As to the general problem of unemployment, the recommendations were not very specific. Investigations to learn the number of unemployed, indigent, feeble-minded and otherwise incapable people in the Union were advised, and likewise a survey of the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the country. Stress was laid on the need for extensive vocational training of the young, the desirability of assisting the mining industries in every way, the importance of readjusting tariffs so as to encourage industrial expansion, and the provision of cheap transport and marketing facilities to aid farmers and check the drift away from the land. The placing of all Government contracts within the Union was advised, and one rather unusual provision dealt with marriage:

> That marriage of the feeble-minded and of males under 21 should be prohibited, and that the marriage of males under the age of 25 should be as far as possible discouraged.

A study of the wages of European adult male workers shows that nominal wages followed in South Africa the course which was observed elsewhere. From the outbreak of the war they rose steadily, reaching their peak in 1920, when they stood at 64 per cent above the 1914 level, and in 1921 showed a decline. The cost of living, however, fell more rapidly than wages, so that, in purchasing value, wage rates were higher in 1921 than in 1920.

For European employees, hours have of late years tended toward uniformity throughout the Union and in the various occupations, and at present for the majority of industrial workers, weekly hours range from 44 to 48. The factory laws permit a week of 50 hours. For street-car employees the range is 44 to 56.

> Artisans in the employ of the largest municipalities work either a 44 or a 48 hour week. In executive postal employ weekly hours range from 42 to 48. A working week of from 42 to 48 hours is now the rule for shop assistants. * * * In clerical occupations a working week of 39 hours is observed in the public service, on the railways and in the principal municipalities. In other branches of clerical employment the working hours vary widely, though a large number of clerical employees observe a 39-hour working week. Other weekly hours worked range from 40 to 52, a working week of 44 or 44½ hours reflecting the position in the case of a considerable number of employees.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.[1]

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food September 15, 1922, and August 15 and September 15, 1923, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price of flour per pound was 4.9 cents in September, 1922, 4.5 cents in August, 1923, and 4.5 cents in September, 1923. These figures show a decrease of 8 per cent in the year, but no change during the month.

The cost of the various articles of food [2] combined show an increase of 7 per cent September, 1923, as compared with September, 1922, and an increase of 2 per cent September, 1923, as compared with August, 1923.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE SEPTEMBER 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND AUGUST 15, 1923.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Sept. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	38.7	41.1	41.1	+6	0
Round steak	do	33.6	35.5	35.5	+6	0
Rib roast	do	28.1	29.2	29.4	+5	+1
Chuck roast	do	20.0	20.8	21.1	+6	+1
Plate beef	do	12.6	12.7	13.1	+4	+3
Pork chops	do	36.4	32.1	36.7	+1	+14
Bacon	do	40.4	39.2	39.4	−2	+1
Ham	do	48.4	46.3	46.6	−4	+1
Lamb, leg of	do	35.9	37.2	37.5	+4	+1
Hens	do	34.9	34.5	35.0	+0.3	+1
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.7	31.2	31.3	−1	+0.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.1	13.7	14.0	+7	+2
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	10.8	12.2	12.2	+13	0
Butter	Pound	46.7	51.8	55.0	+18	+6
Oleomargarine	do	27.8	29.2	29.3	+5	+0.3
Nut margarine	do	26.8	27.6	27.7	+3	+0.4
Cheese	do	32.1	36.3	37.0	+15	+2
Lard	do	17.2	17.1	17.9	+4	+5

[1] In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and dry goods from each of 51 cities and for electricity from 32 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

[2] The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month beginning with January, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE SEPTEMBER 15, 1923, COMPARED WITH SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND AUGUST 15, 1923—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Sept. 15, 1923, compared with—	
		Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*		
Vegetable lard substitute	Pound	23.0	22.8	23.0	0	+1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	44.8	41.5	48.6	+8	+17
Bread	Pound	8.7	8.7	8.7	0	0
Flour	do	4.9	4.5	4.5	−8	0
Corn meal	do	3.9	4.1	4.2	+8	+2
Rolled oats	do	8.7	8.8	8.8	+1	0
Corn flakes	8-ounce pkg.	9.8	9.7	9.7	−1	0
Wheat cereal	28-ounce pkg.	25.6	24.4	24.4	−5	0
Macaroni	Pound	19.9	19.8	19.7	−1	−1
Rice	do	9.6	9.4	9.5	−1	+1
Beans, navy	do	10.8	11.0	10.9	+1	−1
Potatoes	do	2.3	3.7	3.4	+48	−8
Onions	do	5.1	6.5	6.2	+22	−5
Cabbage	do	3.7	4.8	4.6	+24	−4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.4	12.9	12.9	−4	0
Corn, canned	do	15.3	15.4	15.5	+1	+1
Peas, canned	do	17.5	17.6	17.6	+1	0
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.1	13.0	13.0	−1	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.9	9.6	9.6	+22	0
Tea	do	68.2	69.7	69.8	+2	+0.1
Coffee	do	36.2	37.6	37.6	+4	0
Prunes	do	20.9	19.0	18.8	−10	−1
Raisins	do	22.1	17.4	17.1	−23	−2
Bananas	Dozen	34.0	38.4	37.8	+11	−2
Oranges	do	64.8	50.9	51.0	−21	+0.2
All articles combined [1]					+7	+2

[1] See note 2, p. 32.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on September 15, 1913 and 1914, and on September 15 of each year from 1918 to 1923, together with percentage changes in September of each of these specified years compared with September, 1913. For example, the price per pound of sugar was 5.7 cents in September, 1913; 8 cents in September, 1914; 9.6 cents in September, 1918; 11 cents in September, 1919; 18.3 cents in September, 1920; 7.3 cents in September, 1921; 7.9 cents in September, 1922; and 9.6 cents in September, 1923. These figures show the following percentage increases in September of each specified year; 40 per cent in 1914, 68 per cent in 1918, 93 per cent in 1919, 221 per cent in 1920, 28 per cent in 1921, 39 per cent in 1922, and 68 per cent in 1923.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE SEPT. 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH SEPT. 15, 1913.

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers.]

Article.	Unit.	Average retail price Sept. 15—								Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) Sept. 15 of each specified year compared with Sept. 15, 1913.						
		1913	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1914	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*							
Sirloin steak	Pound	26.3	27.2	41.7	40.9	46.8	38.9	38.7	41.1	+3	+59	+56	+78	+48	+47	+56
Round steak	...do	23.2	24.6	39.8	37.9	43.1	34.4	33.6	35.5	+6	+72	+63	+86	+48	+45	+53
Rib roast	...do	20.1	20.9	32.7	31.2	34.5	28.6	28.1	29.4	+4	+63	+55	+72	+42	+40	+46
Chuck roast	...do	16.4	17.3	28.4	25.3	27.1	20.5	20.0	21.1	+5	+73	+54	+65	+25	+22	+29
Plate beef	...do	12.3	13.0	21.9	18.2	18.4	13.3	12.6	13.1	+6	+78	+48	+50	+8	+2	+7
Pork chops	...do	22.8	23.7	46.1	46.0	50.0	37.6	36.4	36.7	+4	+102	+102	+119	+65	+60	+61
Bacon	...do	28.1	29.0	56.2	55.6	54.5	43.0	40.4	39.4	+3	+100	+98	+94	+53	+44	+40
Ham	...do	28.1	29.1	51.9	55.2	60.4	51.4	48.4	46.6	+4	+85	+96	+115	+83	+72	+66
Lamb	...do	18.7	19.7	36.9	34.6	39.1	32.8	35.9	37.5	+5	+97	+85	+109	+75	+92	+101
Hens	...do	21.5	21.8	39.4	41.4	45.6	38.2	34.9	35.0	+1	+83	+93	+112	+78	+62	+63
Salmon (canned)	...do	.....	.....	[1] 30.5	[1] 33.6	[1] 39.0	35.4	31.7	31.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	8.9	14.3	15.7	17.2	14.1	13.1	14.0	0	+61	+76	+93	+58	+47	+57
Milk, evaporated	([2])	.....	.....	.....	16.5	15.7	13.5	10.8	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter	Pound	37.7	37.7	59.2	65.7	68.6	50.6	46.7	55.0	0	+57	+74	+82	+34	+24	+46
Oleomargarine	...do	.....	.....	.....	42.8	41.9	29.9	27.8	29.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut margarine	...do	.....	.....	.....	35.8	36.3	28.1	26.8	27.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	...do	22.1	22.9	36.0	43.0	40.6	32.6	32.1	37.0	+4	+63	+95	+84	+48	+45	+67
Lard	...do	16.1	15.6	33.6	38.2	27.9	17.9	17.2	17.9	−3	+109	+137	+73	+11	+7	+11
Vegetable lard substitute	...do	.....	.....	.....	39.5	33.1	21.3	23.0	23.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.7	36.8	58.6	63.2	71.1	50.4	44.8	48.6	−2	+55	+68	+89	+34	+19	+29
Bread	Pound	5.6	6.4	9.9	10.1	11.9	9.6	8.7	8.7	+14	+77	+80	+113	+71	+55	+55
Flour	...do	3.3	3.7	6.8	7.3	8.3	5.6	4.9	4.5	+12	+106	+121	+152	+70	+48	+36
Corn meal	...do	3.1	3.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	4.4	3.9	4.2	+6	+123	+116	+119	+42	+26	+35
Rolled oats	...do	.....	.....	.....	9.1	11.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn flakes	([3])	.....	.....	.....	14.0	14.5	12.0	9.8	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat cereal	([4])	.....	.....	.....	25.1	30.4	29.7	25.6	24.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Macaroni	Pound	.....	.....	.....	19.4	22.0	20.6	19.9	19.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice	...do	8.7	8.8	13.7	16.5	17.6	9.0	9.6	9.5	+1	+57	+90	+102	+3	+10	+9
Beans, navy	...do	.....	.....	16.9	12.4	11.6	8.1	10.8	10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes	...do	1.9	1.8	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	2.3	3.4	−5	+105	+126	+111	+111	+21	+79
Onions	...do	.....	.....	5.0	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.1	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage	...do	.....	.....	.....	4.9	3.8	5.4	3.7	4.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beans, baked	([5])	.....	.....	.....	17.1	16.8	14.1	13.4	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn, canned	([5])	.....	.....	.....	19.2	18.7	16.1	15.3	15.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas, canned	([5])	.....	.....	.....	19.2	19.3	17.7	17.5	17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes, canned	([5])	.....	.....	.....	16.0	15.0	12.5	13.1	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.7	8.0	9.6	11.0	18.3	7.3	7.9	9.6	+40	+68	+93	+221	+28	+39	+68
Tea	...do	54.5	54.7	66.4	70.7	74.6	69.2	68.2	69.8	+0.4	+22	+30	+37	+27	+25	+28
Coffee	...do	29.8	29.7	30.3	48.8	46.6	35.6	36.2	37.6	−0.3	+2	+64	+56	+19	+21	+26
Prunes	...do	.....	.....	17.4	28.0	28.4	18.9	20.9	18.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raisins	...do	.....	.....	15.4	19.4	30.8	29.1	22.1	17.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bananas	Dozen	.....	.....	.....	38.4	47.8	37.7	34.0	37.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oranges	...do	.....	.....	.....	53.9	70.8	53.1	64.8	51.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All articles combined.[6]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+5	+74	+84	+99	+49	+36	+46

[1] Both pink and red.
[2] 15-16 ounce can.
[3] 8-ounce package.
[4] 28-ounce package.
[5] No. 2 can.
[6] See note 2, page 32.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail price of each of 22 articles of food,[3] as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1, each year, 1913 to 1922, and in September, 1923.

[3] Although monthly prices of 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices of only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1922, AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Year.	Sirloin steak.		Round steak.		Rib roast.		Chuck roast.		Plate beef.		Pork chops.	
	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.	Average retail price.	Amt. for $1.
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per. lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.203	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.349	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923: Sept.	.411	2.4	.355	2.8	.294	3.4	.211	4.7	.131	7.6	.367	2.7

Year.	Bacon.		Ham.		Lard.		Hens.		Eggs.		Butter.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per dz.*	*Dozs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923: Sept.	.394	2.5	.466	2.1	.179	5.6	.350	2.9	.486	2.1	.550	1.8

Year.	Cheese.		Milk.		Bread.		Flour.		Corn meal.		Rice.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923: Sept.	.370	2.7	.140	7.1	.087	11.5	.045	22.2	.042	23.8	.095	10.5

Year.	Potatoes.		Sugar.		Coffee.		Tea.	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5
1923: Sept.	.034	29.4	.096	10.4	.376	2.7	.698	1.4

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States.

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,[4] by years from 1907 to 1922, and by months for 1922 [5] and for January through September, 1923. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100, and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1920 was 168, which means that the average money price for the year 1920 was 68 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of bacon for the year 1919 was 205 and for the year 1920, 194, which figures show a drop of 11 points but a decrease of only 5 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers, showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.[4] For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 38 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the family market basket and the trend in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The retail cost of the food articles included in the index has decreased since July, 1920, until the curve is brought down in July, 1923, to approximately where it was in July, 1917. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale,[6] because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

---

[4] See note 2, p. 32.

[5] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19–21.

[6] For a discussion of the logarithmic chart see article on "Comparison of arithmetic and ratio charts," by Lucian W. Chaney, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1919, pp. 20–34. Also "The 'ratio' charts," by Prof. Irving Fisher, reprinted from Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association, June, 1917, 24 pp.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1922, BY MONTHS FOR 1922 AND FOR JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

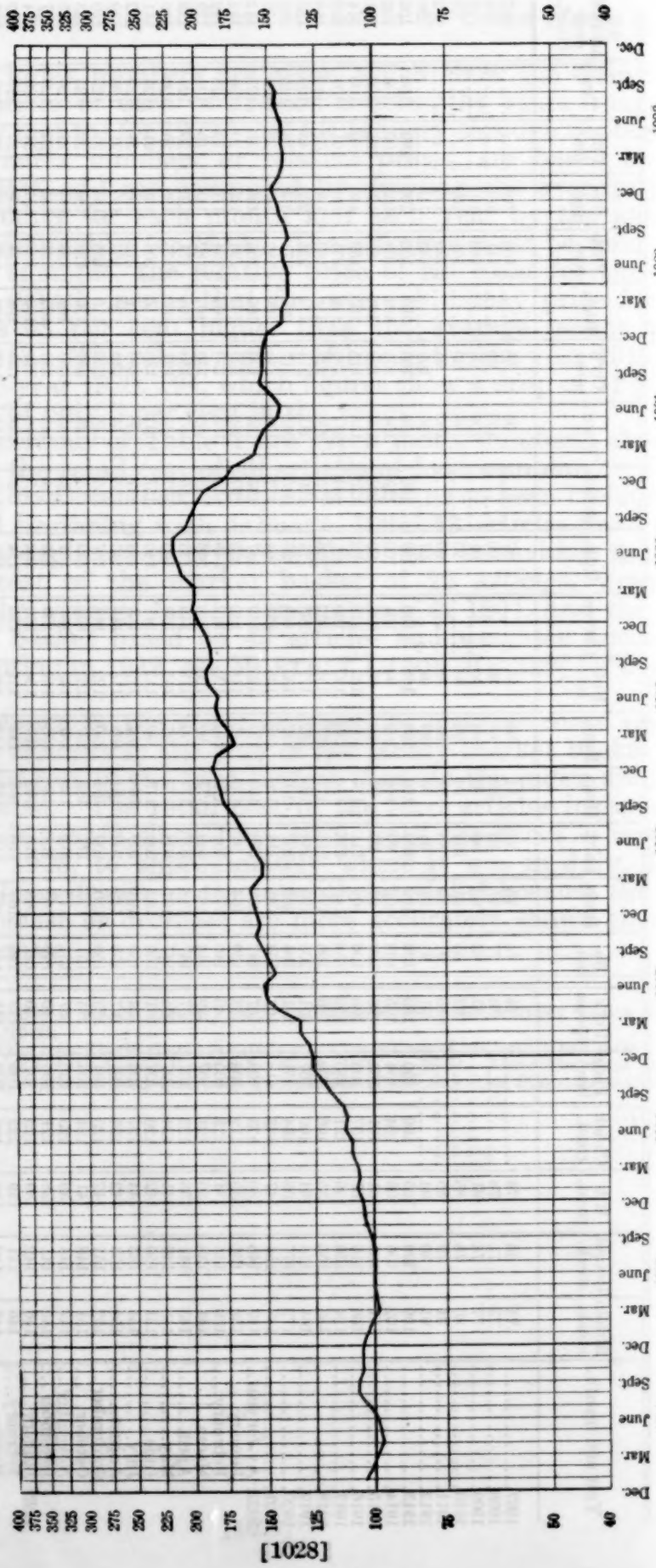
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1922, BY MONTHS FOR 1922 AND FOR JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

[Average for year 1913=100.]

Year and month.	Sirloin steak.	Round steak.	Rib roast.	Chuck roast.	Plate beef.	Pork chops.	Bacon.	Ham.	Lard.	Hens.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Milk.	Bread.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Rice.	Potatoes.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.	All articles combined.
1907	71	68	76	.....	.....	74	74	76	81	81	84	85	.....	87	.....	95	88	.....	105	105	.....	.....	82
1908	73	71	78	.....	.....	76	77	78	80	83	86	86	.....	90	.....	102	92	.....	111	108	.....	.....	84
1909	77	74	81	.....	.....	83	83	82	90	89	93	90	.....	91	.....	109	94	.....	112	107	.....	.....	89
1910	80	78	85	.....	.....	92	95	91	104	94	98	94	.....	95	.....	108	95	.....	101	109	.....	.....	93
1911	81	79	85	.....	.....	85	91	89	88	91	94	88	.....	96	.....	102	94	.....	130	117	.....	.....	92
1912	91	89	94	.....	.....	91	91	91	94	93	99	98	.....	97	.....	105	102	.....	135	115	.....	.....	98
1913	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1914	102	106	103	104	104	105	102	102	99	102	102	94	104	100	113	104	105	101	108	108	100	100	102
1915	101	103	101	101	100	96	100	97	93	97	99	93	105	99	125	126	108	104	89	120	101	100	101
1916	108	110	107	107	106	108	106	109	111	111	109	103	117	102	130	135	113	105	159	146	100	100	114
1917	124	130	126	131	130	152	152	142	175	134	139	127	150	125	164	211	192	119	253	169	101	107	146
1918	153	165	155	166	170	186	196	178	211	177	165	151	162	156	175	203	227	148	188	176	102	119	168
1919	164	174	164	169	167	201	205	199	234	193	182	177	193	174	179	218	213	174	224	205	145	129	186
1920	172	177	168	164	151	201	194	206	187	210	197	183	188	188	205	245	217	200	371	353	158	135	203
1921	153	154	147	133	118	166	158	181	114	186	148	135	154	164	177	176	150	109	182	145	122	128	153
1922: Av. for year	147	145	139	123	106	157	147	181	108	169	129	125	149	147	155	155	130	109	165	133	121	125	142
January	139	136	135	119	106	138	139	164	97	173	145	118	149	153	157	148	130	107	194	113	120	126	142
February	139	135	134	118	106	140	140	173	101	173	140	120	149	148	154	155	130	107	194	116	119	125	142
March	141	138	136	121	107	149	144	185	109	177	92	120	149	146	155	161	130	107	182	118	119	124	139
April	143	141	138	122	107	157	147	188	107	177	92	118	145	143	155	161	130	108	171	122	120	124	139
May	148	146	141	124	107	164	147	191	108	177	97	117	139	140	157	161	127	109	176	120	120	125	139
June	151	150	142	126	107	161	150	193	109	173	99	117	141	140	157	161	130	110	206	129	121	125	141
July	154	153	144	127	106	164	150	194	109	168	104	119	143	144	157	158	130	110	212	138	121	125	142
August	154	153	142	125	104	167	150	189	109	164	108	115	144	146	155	155	130	110	153	147	121	126	139
September	152	151	142	125	104	173	150	180	109	164	130	122	145	147	155	148	130	110	135	144	121	125	140
October	151	148	141	124	106	174	151	177	111	163	157	133	154	149	155	145	130	110	129	144	122	125	143
November	147	144	139	123	105	157	151	172	111	159	187	143	161	151	155	145	130	109	124	147	122	126	145
December	145	141	138	121	105	140	149	169	111	158	193	157	166	154	154	148	133	109	124	151	123	126	147
1923: January	146	142	139	123	107	140	147	168	110	162	161	154	169	154	155	148	133	109	124	151	124	126	144
February	146	141	139	122	106	137	146	167	110	167	134	151	170	154	155	148	133	108	124	158	126	127	142
March	147	142	139	122	106	135	145	167	110	168	112	150	168	153	155	145	133	108	129	185	127	127	142
April	149	145	140	123	105	135	145	168	111	169	100	150	164	153	155	148	133	108	147	193	128	127	143
May	152	148	142	124	105	143	145	169	109	170	102	136	161	152	155	145	133	108	159	204	128	127	143
June	158	155	145	128	104	142	144	169	109	166	103	131	163	152	155	145	133	108	188	202	127	128	144
July	161	159	148	130	106	149	145	171	108	163	108	128	164	153	157	142	137	108	247	191	127	128	147
August	162	159	147	130	105	153	145	172	108	162	120	135	164	154	155	136	137	108	218	175	126	128	146
September	162	159	148	132	108	175	146	173	113	164	141	144	167	157	155	136	140	109	200	175	126	128	149

TREND IN RETAIL COST OF ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD, COMBINED, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

[1913=100.]



Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for 1923. For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[The prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	35.5	34.9	35.7	25.0	37.5	40.7	40.5	28.1	33.9	37.5	38.0
Round steak	do	21.5	31.7	31.6	32.2	23.0	34.5	37.3	37.6	22.5	30.7	32.6	33.7
Rib roast	do	19.6	27.1	27.0	27.9	19.0	29.2	31.3	31.3	20.6	26.0	27.6	27.8
Chuck roast	do	16.0	18.8	20.3	20.5	16.0	19.2	20.8	20.6	16.3	19.6	22.4	22.4
Plate beef	do	9.5	14.4	12.2	12.1	12.6	12.0	13.4	13.5	10.5	12.4	13.3	13.9
Pork chops	do	24.0	34.0	29.1	33.6	22.0	36.7	32.8	36.8	21.4	32.2	30.7	33.2
Bacon, sliced	do	33.1	39.1	36.1	36.8	26.5	36.7	34.4	34.9	35.0	41.4	39.0	39.7
Ham, sliced	do	31.0	45.9	47.1	46.3	32.0	54.0	51.7	51.9	32.5	49.3	46.4	47.5
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	35.5	34.0	36.7	19.3	37.3	37.7	37.2	23.3	35.0	39.0	39.5
Hens	do	20.5	30.6	30.4	31.0	21.8	37.5	36.4	37.0	18.0	29.1	29.1	30.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	29.5	29.2	29.9	.....	26.1	26.5	26.2	.....	30.9	30.0	30.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.7	17.5	17.5	8.7	12.0	12.0	14.0	10.3	19.0	18.5	18.5
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can	.....	13.2	14.4	14.4	.....	10.4	12.0	12.1	.....	12.0	13.2	13.2
Butter	Pound	39.7	46.6	54.2	56.9	38.6	50.0	56.2	58.9	38.8	45.0	52.8	56.2
Oleomargarine	do	.....	31.8	32.4	32.4	.....	26.8	27.9	27.9	.....	32.6	33.8	34.2
Nut margarine	do	.....	27.0	26.7	26.7	.....	25.8	27.0	27.7	.....	27.5	31.5	31.8
Cheese	do	25.0	30.9	35.0	36.2	22.5	32.7	35.9	37.2	23.0	30.0	35.9	37.6
Lard	do	15.8	18.0	17.5	18.8	15.3	17.0	16.6	17.9	15.3	17.1	17.3	18.2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	21.7	22.6	21.6	.....	21.9	22.2	22.4	.....	21.5	19.5	20.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.7	38.4	37.2	42.2	34.7	42.3	37.6	47.3	32.6	40.4	38.9	46.3
Bread	Pound	5.9	9.6	9.2	9.1	5.5	8.5	8.8	8.7	5.4	9.0	8.9	8.8
Flour	do	3.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	3.2	4.8	4.3	4.3	3.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.7	3.0	3.8	3.8	2.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.4
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.8	9.2	9.1	.....	8.1	8.4	8.5	.....	9.3	9.2	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.9	9.7	9.8	.....	8.9	8.8	8.8	.....	10.0	9.9	10.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	26.1	26.6	26.6	.....	24.5	22.8	22.3	.....	27.0	26.1	26.4
Macaroni	Pound	.....	21.6	20.9	21.1	.....	18.6	19.2	18.8	.....	19.5	18.9	18.9
Rice	do	8.6	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.2	9.4	9.1	9.2
Beans, navy	do	.....	11.3	13.0	13.1	.....	9.7	10.5	10.4	.....	12.1	12.3	11.9
Potatoes	do	2.3	3.4	5.2	4.9	1.8	2.0	4.2	4.0	2.2	3.3	4.7	4.5
Onions	do	.....	7.1	8.1	7.8	.....	4.8	6.4	6.4	.....	6.2	7.4	6.8
Cabbage	do	.....	4.5	5.9	5.7	.....	3.5	4.9	4.7	.....	4.9	6.4	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	13.3	13.6	13.6	.....	11.9	11.6	11.5	.....	15.2	14.0	14.0
Corn, canned	do	.....	15.8	15.7	15.6	.....	13.8	14.7	14.7	.....	15.9	16.5	16.8
Peas, canned	do	.....	17.4	17.4	17.6	.....	15.4	16.8	16.7	.....	20.4	20.6	20.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.8	13.2	13.3	.....	11.1	12.2	12.1	.....	11.1	11.8	11.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	8.4	10.3	9.8	5.2	7.4	9.0	8.9	5.8	8.0	10.0	9.9
Tea	do	60.0	87.7	92.7	93.7	56.0	64.1	67.6	67.5	61.3	81.5	84.8	85.9
Coffee	do	32.0	35.7	36.7	37.5	24.8	32.5	32.9	32.7	28.8	37.0	39.1	39.1
Prunes	do	.....	21.8	19.8	18.5	.....	19.0	18.1	17.2	.....	24.1	20.8	20.9
Raisins	do	.....	21.9	20.0	18.8	.....	19.9	15.1	14.6	.....	23.7	19.2	19.4
Bananas	Dozen	.....	24.2	29.4	28.3	.....	25.9	28.6	27.7	.....	33.1	38.3	38.0
Oranges	do	.....	65.0	48.4	45.2	.....	67.9	53.1	57.7	.....	62.8	52.3	51.5

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

Cities on Specified Dates.

September 15, 1913 and 1922, and for August 15 and September 15, with the exception of September, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES.

As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month.]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
1913	1922						1913	1922						1913	1922		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.8	[1] 62.1	[1] 64.7	[1] 64.9	45.3	49.2	49.7	23.3	38.0	40.6	40.1	31.4	30.1	29.6	21.4	34.2	35.6	35.6
35.6	51.6	56.7	56.2	38.5	42.9	43.0	19.8	32.0	34.2	33.8	26.9	25.8	24.8	20.4	31.7	32.5	31.9
25.6	36.2	39.6	40.2	34.7	37.2	38.5	17.0	27.8	28.5	28.5	24.6	23.6	22.8	20.4	28.3	28.1	28.8
18.7	23.4	26.2	26.3	24.7	26.3	27.5	15.5	20.1	20.7	21.1	16.6	16.8	16.6	15.0	21.0	20.6	21.3
.....	15.8	16.8	17.2	10.5	11.3	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.1	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.5	12.1	14.6	14.1	14.1
25.0	39.9	35.5	39.4	38.5	33.8	39.2	23.0	40.5	35.8	39.7	33.8	29.0	34.0	25.0	34.5	30.6	33.8
25.8	37.5	37.1	37.4	44.0	45.2	44.7	23.3	34.8	32.8	32.4	47.7	47.7	48.2	27.0	37.4	34.2	35.3
32.0	55.4	52.8	52.7	56.1	56.5	54.4	28.0	48.5	46.3	46.6	54.1	52.3	51.8	28.8	47.3	41.7	40.8
20.5	39.1	40.8	40.8	38.7	41.4	40.9	15.3	31.2	33.1	33.2	31.7	32.3	33.5	22.5	42.8	41.7	41.7
26.2	38.8	38.7	39.2	38.2	38.6	39.0	21.0	34.9	34.9	35.0	32.2	29.3	30.1	21.9	37.9	37.4	36.6
.....	30.0	28.9	29.2	33.0	30.5	29.9	.....	27.4	27.3	27.2	35.9	37.3	38.5	.....	27.4	25.8	25.8
8.9	13.5	14.9	14.9	14.0	14.0	15.0	8.0	14.0	12.5	13.3	14.0	14.2	14.3	12.0	18.7	18.0	18.0
.....	11.4	12.8	12.8	10.6	12.5	12.5	.....	10.1	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.5	12.5	.....	10.3	12.0	12.0
37.4	46.7	52.6	55.0	45.7	51.9	55.7	35.8	46.9	51.0	55.1	49.1	52.3	55.5	37.0	43.4	50.0	53.1
.....	28.8	31.2	30.7	25.8	28.3	28.3	.....	26.7	28.3	28.4	30.0	.....	.....	.....	27.5	28.3	29.0
.....	26.5	26.1	26.4	24.5	26.3	26.3	.....	26.0	26.9	27.1	30.0	32.7	32.7	.....	28.0	28.5	28.5
22.4	33.9	38.0	38.6	33.3	37.9	39.0	19.5	30.4	30.2	30.7	35.0	37.1	38.3	20.5	29.3	34.2	34.9
15.8	17.7	17.5	18.1	16.6	16.6	17.2	14.4	16.0	16.1	17.0	20.9	20.5	20.2	15.3	18.6	18.5	18.9
.....	23.7	24.1	24.3	22.9	23.4	23.3	.....	20.4	22.2	22.5	26.8	25.9	26.5	.....	22.1	22.4	22.2
47.1	69.4	64.2	71.6	61.9	58.2	66.3	33.8	48.3	42.3	50.9	53.6	50.5	54.5	33.3	34.0	36.2	37.5
5.9	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	5.6	8.6	8.3	8.4	9.7	9.7	9.6	6.4	9.6	10.3	10.2
3.7	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.5	3.0	4.4	3.9	4.0	5.6	5.1	5.1	3.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
3.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	7.1	6.8	7.2	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1
.....	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.3	.....	7.7	7.6	7.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	.....	9.4	9.4	9.5
.....	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	.....	9.1	9.2	9.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	.....	10.0	10.0	10.0
.....	26.0	24.6	24.6	25.3	23.4	23.5	.....	25.4	24.0	23.9	28.8	28.8	28.3	.....	25.0	25.0	25.0
.....	24.0	23.4	23.4	24.1	24.2	23.8	.....	22.0	21.7	21.5	22.7	21.3	21.3	.....	19.7	20.6	21.0
9.4	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.5	8.7	8.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	5.5	6.7	6.4	6.6
.....	10.5	10.5	10.4	11.4	11.6	11.4	.....	10.6	11.3	10.9	9.5	10.8	11.0	.....	11.0	12.0	11.8
1.7	1.7	4.5	3.3	2.0	4.0	3.8	2.0	1.9	4.2	3.7	1.3	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	4.1	3.6
.....	5.9	6.9	7.0	5.2	6.9	6.6	.....	5.1	6.6	6.9	4.0	5.4	4.8	.....	5.5	6.4	5.4
.....	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	5.4	6.1	.....	2.4	5.8	5.4	3.2	5.4	3.5	.....	4.2	6.1	5.7
.....	14.9	14.7	14.7	12.4	11.9	11.8	.....	11.1	11.4	11.2	19.5	17.5	17.5	.....	11.3	11.0	11.0
.....	18.6	19.5	19.5	18.4	18.9	18.9	.....	15.2	14.7	14.6	17.0	15.2	15.0	.....	14.7	14.4	14.3
.....	21.5	21.6	21.4	19.6	21.5	21.5	.....	16.7	16.1	15.6	16.2	16.3	16.0	.....	19.7	18.0	17.9
.....	14.0	12.9	12.7	12.8	13.5	13.5	.....	12.7	13.4	13.4	16.3	14.9	14.9	.....	10.1	10.8	10.8
5.6	7.7	9.4	9.5	7.6	9.6	9.5	5.6	7.6	9.3	9.4	9.8	12.0	11.9	5.4	7.4	9.2	9.0
58.6	68.9	69.7	69.7	57.4	58.3	58.3	45.0	61.1	62.2	62.4	78.6	82.5	82.5	50.0	73.3	71.4	70.7
33.0	42.9	43.2	43.2	35.1	36.1	35.7	29.3	34.4	35.2	35.2	45.2	45.4	45.4	26.3	32.9	33.8	33.1
.....	20.6	18.9	18.9	20.1	18.9	18.3	.....	19.6	18.9	18.9	21.7	20.6	20.0	.....	21.2	18.6	18.7
.....	20.0	15.9	16.0	21.1	16.8	16.7	.....	18.0	15.3	15.0	24.8	21.1	20.0	.....	21.5	16.9	17.0
.....	42.0	49.6	48.8	34.8	37.7	37.0	.....	37.9	46.0	45.0	[2] 13.8	[2] 15.2	[2] 15.2	.....	30.6	40.0	40.7
.....	65.4	53.4	54.3	64.4	52.7	54.2	.....	64.3	52.1	54.4	64.4	48.3	50.0	.....	50.0	50.8	46.3

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio.				Cleveland, Ohio.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.3	39.1	41.6	43.0	23.7	33.5	37.1	36.5	25.4	35.9	38.2	38.2
Round steak	do	21.4	30.6	32.2	32.7	21.2	30.7	33.4	32.8	22.9	30.3	31.2	31.6
Rib roast	do	20.3	29.0	29.9	31.4	18.5	27.4	29.0	28.7	18.9	24.4	26.0	26.4
Chuck roast	do	15.9	19.5	19.5	21.0	14.5	17.3	19.0	18.8	16.9	19.0	20.0	20.7
Plate beef	do	11.9	11.8	11.6	12.0	11.7	13.0	14.0	14.1	11.7	10.7	11.0	11.0
Pork chops	do	21.8	35.3	30.9	34.6	22.7	37.2	32.4	37.3	24.4	38.3	33.4	40.5
Bacon, sliced	do	32.6	46.6	44.7	44.6	26.0	35.3	33.8	33.9	29.6	40.0	40.0	40.4
Ham, sliced	do	32.2	49.6	48.6	48.8	29.8	49.7	48.2	47.9	37.3	49.6	48.8	48.7
Lamb, leg of	do	19.9	35.0	37.0	37.4	16.8	32.0	32.3	32.9	18.7	33.4	34.9	35.4
Hens	do	19.2	33.0	32.9	33.8	26.0	34.1	34.9	36.4	21.9	34.1	36.1	36.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	32.7	33.3	33.5	.....	27.8	28.2	28.0	.....	30.0	29.1	29.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	9.9	11.4	11.5	.....	10.1	11.5	11.6	.....	10.2	11.9	11.7
Butter	Pound	35.3	44.8	49.2	53.1	38.0	43.3	50.0	53.5	38.3	48.5	53.5	57.0
Oleomargarine	do	.....	23.5	25.7	25.9	.....	28.6	29.8	30.5	.....	28.0	29.1	29.6
Nut margarine	do	.....	22.1	24.4	24.7	.....	27.2	27.6	27.2	.....	26.9	28.1	27.6
Cheese	do	25.7	34.1	40.0	40.0	21.0	32.5	36.5	38.6	24.0	30.9	35.0	35.3
Lard	do	15.0	16.7	16.8	17.1	14.3	15.2	15.3	17.4	16.4	17.5	17.8	18.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	22.3	23.2	23.2	.....	21.6	23.4	23.8	.....	22.7	24.3	24.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	30.4	42.0	39.2	46.1	30.1	41.0	33.7	42.2	36.8	45.5	41.4	50.6
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
Flour	do	2.9	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.2	4.7	4.6	4.6
Corn meal	do	2.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.9
Rolled oats	do	.....	8.1	8.5	8.4	.....	8.4	8.7	8.7	.....	8.4	8.6	8.6
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.4	9.2	9.2	.....	9.3	9.3	9.3	.....	9.9	9.8	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	24.3	23.4	23.5	.....	24.6	22.8	22.7	.....	25.6	24.4	24.5
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.4	18.3	18.5	.....	16.3	16.6	16.6	.....	20.0	19.2	19.4
Rice	do	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.2	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.0
Beans, navy	do	.....	11.2	10.7	10.6	.....	11.0	10.3	10.0	.....	11.0	10.7	10.4
Potatoes	do	1.8	2.4	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	4.2	4.0
Onions	do	.....	4.6	6.0	5.9	.....	4.8	6.0	6.0	.....	4.8	5.9	5.9
Cabbage	do	.....	3.6	4.5	3.8	.....	3.9	4.2	4.7	.....	3.1	5.2	4.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	12.6	12.9	13.1	.....	11.8	11.6	11.4	.....	12.7	12.9	12.9
Corn, canned	do	.....	14.1	15.2	15.1	.....	14.0	13.7	13.8	.....	16.2	15.5	15.4
Peas, canned	do	.....	15.7	16.7	16.6	.....	16.0	16.9	16.9	.....	17.3	16.7	16.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	.	13.9	14.0	14.2	...	13.2	12.6	12.7	.....	14.3	13.8	13.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	7.7	9.1	9.1	5.6	7.5	9.5	9.6	5.6	7.9	9.2	9.5
Tea	do	55.0	66.5	72.6	72.4	60.0	68.2	72.3	72.5	50.0	67.5	68.7	68.1
Coffee	do	30.7	34.4	38.1	37.7	25.6	31.2	33.1	32.9	26.5	37.7	40.0	39.4
Prunes	do	.....	21.5	19.4	20.6	.....	19.9	19.0	18.5	.....	21.5	18.0	18.8
Raisins	do	.....	23.3	17.3	17.3	.....	21.4	17.8	17.1	.....	21.5	17.2	16.7
Bananas	Dozen	.....	35.5	40.0	39.5	.....	31.9	41.5	42.3	.....	43.1	52.3	51.9
Oranges	do	.....	67.9	52.3	52.7	.....	48.2	50.1	50.2	.....	61.2	50.7	52.6

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Columbus, Ohio.			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
35.2	36.6	37.1	23.0	35.3	33.9	33.9	24.3	31.4	35.2	32.4	26.3	37.4	40.6	40.4	[1] 35.6	[1] 57.0	[1] 60.2	[1] 61.3
30.3	32.5	32.6	21.3	33.0	30.3	30.3	21.4	27.5	30.4	28.5	21.0	30.0	32.6	32.3	28.4	42.8	44.4	44.6
26.6	26.9	27.8	20.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	17.8	23.6	24.9	23.3	20.0	26.0	27.8	28.4	23.2	27.0	29.9	30.6
20.3	20.7	21.1	16.9	22.2	21.2	21.1	15.8	17.0	18.3	17.3	15.0	19.0	20.3	21.1	18.4	20.3	21.9	22.1
13.8	12.0	13.0	13.2	17.5	15.8	16.9	9.7	9.6	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.9	11.6	12.0	.....	12.3	12.6	12.7
31.1	28.6	33.1	22.0	36.4	30.6	33.8	20.4	35.8	30.7	36.4	22.3	40.1	34.7	40.4	22.2	34.4	30.8	34.1
36.9	38.8	38.3	38.3	44.9	37.9	37.9	29.0	43.8	43.2	42.9	24.7	40.8	40.9	41.5	25.7	36.9	36.9	36.9
48.2	45.8	45.5	32.5	54.5	50.0	50.0	33.3	52.9	50.0	50.5	27.0	52.0	49.9	51.3	33.0	47.9	47.2	48.1
33.0	36.2	35.3	23.3	39.0	41.3	41.3	16.0	35.0	35.6	35.9	16.0	36.5	38.9	39.0	19.2	39.9	40.9	41.0
32.6	31.2	32.0	18.7	30.5	29.0	28.6	19.7	29.3	28.4	28.9	20.5	34.9	34.9	36.3	24.5	42.4	42.9	42.9
32.2	31.0	31.6	.....	31.6	30.2	30.2	.....	34.8	33.2	33.4	.....	30.4	29.9	30.1	.....	30.3	31.1	31.6
11.0	12.0	13.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	9.8	11.7	11.7	8.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
10.7	11.8	11.8	.....	12.1	14.0	14.0	.....	10.4	11.6	11.7	.....	10.5	11.8	11.8	.....	12.4	13.4	13.4
44.9	49.3	53.3	38.3	45.7	50.5	54.4	38.6	42.6	47.9	50.5	35.9	47.1	51.9	55.5	35.3	44.5	50.3	52.5
25.2	27.8	28.0	.....	26.3	27.5	30.0	.....	29.0	29.3	29.3	.....	26.8	29.0	29.0	.....	29.7	31.7	31.7
25.0	26.3	25.9	.....	29.5	31.3	31.3	.....	27.8	28.6	28.7	.....	25.3	26.5	26.8	.....	30.7	27.7	27.7
31.5	33.9	35.6	20.0	31.8	35.2	35.9	26.1	33.9	38.7	39.2	20.7	31.2	36.8	37.9	23.2	33.5	38.4	38.8
15.1	14.3	15.8	16.5	20.6	20.3	21.4	16.5	18.9	18.6	19.0	16.9	16.8	17.3	18.5	15.3	16.3	16.5	17.6
22.4	22.4	22.6	.....	22.1	20.3	20.3	.....	24.1	20.9	21.5	.....	22.5	23.6	23.7	.....	22.4	24.6	24.6
39.1	32.2	39.7	.....	35.5	35.6	40.9	32.1	39.7	38.3	43.6	32.0	43.3	41.2	48.1	46.9	64.6	60.6	70.2
7.6	7.7	7.7	5.3	8.8	8.7	8.7	5.5	8.4	7.8	7.8	5.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
4.5	4.1	4.1	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.4	5.1	4.9	4.9
3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.5	6.3	6.1	6.1
8.8	9.1	9.1	.....	10.3	10.6	10.7	.....	8.8	9.1	9.1	.....	9.1	8.8	8.7	.....	9.7	9.7	9.7
9.6	10.1	10.6	.....	11.8	10.9	11.0	.....	10.1	9.9	9.9	.....	9.2	9.1	9.1	.....	10.2	9.9	10.0
26.2	23.8	23.8	.....	25.8	25.0	25.1	.....	25.4	24.7	24.7	.....	25.1	23.9	24.3	.....	27.7	26.8	26.7
19.8	19.4	19.4	.....	21.4	21.1	21.1	.....	20.9	20.9	20.6	.....	19.2	19.3	19.1	.....	24.2	23.6	23.3
10.4	10.0	10.2	9.3	10.5	10.1	10.0	8.6	9.9	9.4	9.6	8.4	9.4	9.6	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.2
10.7	10.2	9.7	.....	11.2	11.6	11.5	.....	10.9	12.4	12.4	.....	10.7	10.2	9.6	.....	10.7	10.8	10.7
2.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.4	4.5	4.2	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.9	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.1	3.5	3.7
5.7	6.8	7.4	.....	6.0	7.4	7.0	.....	4.4	6.9	4.7	.....	4.3	5.9	6.1	.....	6.2	7.6	6.9
4.0	4.6	4.5	.....	5.0	6.1	5.4	.....	1.8	2.8	2.3	.....	2.8	4.6	5.0	.....	3.7	4.1	4.7
13.0	13.6	13.6	.....	15.8	14.4	14.4	.....	15.0	14.6	14.5	.....	12.6	12.2	11.9	.....	12.9	13.0	13.0
13.1	12.6	12.6	.....	17.4	16.1	16.1	.....	14.7	15.0	14.8	.....	15.1	14.8	14.8	.....	15.2	16.1	16.1
14.9	14.6	14.7	.....	21.4	21.1	21.1	.....	16.2	16.4	16.4	.....	17.2	16.6	16.5	.....	17.2	17.9	17.7
14.3	13.5	13.5	.....	14.2	14.2	14.2	.....	13.4	13.4	13.4	.....	13.3	12.8	12.7	.....	13.7	13.7	13.8
8.0	9.8	9.8	5.9	8.6	10.0	10.2	5.9	8.3	10.1	10.2	5.7	7.5	9.5	9.5	5.7	8.1	9.8	9.8
78.1	76.9	77.5	66.7	92.2	92.3	92.3	52.8	69.3	67.1	66.9	43.3	64.5	63.7	66.2	44.2	59.9	59.3	59.4
35.9	37.2	36.9	36.7	41.8	42.4	42.5	29.4	35.3	36.4	36.2	29.3	36.4	38.2	38.0	33.0	38.5	39.8	39.8
22.7	19.6	19.5	.....	23.6	22.3	20.5	.....	21.3	20.3	20.3	.....	20.3	19.5	18.2	.....	17.6	18.1	17.5
20.1	16.2	15.9	.....	24.8	18.6	18.2	.....	21.5	17.9	18.1	.....	20.0	16.5	16.5	.....	22.9	17.5	18.0
35.8	39.4	39.4	.....	32.1	34.0	33.3	.....	[2] 11.6	[2] 12.4	[2] 12.4	.....	31.3	36.9	36.9	.....	[2] 10.0	[2] 11.0	[2] 11.0
68.9	47.6	50.3	.....	72.0	55.5	53.6	.....	65.4	50.2	50.2	.....	60.9	52.5	51.7	.....	49.1	49.1	48.9

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
					1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	30.4	29.7	29.6	26.0	36.6	39.1	38.9	25.8	35.0	33.8	33.8
Round steak	do	29.6	28.8	28.9	25.2	34.8	38.3	38.1	21.5	29.2	27.5	28.8
Rib roast	do	24.6	24.6	23.9	17.8	26.1	26.4	26.3	22.5	25.3	26.0	26.0
Chuck roast	do	21.0	19.9	18.9	16.3	21.9	23.0	22.7	15.0	17.3	17.9	17.6
Plate beef	do	15.2	15.5	15.3	12.5	13.8	13.4	14.4	11.4	10.3	10.4	10.7
Pork chops	do	30.8	29.4	31.8	22.8	34.9	29.5	35.6	23.5	33.5	29.1	30.0
Bacon, sliced	do	48.1	45.8	44.7	30.8	38.7	37.8	36.9	29.0	38.3	34.5	35.0
Ham, sliced	do	49.3	45.6	45.4	31.7	49.2	49.7	50.0	30.3	46.2	41.9	43.8
Lamb, leg of	do	36.3	35.0	35.0	20.7	39.2	40.0	39.2	20.8	34.2	33.8	35.0
Hens	do	34.8	30.7	33.8	21.0	33.1	33.5	33.3	23.5	34.3	30.4	33.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.3	30.8	30.6	.....	37.6	36.1	36.1	.....	31.2	30.5	30.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.3	14.8	15.3	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.3	17.7	16.3	16.3
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	11.5	12.9	12.8	.....	9.9	11.6	11.6	.....	11.1	12.7	12.7
Butter	Pound	44.4	50.8	54.3	36.8	44.9	49.9	55.1	39.8	46.7	51.1	53.9
Oleomargarine	do	31.3	32.5	32.5	.....	26.4	29.3	29.4	.....	30.0	28.8	29.4
Nut margarine	do	28.1	29.2	29.3	.....	26.6	27.4	27.2	.....	27.5	27.2	27.0
Cheese	do	30.2	34.2	34.6	21.3	32.5	35.5	36.5	22.5	30.4	33.3	34.9
Lard	do	17.8	18.6	19.9	15.2	14.8	14.5	15.3	15.5	17.5	17.3	18.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	24.4	17.3	16.6	.....	22.0	25.3	25.2	.....	22.5	23.3	23.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	36.2	33.5	38.4	30.4	39.3	31.9	40.8	36.7	43.6	43.3	51.5
Bread	Pound	6.6	7.1	7.1	5.1	7.3	8.5	8.5	6.2	10.6	10.3	10.3
Flour	do	4.9	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.8	5.7	5.3	5.3
Corn meal	do	3.5	3.8	3.8	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.6
Rolled oats	do	8.6	8.8	8.7	.....	8.0	7.7	7.6	.....	9.5	9.2	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	10.0	9.7	9.7	.....	9.0	8.9	8.8	.....	9.6	9.7	9.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.6	24.0	23.9	.....	26.1	23.9	23.9	.....	26.3	24.4	24.4
Macaroni	Pound	19.9	20.0	19.9	.....	19.2	18.4	18.5	.....	19.3	19.2	19.4
Rice	do	8.2	7.8	7.7	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.2	6.6	8.6	8.7	8.6
Beans, navy	do	10.0	10.7	10.6	.....	10.9	9.6	10.0	.....	12.0	11.5	11.1
Potatoes	do	3.7	4.7	4.4	2.1	2.3	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.8	5.3	4.4
Onions	do	5.5	6.0	6.3	.....	5.4	7.2	7.0	.....	6.7	7.3	7.5
Cabbage	do	4.9	5.4	4.9	.....	4.4	4.9	4.5	.....	4.3	6.3	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	14.6	13.2	13.2	.....	12.9	13.4	13.2	.....	12.5	11.5	11.5
Corn, canned	do	13.4	13.8	13.8	.....	14.0	13.6	13.6	.....	15.7	16.3	16.4
Peas, canned	do	18.3	18.8	17.8	.....	15.9	16.0	16.0	.....	17.9	16.8	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	12.1	11.9	.....	14.3	14.1	14.1	.....	10.7	11.5	11.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.5	9.0	9.1	6.0	8.3	10.0	9.9	5.9	7.9	9.7	9.7
Tea	do	73.1	71.0	70.8	60.0	74.2	77.1	77.1	60.0	84.2	86.0	86.5
Coffee	do	31.9	32.8	32.9	30.0	37.2	38.2	38.2	34.5	36.4	38.7	38.5
Prunes	do	22.6	18.1	17.2	.....	21.3	19.4	19.6	.....	21.1	19.5	19.6
Raisins	do	25.2	17.4	16.9	.....	24.0	18.5	17.8	.....	25.6	18.9	18.8
Bananas	Dozen	27.7	30.5	30.5	.....	27.0	32.3	31.3	.....	22.8	32.5	33.0
Oranges	do	59.8	45.6	45.3	.....	60.9	48.8	48.9	.....	52.5	52.5	59.7

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	36.2	38.5	39.2	25.0	32.7	34.1	35.0	24.0	34.5	33.9	33.9	23.0	30.7	32.8	32.8	[1] 37.0	[1] 53.4	[1] 59.8	[1] 59.2
22.3	31.4	33.5	33.8	20.0	30.6	31.1	31.1	21.0	28.6	27.6	27.9	20.0	28.3	29.7	29.7	30.5	44.5	49.6	48.8
17.7	24.4	25.8	27.0	20.0	26.1	26.2	26.7	19.6	29.1	28.3	27.7	18.2	22.6	23.4	23.2	21.0	26.5	30.1	29.3
15.4	17.8	18.6	18.7	17.5	19.8	19.4	20.0	15.8	17.3	17.3	17.0	15.9	17.2	17.5	17.7	16.8	21.5	23.4	22.9
12.1	10.5	10.8	10.8	13.0	14.6	14.4	15.8	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.6	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.4	.....	15.4	16.5	16.1
22.8	34.1	29.5	35.3	21.5	33.1	30.1	33.9	25.4	41.3	36.3	37.5	21.6	33.4	26.7	32.5	23.0	38.5	32.3	36.8
31.3	44.7	41.9	42.6	36.7	41.8	41.6	42.0	33.1	51.8	48.5	49.8	29.5	37.4	33.4	33.5	24.0	33.5	33.7	33.9
30.3	49.9	46.7	46.9	30.0	50.3	46.9	47.7	35.8	62.0	57.5	57.2	29.0	41.9	41.3	41.3	29.5	46.0	40.8	40.9
18.3	31.1	33.3	32.3	20.0	35.0	36.3	40.0	18.8	32.6	33.1	33.3	17.8	33.3	35.0	34.6	21.8	37.5	37.4	39.3
16.8	29.0	29.3	28.9	20.0	28.9	27.4	28.4	26.2	39.0	38.5	38.9	21.8	28.9	29.9	30.9	25.0	43.0	42.4	42.4
....	31.7	32.9	33.0	....	31.8	31.5	31.4	....	41.0	38.5	37.8	....	29.5	29.2	29.3	.....	31.4	29.8	29.8
9.3	12.0	13.3	13.3	10.0	13.7	15.3	15.3	10.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	11.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	12.0	13.8	13.8
....	10.9	12.1	12.0	....	11.7	13.3	13.3	....	10.1	10.6	10.7	....	10.3	12.2	12.2	.....	12.7	13.9	14.0
38.8	44.8	50.3	54.2	42.5	46.9	50.6	54.5	43.5	55.8	56.9	59.8	39.6	48.1	50.0	55.8	39.0	49.2	54.8	56.8
....	26.7	27.4	27.2	....	30.3	31.0	31.0	....	31.1	32.8	33.3	....	27.2	29.0	29.3	.....	27.5	29.2	29.2
....	27.5	27.6	27.7	....	28.8	28.2	28.7	....	28.5	28.4	29.8	....	26.2	26.6	25.1	.....	22.7	22.3	22.3
21.8	32.3	37.0	38.3	23.3	32.2	36.4	37.6	19.5	35.7	36.4	37.5	22.5	29.9	34.0	34.7	21.5	33.3	37.3	36.7
16.4	17.3	17.4	18.7	16.5	18.5	18.8	19.1	17.9	19.4	19.0	19.2	16.3	14.8	14.3	16.1	16.3	17.3	17.2	18.0
....	24.4	23.8	23.8	....	22.7	21.0	21.3	....	24.7	22.5	22.9	....	22.7	23.5	23.7	.....	22.8	20.5	20.6
28.8	33.9	33.5	38.8	32.5	34.5	37.2	40.7	46.3	50.8	45.0	54.1	30.0	36.6	34.1	39.3	36.3	57.1	53.8	60.6
6.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	6.0	8.3	8.1	8.1	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.7	8.8	8.4	8.4	5.9	8.1	8.3	8.4
3.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	5.1	4.7	4.8	3.5	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.4	5.4	4.8	4.8
2.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.6
....	8.4	8.5	8.9	....	10.2	10.3	10.1	....	10.2	9.6	9.7	....	8.2	8.4	8.4	.....	8.8	8.5	8.6
....	9.9	10.2	10.2	....	9.8	9.7	9.8	....	10.0	9.5	9.5	....	9.3	9.1	9.1	.....	9.8	9.9	9.8
....	26.7	25.2	25.4	....	26.2	25.1	25.1	....	24.5	23.2	23.2	....	24.6	23.6	23.8	.....	26.3	25.1	24.3
....	21.2	21.5	21.4	....	21.9	20.9	20.3	....	16.8	15.6	15.6	....	17.9	16.6	16.7	.....	24.6	24.9	24.2
8.7	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	9.9	9.5	9.8	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.3
....	11.6	10.7	10.5	....	11.3	11.1	11.5	....	9.6	9.7	9.9	....	11.2	9.7	9.8	.....	11.2	10.5	10.2
2.0	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.8	3.8	1.7	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.6	1.6	1.9	4.3	3.1
....	5.7	6.9	6.7	....	6.2	7.4	7.0	....	4.6	6.0	5.6	....	3.8	4.7	6.0	.....	5.3	7.0	6.8
....	3.9	4.4	4.5	....	4.6	6.3	5.4	....	4.0	3.8	4.1	....	3.6	4.7	4.8	.....	4.2	4.8	4.7
....	14.5	14.2	14.3	....	13.5	13.2	13.2	....	14.3	13.0	13.0	....	12.2	11.3	11.3	.....	15.2	14.5	14.5
....	13.6	14.0	14.0	....	14.8	15.3	15.3	....	17.4	15.9	16.5	....	14.5	13.5	13.5	.....	18.1	17.5	17.4
....	15.5	15.4	15.4	....	18.8	18.7	18.8	....	19.8	18.4	18.4	....	15.8	15.5	15.5	.....	21.4	20.9	20.9
....	13.7	13.7	13.8	....	13.7	13.2	12.9	....	[2] 15.7	[2] 14.9	[2] 14.9	....	12.4	11.7	11.7	.....	[3] 19.6	[3] 20.9	[2] 20.7
5.9	8.3	9.8	9.8	5.7	8.7	10.3	10.6	5.7	7.9	9.5	9.9	5.7	7.7	9.8	9.5	5.6	8.1	10.0	9.8
54.0	81.4	79.6	79.6	50.0	92.5	90.4	92.3	54.5	71.1	69.4	69.4	65.0	74.4	73.4	73.4	47.0	57.4	57.7	57.7
27.8	37.5	39.4	39.4	30.8	38.6	40.9	41.0	36.3	38.4	38.9	38.9	27.5	34.9	38.3	36.2	32.0	39.1	39.6	39.5
....	20.7	18.9	18.6	....	21.8	20.6	19.8	....	20.8	18.8	18.3	....	19.0	18.4	18.5	.....	20.5	18.4	18.4
....	23.8	19.7	18.9	....	24.3	19.7	20.0	....	21.6	17.2	17.1	....	22.6	17.3	16.0	.....	20.6	16.2	15.7
....	[4] 11.2	[4] 13.2	[4] 12.9	....	[4] 9.3	[4] 10.2	[4] 10.7	....	[4] 10.3	[4] 11.8	[4] 11.8	....	31.1	38.1	37.9	.....	[4] 9.7	[4] 12.2	[4] 11.9
....	63.4	48.2	50.3	....	72.2	48.7	48.3	....	47.0	37.0	39.4	....	50.8	42.2	41.6	.....	60.7	50.7	48.3

[2] No. 2½ can. [3] No. 3 can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	32.0	35.4	34.8	23.6	37.9	39.7	39.6	24.0	32.3	34.2	32.9
Round steak	do	20.0	28.4	31.5	31.0	21.6	33.6	35.2	35.1	21.3	28.4	30.8	29.7
Rib roast	do	21.0	24.5	26.5	25.7	19.2	27.0	27.2	28.3	19.3	25.3	26.2	25.0
Chuck roast	do	15.0	17.3	19.6	19.0	16.4	21.9	21.7	23.0	17.0	18.5	19.9	18.9
Plate beef	do	11.9	12.5	13.5	14.5	12.0	12.7	11.7	12.6	10.4	9.1	9.9	10.1
Pork chops	do	22.5	30.2	27.4	31.7	21.6	37.4	33.3	38.3	20.8	36.1	30.8	34.5
Bacon, sliced	do	31.0	37.9	37.1	37.7	28.6	41.5	41.1	41.6	27.7	43.8	41.5	41.8
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	49.2	43.8	45.8	29.0	47.2	45.0	45.1	32.7	49.4	46.9	47.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	35.8	37.3	36.3	20.5	36.2	38.2	37.5	14.8	32.3	34.0	33.7
Hens	do	19.5	29.8	28.1	29.0	19.8	32.5	31.5	32.1	19.4	28.3	28.8	28.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	36.2	35.6	36.0	.....	32.6	35.2	35.3	.....	38.5	36.4	36.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	7.7	11.0	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can	.....	11.0	12.9	13.0	.....	10.5	11.7	11.5	.....	11.5	12.6	12.6
Butter	Pound	38.0	42.8	48.7	51.9	34.8	44.5	49.3	53.5	34.6	41.6	47.0	50.2
Oleomargarine	do	.....	30.0	31.7	30.0	.....	24.8	26.9	26.9	.....	25.7	27.5	27.1
Nut margarine	do	.....	26.8	25.2	24.2	.....	24.0	25.6	26.0	.....	25.1	25.6	25.7
Cheese	do	20.8	28.8	33.5	35.8	21.3	30.2	34.9	36.2	20.8	30.8	35.2	35.8
Lard	do	16.3	15.4	15.6	17.6	15.8	17.4	17.5	18.3	15.7	16.8	17.0	17.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	21.6	22.4	22.9	.....	22.1	23.6	23.5	.....	24.0	24.8	24.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.0	33.6	34.3	40.2	30.0	36.7	32.4	39.0	29.6	35.7	31.8	36.9
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	5.7	8.9	8.9	8.9	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	3.5	5.2	4.9	5.1	3.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.0	4.6	4.4	4.3
Corn meal	do	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.8	3.8	3.8
Rolled oats	do	.....	8.9	9.3	9.3	.....	7.0	7.2	7.5	.....	7.9	8.8	8.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.7	9.7	9.8	.....	9.1	9.1	9.2	.....	10.4	10.2	10.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	25.7	24.4	24.6	.....	24.8	24.3	24.2	.....	25.0	24.4	24.4
Macaroni	Pound	.....	17.6	17.5	17.7	.....	17.6	17.4	17.6	.....	17.4	17.4	17.6
Rice	do	7.5	8.4	7.9	8.0	9.0	10.2	10.4	10.2	8.6	9.6	9.3	9.4
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.9	10.9	10.9	.....	10.5	11.0	10.5	.....	10.4	11.1	10.4
Potatoes	do	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8
Onions	do	.....	4.8	5.0	5.2	.....	4.3	6.4	6.0	.....	4.7	6.9	6.0
Cabbage	do	.....	3.3	4.2	3.9	.....	1.8	3.4	2.8	.....	2.0	3.6	3.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	13.2	13.0	13.2	.....	11.5	11.6	11.7	.....	16.0	13.9	13.9
Corn, canned	do	.....	14.5	15.4	15.0	.....	15.0	15.2	15.3	.....	14.0	13.3	13.3
Peas, canned	do	.....	18.0	18.3	17.5	.....	15.9	15.5	15.6	.....	15.3	16.1	15.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.4	13.2	13.1	.....	14.0	13.8	14.0	.....	15.1	14.8	14.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	7.9	9.8	9.6	5.5	7.7	9.3	9.4	5.8	8.2	9.3	10.0
Tea	do	63.8	84.6	85.3	84.0	50.0	67.8	70.3	70.4	45.0	63.7	65.3	65.3
Coffee	do	27.5	36.9	37.7	37.9	27.5	32.7	34.4	34.4	30.8	40.7	42.0	42.0
Prunes	do	.....	21.9	19.5	19.8	.....	19.8	19.6	19.8	.....	22.6	19.8	20.4
Raisins	do	.....	23.7	19.3	19.2	.....	20.6	17.2	16.9	.....	21.6	17.8	17.7
Bananas	Dozen	.....	30.0	35.0	35.6	.....	[3] 8.7	[3] 11.0	[3] 10.9	.....	[3] 10.3	[3] 12.6	[3] 13.0
Oranges	do	.....	67.5	49.7	41.4	.....	76.1	50.0	52.1	.....	61.8	53.4	52.8

[1] Whole. [2] No. 3 can.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
			Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
29.6	32.1	32.1	28.0	44.5	47.8	48.0	32.2	49.1	54.1	54.2	22.5	31.4	32.4	33.1	26.4	42.9	45.5	45.0
29.4	30.8	31.3	28.0	42.4	44.5	45.6	29.6	41.1	44.2	44.6	18.5	27.9	29.1	29.7	25.7	41.2	43.7	43.5
24.8	26.3	26.5	21.2	33.7	36.5	36.7	24.2	35.0	36.8	36.6	17.5	27.6	27.6	28.9	21.5	36.0	37.5	37.3
19.8	19.8	19.8	18.0	23.3	25.0	25.4	20.0	25.3	28.1	28.6	14.3	19.2	19.4	19.9	16.1	22.0	23.2	23.3
15.7	15.0	15.0	12.0	11.9	12.9	13.3	.....	15.0	14.8	15.4	11.2	14.6	14.1	15.4	14.6	17.0	18.2	18.5
34.2	33.8	38.3	25.0	38.2	33.5	41.0	24.0	39.6	32.8	38.8	25.0	37.8	31.2	37.4	23.0	38.6	34.6	38.5
41.2	39.8	39.5	26.2	38.3	38.5	39.8	29.3	41.0	40.3	40.5	32.1	41.6	39.7	39.7	26.2	39.6	38.1	38.1
46.7	45.5	45.5	[1]22.0	[1]29.5	[1]29.2	[1]29.6	32.8	56.8	53.7	55.2	28.8	46.1	42.5	43.9	30.0	53.6	52.0	52.1
32.6	35.6	35.6	20.8	38.1	39.7	39.9	20.5	40.2	40.4	42.1	20.0	40.6	39.5	40.5	15.3	35.0	36.2	37.1
35.8	33.3	33.0	23.6	37.6	36.2	37.5	24.2	40.0	39.3	39.9	22.5	36.5	35.5	36.6	21.8	36.4	36.2	36.3
30.7	28.8	28.4	.....	29.3	27.3	27.4	.....	34.1	34.2	32.6	.....	37.4	40.8	42.0	.....	29.1	28.9	29.2
15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.5	15.5	16.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	14.0	15.0
11.1	13.0	13.0	.....	10.2	11.9	12.0	.....	10.8	12.5	12.5	.....	10.4	11.9	12.1	.....	10.0	11.8	11.8
47.3	52.4	56.9	39.2	48.5	52.8	55.1	35.2	44.4	50.9	52.9	36.8	45.9	50.7	53.5	37.4	46.5	52.0	54.9
30.0	29.8	30.3	.....	28.4	29.4	29.7	.....	28.8	31.0	31.0	.....	28.0	29.5	29.9	.....	28.4	29.2	29.3
27.0	27.5	27.5	.....	25.0	26.9	26.9	.....	26.6	28.0	28.0	.....	26.7	28.0	27.6	.....	25.7	26.4	26.7
30.8	35.4	37.3	24.8	33.9	39.8	40.4	22.0	32.8	36.9	36.7	21.4	31.3	35.2	36.1	19.6	32.9	38.3	38.4
16.8	16.8	17.8	16.6	17.0	16.8	17.5	15.6	16.9	16.8	17.8	15.1	16.3	16.1	17.2	16.3	17.2	17.9	17.8
23.4	19.4	19.6	.....	22.2	22.4	23.4	.....	21.8	22.3	22.6	.....	23.3	22.2	22.4	.....	22.6	23.6	24.2
39.5	35.8	43.7	49.6	60.2	54.8	61.4	45.7	61.3	57.9	64.8	32.0	35.7	35.9	39.5	44.2	55.3	52.3	59.7
8.2	8.7	8.9	5.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	6.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	5.1	7.7	7.6	7.6	6.0	9.8	9.6	9.6
5.0	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.5	4.6	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	3.2	5.0	4.7	4.5
3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	6.9	6.0	6.1	3.2	6.2	5.8	5.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.4	5.4	5.2	5.1
9.2	8.5	8.5	.....	8.0	8.3	8.3	.....	8 8	8.6	8.7	.....	8.7	8.6	8.7	.....	7.8	8.2	8.2
9.6	9.3	9.3	.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	.....	9.5	9.5	9.5	.....	9.5	9.3	9.4	.....	8.6	8.7	8.8
24.2	23.6	23.5	.....	25.4	23.5	23.8	.....	24.9	23.4	23.4	.....	24.6	23.9	24.1	.....	24.6	22.8	22.9
20.0	20.1	20.1	.....	21.1	21.2	21.0	.....	21.8	22.7	22.7	.....	9.8	8.8	8.7	.....	20.7	20.3	20.3
8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.8	7.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	8.0	8.9	9.2	9.5
12.3	11.8	11.4	.....	11.3	10.9	11.3	.....	11.0	10.7	10.3	.....	10.6	10.0	9.9	.....	10.7	11.7	11.7
3.3	4.1	4.1	2.5	2.1	4.4	4.1	1.8	2.0	4.0	3.8	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.9	2.5	2.3	4.1	3.7
5.2	6.4	6.0	.....	4.7	6.9	6.6	.....	5.9	7.2	6.8	.....	4.3	5.0	5.0	.....	4.8	6.7	6.2
4.2	5.2	4.5	.....	4.2	6.4	6.1	.....	3.8	5.3	6.6	.....	4.3	4.4	4.0	.....	3.0	5.9	5.7
13.4	12.2	12.1	.....	11.4	10.9	11.1	.....	12.5	12.1	12.0	.....	12.8	12.8	12.8	.....	11.7	11.9	11.8
15.3	15.6	15.6	.....	15.0	14.4	15.8	.....	18.5	18.4	18.1	.....	13.0	13.1	13.2	.....	14.4	15.3	15.4
17.1	15.7	15.7	.....	17.2	17.1	18.3	.....	21.0	20.9	20.9	.....	16.4	17.4	17.4	.....	16.2	17.0	17.2
12.3	12.2	12.3	.....	11.3	11.9	11.9	.....	[2]22.3	[2]21.8	[2]21.8	.....	12.4	11.7	11.7	.....	11.4	12.0	11.6
8.3	9.6	9.8	5.4	7.6	9.1	9.0	5.5	7.6	9.7	9.5	5.4	7.4	8.9	9.0	5.1	7.3	9 0	8.9
75.2	73.9	73.9	53.8	49.5	54.9	54.9	55.0	57.2	56.9	56.9	62.1	71.5	69.9	69.9	43.3	48.2	57.3	57.2
36.0	37.2	37.2	29.3	33.1	35.5	35.8	33.8	38.0	39.8	39.8	26.1	30.7	31.1	31.1	27.2	32.8	34.5	34.5
24.9	23.3	22.6	.....	18.3	15.7	16.3	.....	19.7	18.3	17.6	.....	22.4	19.3	19.3	.....	19.7	17.1	16.8
26.0	20.0	18.7	.....	20.6	15.4	15.6	.....	21.3	16.2	15.8	.....	24.2	18.1	17.5	.....	21.0	15.9	15.5
25.7	31.3	31.1	.....	37.5	39.3	39.4	.....	32.5	33.8	32.7	.....	21.7	23.0	20.0	.....	38.2	42.5	42.5
61.4	51.8	50.5	.....	78.0	61.9	56.8	.....	64.5	48.2	49.1	.....	67.4	50.0	53.8	.....	78.3	56.1	55.6

[1] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15— 1913	Sept. 15— 1922	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	37.9	42.6	42.7	25.6	35.9	37.4	38.7	33.4	35.1	34.3
Round steak	do	32.1	36.5	36.1	22.8	34.2	34.6	35.6	31.9	34.4	33.4
Rib roast	do	30.8	34.1	33.3	19.1	25.3	25.5	26.1	23.9	24.1	23.6
Chuck roast	do	19.9	21.5	21.6	16.7	20.6	21.2	21.4	20.1	20.5	20.1
Plate beef	do	13.4	14.3	14.6	11.4	10.5	10.0	10.7	12.6	12.8	12.9
Pork chops	do	32.6	30.1	34.9	22.0	33.3	30.0	35.9	34.1	29.9	35.7
Bacon, sliced	do	37.1	34.5	35.0	28.6	45.8	45.0	45.6	42.9	41.8	41.8
Ham, sliced	do	41.3	41.2	41.4	29.0	52.5	50.6	49.1	48.9	45.7	48.9
Lamb, leg of	do	38.5	39.9	40.0	17.5	38.5	37.3	36.9	34.7	36.1	35.1
Hens	do	36.7	35.8	36.9	16.9	28.3	28.6	29.3	30.8	30.6	29.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.6	28.8	29.3	.....	33.3	33.7	33.7	33.1	32.7	32.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.2	11.0	12.2	12.3	10.8	11.6	11.6
Milk, evaporated	15–16-oz. can	10.2	11.4	11.4	.....	10.6	11.9	12.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
Butter	Pound	47.0	53.1	55.9	36.6	42.7	48.2	50.1	43.5	49.3	52.1
Oleomargarine	do	28.6	28.3	28.3	.....	28.7	28.8	28.9	27.7	29.4	29.5
Nut margarine	do	26.2	26.8	26.8	.....	27.9	28.6	28.4	27.4	27.0	27.4
Cheese	do	28.9	32.8	33.3	23.3	30.9	35.3	35.5	31.6	35.3	36.8
Lard	do	16.8	16.1	17.4	17.8	19.5	18.9	19.6	17.0	17.0	17.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	21.4	17.8	17.5	.....	24.5	24.0	24.2	23.4	24.4	24.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.8	38.9	47.9	28.3	33.5	31.5	36.4	34.6	30.0	38.0
Bread	Pound	7.8	7.8	7.8	5.2	9.8	9.8	9.8	8.5	8.0	8.0
Flour	do	4.8	4.5	4.4	2.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.5	4.5
Corn meal	do	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Rolled oats	do	8.3	8.0	8.0	.....	10.8	9.9	10.1	9.0	9.4	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	9.2	9.3	9.4	.....	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.0
Wheat cereal	24-oz. pkg.	25.6	23.8	23.8	.....	25.8	23.9	24.2	27.7	26.2	26.1
Macaroni	Pound	20.1	19.8	20.0	.....	20.5	20.0	20.0	20.2	19.9	19.5
Rice	do	9.7	9.9	9.9	8.5	9.6	8.8	9.2	10.6	9.6	9.5
Beans, navy	do	10.4	10.8	10.8	.....	12.0	11.7	11.8	11.9	10.9	10.9
Potatoes	do	2.4	4.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.6
Onions	do	5.7	6.4	6.4	.....	5.3	6.9	5.3	5.3	7.4	7.3
Cabbage	do	3.7	4.8	4.9	.....	2.7	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	11.2	9.8	9.8	.....	15.5	15.2	15.2	13.7	12.9	12.9
Corn, canned	do	14.4	15.7	15.7	.....	16.2	16.3	16.3	14.7	14.4	14.6
Peas, canned	do	18.7	18.8	18.8	.....	16.8	17.3	17.3	16.9	17.0	17.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.7	11.3	10.8	.....	15.0	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.5	8.6	8.8	6.1	8.2	9.9	9.9	8.6	10.4	10.1
Tea	do	75.8	82.1	82.1	56.0	76.7	75.2	75.2	62.1	60.4	60.6
Coffee	do	36.4	38.0	37.9	30.0	39.2	41.1	41.1	35.3	36.7	36.6
Prunes	do	19.0	18.2	17.5	.....	23.0	20.9	20.3	23.1	20.9	21.1
Raisins	do	23.7	17.1	16.9	.....	25.4	20.2	19.8	25.4	19.4	18.9
Bananas	Dozen	33.5	36.3	35.4	.....	[1] 9.6	[1] 12.5	[1] 12.6	[1] 9.9	[1] 12.1	[1] 11.8
Oranges	do	63.8	55.0	53.4	.....	64.2	49.5	48.2	61.0	46.2	45.3

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
1913	1922			1913	1922						1913	1922			1913	1922		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[1] 31.7	[1] 48.7	[1] 53.2	[1] 51.3	27.7	42.1	46.4	45.0	58.1	60.5	60.8	23.9	28.4	28.1	28.1	[1] 40.2	[1] 65.8	[1] 70.0	[1] 69.9
27.1	39.3	43.0	40.8	24.7	35.2	38.2	36.9	45.9	47.5	47.6	21.4	25.9	24.8	25.1	31.6	47.7	50.6	51.2
22.3	32.5	34.5	34.6	22.2	31.0	32.0	32.5	29.5	29.1	29.7	19.5	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.2	36.4	38.3	39.2
18.2	20.4	21.8	21.4	17.5	21.6	21.3	22.3	18.5	20.2	20.4	16.9	16.6	16.1	16.3	18.8	25.9	28.8	29.8
12.5	9.9	10.2	10.1	12.8	10.9	11.0	11.6	13.8	15.2	15.7	13.9	12.6	11.9	11.9	.....	17.1	17.9	17.9
23.2	37.8	34.5	38.6	25.2	37.9	34.6	40.5	36.8	32.5	36.7	24.4	35.4	29.9	33.5	22.0	43.8	36.5	40.8
28.2	38.3	36.9	36.6	30.4	42.4	41.7	42.2	36.9	37.7	36.9	31.5	44.4	45.3	46.0	22.2	36.4	36.7	36.7
32.6	53.0	53.4	52.9	31.6	53.8	54.4	54.3	55.5	47.7	48.4	32.5	48.1	47.2	47.8	34.3	54.5	53.4	53.7
19.7	37.9	39.6	39.6	20.0	38.3	38.8	39.7	39.1	40.2	39.5	16.4	30.5	32.4	32.4	18.0	42.0	43.0	43.5
22.9	39.8	38.1	38.1	25.8	42.1	40.1	40.2	41.6	40.8	40.6	21.3	31.6	31.3	30.9	25.0	41.4	40.2	41.5
.....	27.6	26.2	26.3	.....	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.9	27.9	28.1	....	41.4	35.0	34.6	.....	31.8	31.0	31.0
8.0	11.0	13.0	13.0	8.6	12.5	14.0	14.0	13.5	14.0	14.0	9.7	12.6	12.6	13.0	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
.....	10.7	12.2	12.2	.....	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	13.6	13.5	.....	11.5	12.0	12.0	.....	11.7	12.4	12.5
42.5	51.1	56.5	58.6	39.3	47.7	52.3	56.1	49.6	55.2	57.8	42.0	51.5	52.9	55.8	38.2	46.4	52.0	54.2
.....	27.3	29.3	29.7	.....	26.7	27.8	28.0	30.2	30.6	30.8	.....	29.3	29.3	29.8	.....	29.4	30.0	29.2
.....	26.6	27.4	28.2	.....	25.8	26.4	26.5	28.3	27.5	27.5	.....	28.2	27.6	27.5	.....	27.4	28.0	29.1
25.0	34.4	38.4	38.0	24.5	32.1	37.2	37.5	33.2	39.1	39.4	20.8	35.5	37.1	37.9	22.0	31.8	35.9	36.0
15.9	16.4	16.0	17.5	15.7	15.7	15.1	16.4	17.6	17.2	17.9	18.3	20.0	19.3	19.5	15.7	16.6	16.6	17.5
.....	22.6	23.0	23.1	.....	22.2	23.5	23.7	23.8	22.6	22.8	.....	25.6	24.7	25.0	.....	23.2	23.2	23.9
39.7	45.0	43.3	51.2	34.8	44.1	40.1	46.2	56.1	53.3	61.6	40.0	39.0	40.1	45.9	46.0	62.5	57.9	66.4
4.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	5.5	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.6	9.4	9.2	9.2	5.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
3.2	5.0	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	2.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.5	5.5	4.8	4.9
2.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	2.8	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
.....	7.9	8.3	8.3	.....	8.8	9.0	8.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	.....	9.4	9.4	9.3	.....	9.5	9.3	9.4
.....	9.0	8.9	8.8	.....	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.7	.....	11.1	11.4	11.4	.....	10.0	9.7	9.7
.....	25.0	23.9	23.9	.....	25.2	25.1	24.9	25.9	24.5	24.5	.....	28.1	25.7	25.7	.....	26.6	24.1	24.1
.....	20.5	20.6	20.5	.....	20.0	21.8	21.8	23.0	23.1	23.4	.....	17.0	18.4	18.4	.....	22.3	22.1	22.4
9.8	10.1	10.3	10.2	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	8.6	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.4
.....	9.6	11.3	11.2	.....	10.8	10.7	10.4	11.0	11.1	10.6	.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	.....	10.6	10.6	10.6
2.2	2.3	4.4	4.3	2.1	2.9	4.2	3.9	2.1	4.2	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	4.0	3.7
.....	4.6	6.4	6.2	.....	4.9	6.7	6.7	5.5	6.3	6.4	.....	3.6	4.1	4.6	.....	4.9	6.3	6.3
.....	2.8	4.6	5.1	.....	3.8	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.1	2.9	.....	3.1	3.1	3.1	.....	3.3	4.2	4.2
.....	12.2	11.1	11.2	.....	13.0	12.6	12.8	15.4	15.7	15.7	.....	17.2	15.2	14.8	.....	13.1	12.4	12.1
.....	14.8	14.7	14.9	.....	13.9	15.0	15.0	16.1	16.2	16.2	.....	17.3	17.4	17.4	.....	17.6	17.0	17.1
.....	16.1	16.7	16.6	.....	15.5	16.3	16.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	.....	17.7	17.0	17.0	.....	20.1	20.0	20.0
.....	12.6	12.4	12.5	.....	12.7	12.8	12.8	[2] 22.8	[2] 22.5	[2] 22.3	.....	[3] 15.4	[3] 16.2	[3] 16.4	.....	13.9	13.7	13.8
5.0	7.2	9.2	8.8	5.8	7.9	9.7	9.5	8.1	9.6	9.6	6.3	8.1	9.8	9.9	5.3	7.9	9.7	9.3
54.0	59.6	58.9	59.1	58.0	74.6	75.1	74.8	56.5	57.5	57.5	55.0	63.8	65.7	65.7	48.3	58.8	61.1	61.1
24.5	31.0	31.8	31.6	30.0	35.6	37.7	38.0	39.8	41.4	41.4	35.0	37.2	37.1	37.1	30.0	40.2	41.6	41.7
.....	18.2	16.8	16.3	.....	20.8	20.1	19.5	20.7	17.8	17.7	.....	19.0	13.0	12.3	.....	20.4	19.3	19.4
.....	21.1	16.4	16.1	.....	22.0	16.5	16.6	21.1	15.5	15.4	.....	21.3	17.5	16.4	.....	21.2	16.9	16.6
.....	29.4	32.9	32.9	.....	40.0	44.7	44.1	[4] 9.8	[4] 11.8	[4] 11.7	.....	[4] 13.6	[4] 15.4	[4] 15.4	.....	33.7	37.3	36.9
.....	55.8	48.5	49.6	.....	63.5	53.1	56.0	74.1	56.7	52.2	.....	61.7	50.7	51.8	.....	76.2	59.2	60.8

[2] No. 3 can. [3] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article.	Unit.	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.6	38.3	39.4	40.8	39.3	41.5	41.1	26.0	34.1	35.2	36.0
Round steak	do	20.0	33.8	34.8	35.1	34.1	34.8	34.5	24.3	31.7	33.1	33.6
Rib roast	do	18.9	29.0	30.2	30.7	27.7	29.5	30.0	19.5	27.0	27.4	27.6
Chuck roast	do	15.5	21.4	21.5	22.2	22.7	22.9	23.5	15.6	18.5	17.4	18.2
Plate beef	do	12.5	14.8	15.4	15.4	11.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	12.1	10.9	12.1
Pork chops	do	22.0	35.4	32.2	35.8	39.1	35.2	39.3	21.0	32.4	28.2	35.4
Bacon, sliced	do	27.0	36.8	33.5	33.9	34.6	34.7	34.7	27.5	39.3	38.5	39.0
Ham, sliced	do	26.0	42.4	39.2	40.0	48.4	47.2	46.8	27.3	45.1	42.6	43.8
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	40.5	41.4	42.1	36.3	37.8	38.2	18.3	31.1	34.3	35.0
Hens	do	19.8	33.1	34.7	33.6	38.4	38.8	38.8	17.1	30.1	29.3	30.2
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	32.8	30.5	31.2	28.4	28.8	28.9	.....	32.0	31.2	31.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	12.5	13.0	9.0	12.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	12.2	13.6	13.6	11.1	12.0	12.1	.....	9.9	11.4	11.4
Butter	Pound	39.6	50.8	57.5	58.9	45.9	50.8	54.5	36.8	47.2	52.6	56.4
Oleomargarine	do	.....	28.7	30.2	30.2	27.8	30.1	30.2	.....	26.5	26.4	26.3
Nut margarine	do	.....	27.8	28.8	28.8	25.9	27.5	28.0	.....	24.8	24.4	24.7
Cheese	do	21.8	31.5	36.2	37.0	33.1	36.6	37.6	19.3	29.5	34.0	35.1
Lard	do	15.4	17.7	17.6	17.9	17.0	16.8	17.2	14.3	13.8	12.7	14.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	23.4	22.9	23.1	22.5	20.0	19.7	.....	21.7	22.6	23.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.3	38.5	37.4	43.8	45.9	38.7	47.0	27.3	35.5	34.6	40.9
Bread	Pound	5.4	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.5	9.0	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.0
Corn meal	do	2.2	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4
Rolled oats	do	.....	9.6	9.0	9.1	7.4	8.4	8.4	.....	8.2	8.1	8.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.5	.....	8.9	8.8	8.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	26.5	25.0	24.8	24.5	23.8	24.0	.....	24.2	23.3	23.2
Macaroni	Pound	.....	20.3	21.8	21.8	18.9	18.7	18.6	.....	20.4	19.4	19.1
Rice	do	10.0	11.6	11.0	11.0	9.9	9.5	9.4	8.4	9.0	8.8	8.9
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.5	12.2	12.4	11.5	11.0	10.8	.....	10.4	10.2	9.9
Potatoes	do	1.9	3.1	4.7	4.8	1.7	4.1	3.4	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.0
Onions	do	.....	6.1	7.9	7.9	4.8	6.5	6.1	.....	5.0	6.1	5.9
Cabbage	do	.....	3.8	6.0	5.7	3.2	5.0	4.6	.....	4.0	3.4	3.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	12.3	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.1	11.2	.....	11.4	11.0	11.0
Corn, canned	do	.....	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.6	16.3	16.5	.....	14.8	15.2	15.2
Peas, canned	do	.....	19.3	19.5	20.2	18.6	19.1	19.1	.....	16.3	16.6	16.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3	.....	12.9	11.9	11.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	8.0	9.8	9.5	7.7	9.1	9.4	5.5	7.8	9.5	9.7
Tea	do	56.0	79.9	81.1	83.0	60.3	62.2	62.2	55.0	66.9	66.6	66.6
Coffee	do	27.4	35.3	38.5	38.3	33.6	35.2	35.2	24.4	35.0	35.5	35.5
Prunes	do	.....	22.3	21.1	21.7	20.3	20.3	20.9	.....	22.9	21.2	21.2
Raisins	do	.....	20.4	17.8	17.8	21.5	15.5	15.3	.....	24.6	17.5	17.0
Bananas	Dozen	.....	35.4	39.2	39.2	38.0	44.4	42.8	.....	28.9	33.0	33.0
Oranges	do	.....	75.0	50.9	52.7	69.9	52.2	50.7	.....	51.6	46.7	46.5

[1] No. 2½ can.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued.

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah.				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept 15, 1923.
1913	1922			1913	1922			1913	1922						1913	1922		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
27.2	34.6	36.6	36.8	22.6	29.1	28.2	27.9	21.3	30.0	29.4	30.4	29.6	30.8	31.7	26.0	47.8	50.5	50.7
23.6	28.5	31.5	30.9	20.0	25.9	24.3	24.0	19.7	27.2	26.8	27.6	25.4	26.3	25.8	22.5	38.0	40.1	41.6
20.4	27.4	28.3	28.9	19.4	22.3	21.6	20.8	21.1	27.9	28.0	29.2	22.9	24.2	24.6	23.0	35.1	35.9	36.5
16.8	20.4	21.3	21.6	15.0	17.3	16.8	16.9	15.0	17.5	17.3	17.8	15.6	15.7	15.7	17.6	25.6	26.1	26.7
10.6	10.1	10.5	11.3	12.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	13.8	13.1	13.0	13.8	13.5	13.2	12.7	11.9	10.7	10.5	11.1
21.4	33.5	29.7	34.4	23.8	33.9	29.2	34.3	23.7	38.9	36.2	38.2	30.8	28.3	29.8	22.5	39.0	35.9	41.6
26.3	39.8	39.1	39.6	30.0	39.0	38.5	37.9	34.4	54.8	50.3	50.8	35.7	35.0	35.4	27.5	44.1	43.1	41.8
28.8	46.7	44.0	44.3	30.0	48.9	43.8	42.9	33.0	55.9	51.8	53.5	39.5	36.0	36.5	31.7	56.0	54.4	54.0
16.7	32.2	31.5	33.3	17.5	32.4	32.1	31.8	16.5	34.3	34.8	35.6	37.0	36.3	36.3	19.0	42.7	45.3	46.6
19.6	27.8	27.9	28.6	23.3	33.7	31.7	32.4	24.2	37.3	38.0	39.6	33.7	30.5	32.4	22.7	43.2	39.4	42.3
.....	35.6	34.4	34.8	.....	33.3	35.5	34.7	.....	27.8	26.8	27.4	34.5	34.9	35.1	.....	36.1	35.1	35.1
7.8	11.0	12.0	12.0	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	17.3	17.5	17.5	8.8	13.0	13.5	14.0
.....	11.1	12.1	12.1	.....	10.3	11.0	10.9	.....	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.3	11.6	11.5	.....	11.2	12.3	12.3
35.0	40.4	46.5	50.3	39.0	46.7	52.1	53.6	42.9	55.6	56.2	60.5	46.7	53.2	56.3	36.4	44.7	50.6	53.5
.....	28.3	27.7	27.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.0	28.0	28.0	31.0	33.1	33.7	.....	26.2	29.3	31.0
.....	26.0	27.0	26.3	.....	27.6	27.9	27.3	.....	28.0	28.3	28.3	28.8	29.9	30.4	.....	23.0	22.0	24.0
21.0	31.5	35.8	34.9	24.2	28.1	31.3	31.7	19.5	35.2	38.0	38.4	30.2	34.4	35.6	18.3	30.4	35.1	35.8
15.4	17.3	17.1	17.8	19.8	19.2	18.8	19.5	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.2	17.8	17.1	17.4	16.5	17.7	17.5	17.8
.....	24.6	24.1	24.0	.....	26.1	26.8	27.4	.....	25.1	25.1	25.6	21.1	17.8	18.5	.....	23.1	22.6	22.8
28.1	36.2	32.3	37.7	36.0	36.7	35.3	41.1	46.4	50.3	45.2	53.7	41.0	43.3	49.4	39.3	42.5	40.4	49.1
6.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.5	9.8	9.8	5.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	8.5	5.6	8.7	8.7	8.7
3.0	4.9	4.2	4.4	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	3.5	5.5	5.1	5.1
2.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	.....	6.2	5.8	5.8
.....	9.3	9.9	9.9	.....	9.5	9.6	9.1	.....	9.7	9.3	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	.....	9.5	9.6	9.6
.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	.....	11.8	11.2	11.3	.....	10.7	10.5	10.5	8.8	9.2	9.1	.....	9.9	10.1	10.1
.....	26.2	25.0	25.0	.....	25.9	24.9	24.9	.....	25.0	23.5	23.2	25.2	23.8	24.2	.....	26.8	25.7	25.6
.....	18.5	18.6	18.7	.....	20.9	19.8	18.9	.....	13.7	14.3	14.3	18.5	17.3	17.5	.....	22.7	22.9	22.7
10.0	9.5	9.1	9.6	8.2	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.0	9.2	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.7	9.5	9.4
.....	11.0	11.8	11.4	.....	10.4	10.9	10.9	.....	8.9	9.7	9.8	10.9	12.0	11.8	.....	11.6	12.5	12.6
1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	3.7	3.5	2.1	4.0	3.3	1.8	2.1	4.2	3.6
.....	4.6	6.7	5.8	.....	4.2	5.3	4.9	.....	2.8	3.9	4.1	6.6	6.9	6.9	.....	5.5	7.3	6.6
.....	1.6	2.8	2.9	.....	4.0	3.9	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.7	4.8	5.1	.....	2.9	5.4	4.6
.....	14.7	14.2	14.2	.....	17.0	15.5	15.5	.....	15.0	14.6	14.7	12.7	12.3	12.3	.....	12.9	12.1	12.1
.....	14.9	14.5	14.5	.....	14.9	14.1	14.4	.....	16.6	16.6	16.6	14.3	14.6	15.0	.....	16.4	16.5	16.2
.....	16.5	16.3	16.5	.....	16.0	15.6	15.6	.....	17.6	17.3	17.7	16.1	17.6	17.3	.....	17.6	18.5	18.4
.....	15.3	13.8	14.2	.....	14.4	12.9	13.4	.....	[1] 14.5	[1] 13.8	[1] 13.8	10.1	11.0	10.6	.....	13.5	13.0	13.0
5.7	8.3	10.1	10.0	6.2	8.9	10.5	10.5	5.6	7.7	9.5	9.6	7.4	9.3	9.2	5.8	8.0	9.6	9.4
45.0	64.2	67.1	67.1	65.7	78.4	81.4	82.6	50.0	57.5	57.3	58.0	67.8	66.9	66.9	52.5	58.7	60.7	60.7
30.0	40.0	40.4	40.4	35.8	44.1	44.1	44.1	32.0	36.1	36.5	36.1	31.9	34.9	34.9	31.3	37.5	39.7	39.7
.....	22.8	20.7	20.8	.....	20.1	18.4	17.7	.....	19.6	17.3	16.7	19.8	18.1	18.7	.....	18.9	17.4	17.9
.....	24.1	18.7	18.3	.....	21.3	17.8	16.9	.....	20.1	15.6	15.5	20.8	16.2	15.8	.....	22.2	17.1	16.7
.....	[2] 10.6	[2] 13.1	[2] 12.9	.....	[2] 15.0	[2] 15.8	[2] 15.0	.....	32.5	35.0	33.6	29.5	39.5	35.9	.....	32.3	32.9	32.4
.....	70.0	56.7	56.8	.....	60.8	43.8	44.1	.....	63.1	50.5	50.6	79.2	56.3	48.5	.....	67.4	52.1	52.1

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15—		Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept 15, 1923.
		1913	1922						1913	1922		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	30.2	31.5	30.7	34.2	34.8	34.8	27.4	44.3	46.1	47.2
Round steak	do	20.7	26.8	26.5	26.4	33.5	34.3	34.2	24.1	37.8	40.2	41.1
Rib roast	do	19.3	24.0	24.3	24.1	22.5	23.8	23.7	21.3	33.9	34.6	34.8
Chuck roast	do	16.0	16.4	15.8	16.1	19.9	19.7	19.9	17.3	23.4	23.4	23.6
Plate beef	do	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.4	13.1	12.3	13.1
Pork chops	do	24.3	37.1	32.7	38.6	32.8	28.2	34.5	24.1	39.9	36.5	40.7
Bacon, sliced	do	32.5	50.2	49.0	49.8	39.3	39.3	40.4	28.5	39.1	37.5	37.1
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	52.3	51.1	52.0	48.6	46.4	47.1	30.0	56.1	55.3	55.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	31.6	32.0	32.2	37.5	38.1	38.1	19.4	40.3	41.8	42.1
Hens	do	23.3	30.3	31.1	32.0	31.7	29.9	31.8	22.5	39.3	42.0	40.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	30.7	30.5	31.0	33.1	32.9	34.0	.....	28.3	28.6	28.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.6	12.0	12.0	13.0	11.1	12.5	12.5	8.2	13.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	.....	10.4	10.9	10.9	11.6	12.8	12.8	.....	10.7	12.3	12.3
Butter	Pound	40.0	51.4	52.3	54.5	46.7	51.0	54.1	38.7	48.6	54.3	57.3
Oleomargarine	do	.....	28.8	28.5	28.8	28.1	28.7	29.0	.....	26.3	28.1	28.4
Nut margarine	do	.....	28.7	29.0	29.0	26.6	27.8	28.1	.....	26.4	27.5	27.6
Cheese	do	21.7	32.8	36.4	36.3	32.5	37.1	38.6	23.5	33.9	37.8	38.0
Lard	do	17.6	19.1	19.0	19.2	17.2	16.6	17.8	15.3	17.2	17.0	18.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	26.0	24.8	24.8	23.1	25.9	25.1	.....	22.7	23.3	23.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	43.3	44.1	41.1	47.8	39.8	30.7	38.9	34.5	47.3	41.1	49.0
Bread	Pound	5.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.3	5.7	8.5	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.8	4.8
Corn meal	do	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.5	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.9
Rolled oats	do	.....	8.3	8.2	8.1	10.0	10.5	10.6	.....	9.5	9.2	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	11.7	11.7	11.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	.....	9.3	9.5	9.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	27.0	24.7	24.7	27.2	25.2	25.2	.....	25.1	24.1	24.1
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.8	18.4	18.3	20.5	19.7	19.1	.....	21.1	20.7	20.8
Rice	do	7.7	10.9	11.1	11.1	10.2	10.1	10.6	9.4	10.5	10.1	10.1
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.3	10.8	10.5	12.0	10.6	10.5	.....	11.7	11.4	10.7
Potatoes	do	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6	4.8	4.1
Onions	do	.....	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.4	8.3	7.0	.....	5.4	7.9	7.3
Cabbage	do	.....	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.7	.....	3.5	5.7	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	15.9	15.2	15.2	14.1	13.4	13.0	.....	11.7	11.5	11.6
Corn, canned	do	.....	17.4	16.7	16.5	14.0	14.7	14.8	.....	13.2	15.1	15.3
Peas, canned	do	.....	19.1	18.4	18.6	17.4	17.7	17.8	.....	16.0	15.5	15.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	[1] 15.7	[1] 15.6	[1] 15.4	15.5	14.9	14.9	.....	11.8	12.1	11.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.6	8.3	10.0	10.1	8.7	10.5	10.5	5.3	7.5	9.4	9.1
Tea	do	50.0	65.2	68.2	68.2	71.1	75.4	75.7	57.5	72.5	76.7	76.8
Coffee	do	28.0	38.5	38.6	38.6	35.6	38.1	38.1	28.8	7.5	35.3	35.3
Prunes	do	.....	21.4	16.1	16.1	22.8	20.7	20.2	.....	22.0	21.0	20.1
Raisins	do	.....	22.7	17.1	17.2	25.9	20.2	19.8	.....	22.9	17.0	17.1
Bananas	Dozen	.....	[2] 14.0	[2] 15.8	[2] 15.9	[2] 8.8	[2] 11.8	[2] 12.1	.....	34.7	38.9	38.9
Oranges	do	.....	66.1	46.9	48.2	72.1	49.9	49.2	.....	78.2	54.6	55.3

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities.

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [7] in September, 1923, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in September, 1922, and in August, 1923. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[8]

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of September 98 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following-named 32 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Butte, Bridgeport, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dallas, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Manchester, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, and Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in September:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Item.	United States.	Geographical division.				
		North Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	North Central.	South Central.	Western.
Percentage of reports received	98	99	98	98	97	98
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	32	10	6	9	3	4

[7] For list of articles, see note 2, p. 32.

[8] The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN SEPTEMBER, 1923, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN AUGUST, 1923, SEPTEMBER, 1922, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES.

City.	Percentage increase, September, 1923, compared with—			City.	Percentage increase, September, 1923, compared with—		
	1913	September, 1922.	August, 1923.		1913	September, 1922.	August, 1923.
Atlanta	47	6	1	Milwaukee	52	8	2
Baltimore	57	9	3	Minneapolis	46	5	2
Birmingham	51	7	2	Mobile	.....	7	3
Boston	55	8	0	Newark	49	7	2
Bridgeport	.....	10	3	New Haven	53	8	3
Buffalo	56	7	3	New Orleans	45	4	3
Butte	.....	4	0	New York	55	7	2
Charleston	49	5	[1] 0.2	Norfolk	.....	7	2
Chicago	57	9	2	Omaha	46	7	2
Cincinnati	47	6	3	Peoria	.....	5	1
Cleveland	51	11	2	Philadelphia	53	10	1
Columbus	.....	8	3	Pittsburgh	51	8	2
Dallas	44	3	2	Portland, Me	.....	5	[1] 0.2
Denver	36	8	1	Portland, Oreg	36	3	3
Detroit	59	10	2	Providence	57	7	2
Fall River	53	8	3	Richmond	59	6	2
Houston	.....	4	1	Rochester	.....	7	2
Indianapolis	47	10	1	St. Louis	48	6	4
Jacksonville	40	5	1	St. Paul	.....	6	2
Kansas City	43	7	3	Salt Lake City	28	6	1
Little Rock	41	5	2	San Francisco	47	5	3
Los Angeles	43	5	4	Savannah	.....	6	1
Louisville	40	8	4	Scranton	56	9	2
Manchester	52	8	[1] 1	Seattle	42	3	3
Memphis	41	6	2	Springfield, Ill	.....	5	2
				Washington, D. C.	58	7	1

[1] Decrease.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States.[a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on September 15, 1922, and on August 15 and September 15, 1923, for the United States and for each of the cities included in the total for the United States. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.

City, and kind of coal.	Sept. 15, 1922.	1923	
		Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.
United States:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	**$15.105**	**$15.194**	**$15.260**
Chestnut	**15.132**	**15.144**	**15.208**
Bituminous	**11.079**	**9.944**	**9.988**
Atlanta, Ga.:			
Bituminous	10.958	8.288	8.288
Baltimore, Md.:			
Pennsylvania—			
Stove	[1] 15.750	[1] 15.917	[2] 15.917
Chestnut	[1] 15.750	[2] 15.750	[2] 15.750
Bituminous	11.800	8.100	8.200
Birmingham, Ala.:			
Bituminous	7.554	7.922	8.026
Boston, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.000	15.500	15.500
Chestnut	15.000	15.500	15.500
Bridgeport, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.000	16.000	16.250
Chestnut	14.000	16.000	16.000
Buffalo, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.813	13.175	13.113
Chestnut	12.813	13.175	13.113
Butte, Mont.:			
Bituminous	11.583	11.184	11.322
Charleston, S. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	([3])	[2] 17.000	[2] 17.000
Chestnut	([3])	[2] 17.100	[2] 17.050
Bituminous	12.000	12.000	12.000
Chicago, Ill.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[4] 16.025	16.188	16.438
Chestnut	[4] 15.690	16.000	16.438
Bituminous	10.833	8.797	8.734
Cincinnati, Ohio:			
Bituminous	9.306	8.577	8.577
Cleveland, Ohio:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.500	15.083	14.750
Chestnut	15.000	15.083	14.750
Bituminous	10.350	9.603	9.559
Columbus, Ohio:			
Bituminous	9.763	7.487	7.539
Dallas, Tex.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg	17.500	16.667	16.917
Bituminous	15.318	13.958	13.792
Denver, Colo.:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	16.583	16.625	16.750
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	16.583	16.625	16.750
Bituminous	11.106	10.378	10.723
Detroit, Mich.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[4] 15.563	16.250	16.250
Chestnut	[4] 15.563	16.188	16.188
Bituminous	11.844	10.250	10.286
Fall River, Mass.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.250	15.500	15.500
Chestnut	15.000	15.417	15.417
Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous	12.167	11.833	12.500
Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	15.625	16.000	16.000
Chestnut	15.667	16.000	16.000
Bituminous	9.426	8.213	8.125

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds; average price in effect during the last week in September.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[3] No quotation.
[4] Average price in effect during the last week in September.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923—Continued.

City, and kind of coal.	Sept. 15, 1922.	1923	
		Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.
Jacksonville, Fla.:			
Bituminous	$15.000	$13.000	$13.000
Kansas City, Mo.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Furnace	16.857	15.643	16.143
Stove, No. 4	17.813	16.875	17.063
Bituminous	9.817	8.181	8.395
Little Rock, Ark.:			
Arkansas anthracite—			
Egg	15.000	14.000	14.000
Bituminous	12.333	10.625	10.542
Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Bituminous	16.333	15.500	15.500
Louisville, Ky.:			
Bituminous	9.681	8.531	8.615
Manchester, N. H.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.000	17.167	17.167
Chestnut	16.000	17.167	17.167
Memphis, Tenn.:			
Bituminous	9.482	7.429	7.429
Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.020	16.000	16.000
Chestnut	15.950	16.000	16.000
Bituminous	12.204	10.083	10.287
Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	17.510	17.500	17.500
Chestnut	17.470	17.380	17.380
Bituminous	13.673	12.073	11.960
Mobile, Ala.:			
Bituminous	10.188	9.857	9.786
Newark, N. J.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	12.750	12.750	12.750
Chestnut	12.750	12.750	12.750
New Haven, Conn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.000	15.750	15.750
Chestnut	14.000	15.750	15.750
New Orleans, La.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	19.000	20.250	20.750
Chestnut	19.000	20.250	20.750
Bituminous	10.125	9.626	9.719
New York, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite.:			
Stove	14.208	14.083	14.500
Chestnut	14.208	14.083	14.500
Norfolk, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	14.000	15.000	15.000
Chestnut	14.000	15.000	15.000
Bituminous	11.619	11.357	11.357
Omaha, Nebr.:			
Bituminous	12.512	10.845	10.845
Peoria, Ill.:			
Bituminous	8.225	6.462	6.462
Philadelphia, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[2] 14.156	[2] 15.429	[2] 15.429
Chestnut	[2] 14.156	[2] 15.000	[2] 15.000
Pittsburgh, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[2] 17.000	[2] 16.750	[2] 17.000
Chestnut	[2] 17.000	[2] 16.750	[2] 17.000
Bituminous	8.417	7.536	7.536
Portland, Me.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[4] 15.843	15.843	15.840
Chestnut	[4] 15.843	15.843	15.843
Portland, Oreg.:			
Bituminous	14.157	13.587	13.196

[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[4] Average price in effect during the last week in September.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923—Concluded.

City, and kind of coal.	Sept. 15, 1922.	1923	
		Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.
Providence, R. I.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[5] $15.000	[5] $15.300	[5] $15.300
Chestnut	[5] 15.500	[5] 15.300	[5] 15.300
Richmond, Va.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.000	15.625	16.500
Chestnut	16.000	15.625	16.500
Bituminous	11.300	11.779	11.913
Rochester, N. Y.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	13.450	13.450	13.450
Chestnut	13.450	13.450	13.450
St. Louis, Mo.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	16.188	16.313	16.375
Chestnut	16.313	16.625	16.563
Bituminous	7.947	7.153	7.083
St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	17.508	17.500	17.500
Chestnut	17.483	17.350	17.350
Bituminous	13.852	12.170	12.390
Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Colorado anthracite—			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	20.000	17.500	17.500
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	20.000	17.500	17.500
Bituminous	9.638	8.313	8.297
San Francisco, Calif.:			
New Mexico anthracite—			
Cerillos egg	26.750	26.500	26.500
Colorado anthracite—			
Egg	24.250	24.500	24.500
Bituminous	17.900	16.800	16.800
Savannah, Ga.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[6] 18.100	[6] 17.050	[6] 17.050
Chestnut	[6] 18.100	[6] 17.050	[6] 17.050
Bituminous	[6] 12.183	[6] 11.400	[6] 11.717
Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[4] 9.783	9.817	9.817
Chestnut	[4] 10.267	9.817	9.817
Seattle, Wash.:			
Bituminous	[7] 10.396	[7] 10.150	[7] 10.100
Springfield, Ill.:			
Bituminous	6.000	4.500	4.500
Washington, D. C.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite—			
Stove	[1] 15.507	[2] 15.333	[2] 15.333
Chestnut	[1] 15.457	[2] 15.208	[2] 15.208
Bituminous	[2] 10.025	[2] 9.881	[2] 9.772

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds; average price in effect during the last week in September.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[4] Average price in effect during the last week in September.
[5] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[6] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.
[7] Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: September, 1922, $1.25 to $1.75; August and September, 1923, $1.25. These charges have been included in the prices.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States.[a]

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Buffalo and Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923, BY CITIES.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	Sept 15, 1923.
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.15	$1.15	$1.90	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65
Baltimore	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.85
Birmingham	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Boston	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25
Bridgeport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1]1.30	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Buffalo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butte	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75½	.94	.90	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17
Cleveland	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.25
Denver	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79
Fall River	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	[2]1.20	[2]1.20	[2]1.20	[2]1.20	1.15	1.15
Jacksonville	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Manchester	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[3]1.50	[3]1.40	[3]1.40	[3]1.40	[3]1.40	[3]1.40	[3]1.40	[3]1.40
Memphis	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	[1]1.10	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.90	.98	.98	.98	.98	.95
Minneapolis	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.02	1.02	.99	.99	1.03	1.05	1.01
Mobile	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.2-	1.25
New Haven	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1]1.10	[1]1.10	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New Orleans	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	[4]1.36	[4]1.28	[4]1.27	[5]1.27	[5]1.21	[5]1.21	1.23	1.23
Norfolk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.35
Omaha	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Peoria	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Portland, Me.	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Portland, Oreg.	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Providence	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	[1]1.25	[1]1.25	[1]1.25	[1]1.15	[1]1.15	[1]1.10	[1]1.05	[1]1.05
Richmond	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	[7]1.05	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00
St. Louis	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Paul	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	1.00	1.00	.85	.85
Salt Lake City	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	[3]1.32	[3]1.52	[3]1.52	[3]1.52	[3]1.52	[3]1.52	[3]1.52	[3]1.52	[3]1.52
San Francisco	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	1.05	1.04	1.02	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Savannah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Scranton	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Seattle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35
Washington, D.C.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05

[a] Retail prices of gas are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

[2] The rate was increased from 90 cents by order of the Federal court, and is subject to final decision by the same court. Pending the decision this increase has been impounded.

[3] Plus 25 cents per month service charge.

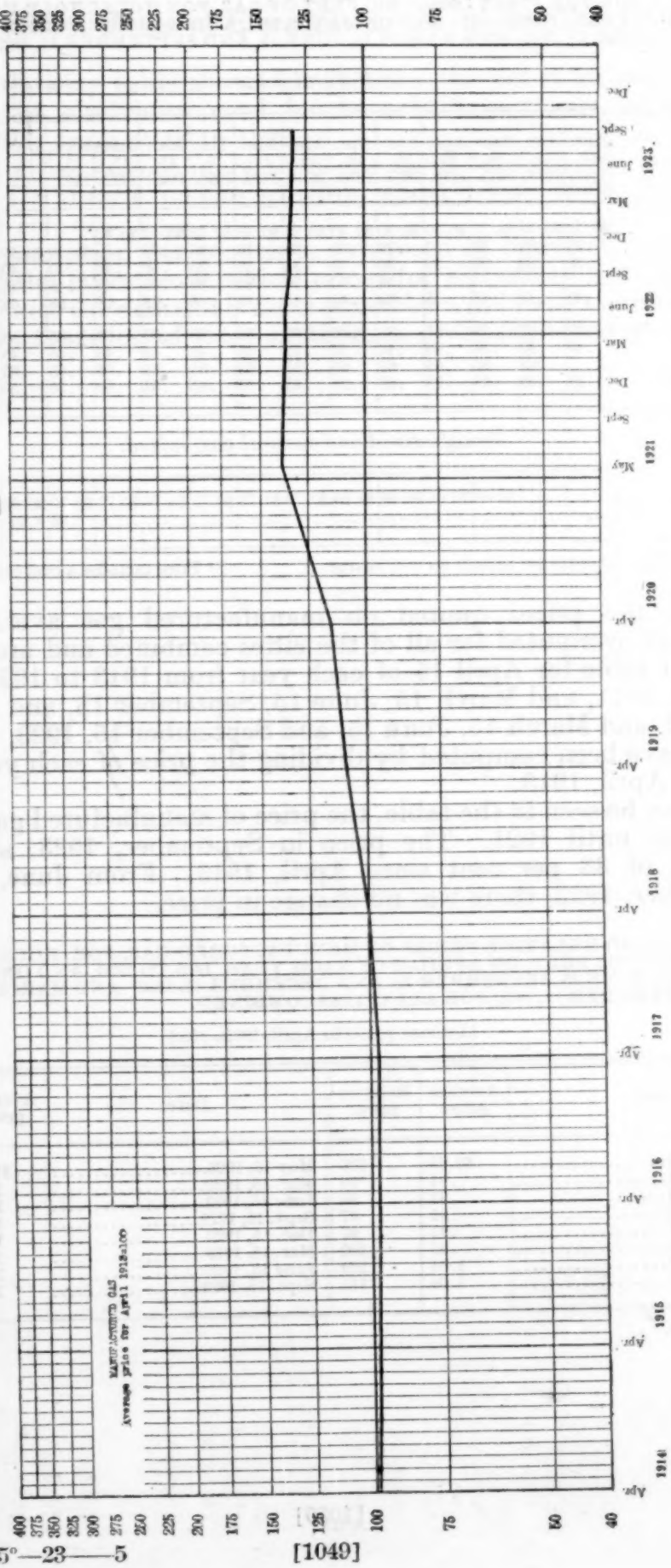
[4] The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

[5] The price of one company included in this average has an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.

[6] Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.

[7] Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

TREND IN RETAIL PRICE OF GAS FOR THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.



NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920, AND ON MAY 15, 1921, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, DECEMBER 15, 1922, AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923, BY CITIES—Concluded.

Natural gas.

City.	Apr. 15, 1913.	Apr. 15, 1914.	Apr. 15, 1915.	Apr. 15, 1916.	Apr. 15, 1917.	Apr. 15, 1918.	Apr. 15, 1919.	Apr. 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	Mar. 15, 1922.	June 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Dec. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	June 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 1923.
Buffalo	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.42	$0.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50
Cleveland	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	[1] .45	[1] .45
Columbus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dallas	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68
Kansas City, Mo.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	[1] .80	[1] .80	[1] .80	[1] .85	[1] .85	[1] .85	[1] .85	[1] .85
Little Rock	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Louisville	.....	.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed.

Los Angeles	.....	.....	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75	$0.76	$0.73	$0.70	$0.69	$0.68	$0.68	$0.66
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	[2] .62	[2] .62	[2] .62	[2] .61

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

[2] Price includes a coal charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, 1921, and March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, and March 15, June 15, and September 15, 1923. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in September, 1923, showed an increase of 33 per cent since April, 1913. From June, 1923, to September, 1923, there was no change in price.

AVERAGE[1] AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, ON APRIL 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1920; AND ON MAY 15, 1921; MARCH 15, JUNE 15, SEPTEMBER 15, AND DECEMBER 15, 1922; AND MARCH 15, JUNE 15, AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED.

[Average prices in April, 1913=100.]

Date.	Average price.	Relative price.	Date.	Average price.	Relative price.
Apr. 15, 1913	$0.95	100	May 15, 1921	$1.32	139
Apr. 15, 1914	.94	99	Mar. 15, 1922	1.29	136
Apr. 15, 1915	.93	98	June 15, 1922	1.29	136
Apr. 15, 1916	.92	97	Sept. 15, 1922	1.27	134
Apr. 15, 1917	.92	97	Dec. 15, 1922	1.27	134
Apr. 15, 1918	.95	100	Mar. 15, 1923	1.26	133
Apr. 15, 1919	1.04	109	June 15, 1923	1.26	133
Apr. 15, 1920	1.09	115	Sept. 15, 1923	1.26	133

[1] Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States.

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, from 1913 to 1923.

For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given following the table.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1923, FOR 51 CITIES.

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	December, 1913.	December, 1914.	December, 1915.	December, 1916.	December, 1917.	June, 1918.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	May, 1921.	1922				1923		
											March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Atlanta	First 100 kilowatt hours	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore	First 40 kilowatt hours	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	8.0
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt hours	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:																	
Company A	All current	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	[4] 11.5	[4] 11.8	[4] 11.3	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Company B	do	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	[4] 11.5	[4] 11.8	[4] 11.3	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Bridgeport	do	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Buffalo [5]	First 60 hours' use of demand	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt hours	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt hours																4.0
Charleston	First 50 kilowatt hours	[7] 10.0	[7] 10.0	[7] 10.0	[7] 10.0	[7] 10.0	[7] 10.0	[7] 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0									
Chicago [5]	First 30 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati [5]	First 30 hours' use of demand	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:																	
Company A	All current	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0									
Company B	All current	[9] 8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt hours	5.0															
Columbus	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	[10] 12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Excess	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt hours	[11] 9.5	[11] 9.5	[11] 8.6	[11] 8.6	[11] 8.6	[12] 8.6	[12] 9.5	[12] 10.5	[12] 10.5	[12] 10.5	[12] 10.5	[12] 9.5	[12] 9.5	[12] 9.5	9.0	9.0
	Next 975 kilowatt hours															8.5	8.5
Houston [5]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[13] 12.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:																	
Company A	First 50 kilowatt hours	[14] 7.5	[14] 7.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[16] 7.5	[15] 7.5	[16] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 150 kilowatt hours			[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 7.0	[17] 7.0	[17] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Company B	First 50 kilowatt hours	[11] 7.0	[11] 7.0	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 6.5	[15] 7.5	[15] 7.5	[16] 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 150 kilowatt hours			[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 5.0	[17] 7.0	[17] 7.0	[17] 6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.6	7.6	[18] 8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7

Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.6	7.6	[18] 8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
	Excess	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	[18] 5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Little Rock	First 200 kilowatt hours	[19] 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:																		
Company A	First 100 kilowatt hours	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B	....do	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	One to 149 kilowatt hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Manchester	First 25 kilowatt hours	[19] 11.4	[19] 11.4	[19] 11.4	[19] 11.4	[19] 11.4	[19] 11.4	[21] 12.0	[21] 12.0	[21] 12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[21] 6.6	[21] 6.0	[21] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt hours per room	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[2] 9.0	[2] 9.0	[2] 9.0	[2] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
	Excess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Milwaukee	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms.[23]	[24] 11.4	[24] 10.5	[24] 10.5	[24] 9.5	[24] 9.5	[24] 9.5	[25] 10.3	[25] 10.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours for each active room.	[26] 4.8	[26] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[25] 5.6	[25] 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	
	Excess	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	[25] 2.7	[25] 2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	
	Next 3 kilowatt hours per active room	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	
Mobile	First 50 kilowatt hours	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	10.8	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
Newark	First 500 kilowatt hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
New Haven	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	
New Orleans	First 20 kilowatt hours [21]	[28] 13.0	[28] 12.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
	Next 30 kilowatt hours	[17] 6.0	[17] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	
New York:																		
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt hours	[29] 10.0	[29] 10.0	[30] 8.0	[30] 8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	[31] 7.9	[31] 7.5	[31] 7.5	[31] 7.5	[31] 7.6	[31] 7.6	[31] 7.6	[31] 7.5	
Company B	All current [32]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
Company C [5]	First 60 hours use of demand	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	[31] 8.8	[31] 8.4	[31] 8.4	[31] 8.5	[31] 8.6	[31] 8.6	[31] 8.6	[31] 8.5	
Norfolk	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
Omaha	First 150 kilowatt hours	[28] 11.4	[28] 10.5	[7] 8.0	[7] 8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	
	Next 150 kilowatt hours	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	6.0	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

[1] First 150 kilowatt hours.
[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.
[3] The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt hours per month.
[4] Price includes a coal charge, and a surcharge of 10 per cent from December, 1918, to June, 1920, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, to December, 1921.
[5] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[6] First 100 kilowatt hours.
[7] First 25 kilowatt hours.
[8] First 36 hours' use of demand: For determination of demand, see explanation following table.
[9] First 10 kilowatt hours.
[10] First 2 kilowatt hours per active room.
[11] First 200 kilowatt hours.
[12] First 500 kilowatt hours.
[13] First 2 kilowatt hours per 16 candlepower of installation.
[14] The rates apply to a 5-year contract with a minimum of $1 per month.
[15] First 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.
[16] First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms plus the first 3 kilowatt hours for each additional active room, but not less than 15 kilowatt hours per month.
[17] Excess.
[18] Price includes a surcharge of 10 per cent.
[19] All current.
[21] Surcharge, 25 cents per month.
[22] First 80 kilowatt hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt hour is refunded.
[23] And the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[24] First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[25] Same schedule as preceding date plus a surcharge of 8 mills.
[26] Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt hours.
[27] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[28] First 30 hours' use of connected load.
[29] First 250 kilowatt hours.
[30] First 900 kilowatt hours.
[31] Price includes a coal charge.
[32] A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills of $2 or over when payment is made within 10 days from date of bill.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1923, FOR 51 CITIES—Concluded.

City.	Measure of consumption, per month.	December, 1913.	December, 1914.	December, 1915.	December, 1916.	December, 1917.	June, 1918.	June, 1919.	June, 1920.	May, 1921.	1922				1923		
											March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cent*
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms.[33]	[34] 9.9	[34] 9.9	[34] 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms.[33]	.....	.....	.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:																	
Company A	First 12 kilowatt hours	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 48 kilowatt hours	.....	.....	.....	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	7.0	7.0
Company B	First 500 kilowatt hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Pittsburgh [5]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	[19] 10.0	[19] 9.0	[19] 9.0	[19] 9.0	[19] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5
Portland, Me	All current	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:																	
Company A	First 9 kilowatt hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt hours [36]	[37] 6.7	[37] 6.7	[37] 6.7	[37] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	[38] 5.7	[38] 5.7	[38] 5.7	[38] 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B	First 13 kilowatt hours	[39] 9.0	[39] 9.0	[39] 9.0	[39] 8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next kilowatt hours [40]	[41] 7.0	[41] 7.0	[41] 7.0	[41] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	[17] 4.0	[17] 4.0	[17] 4.0	[17] 3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence	All current	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.0	[42] 7.0	[42] 7.0	[42] 6.9	[42] 6.9	[42] 7.0	[42] 7.0
Richmond	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Rochester	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:																	
Company A	First 9 kilowatt hours per active room	[24] 9.5	[24] 9.5	[24] 8.6	[24] 8.1	[24] 7.6	[24] 7.6	[24] 8.1	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	[a] 7.6	6.7
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours per room.	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	[26] 5.7	[26] 5.7	[26] 5.7	[26] 5.7	[26] 6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	.....
	Excess	.....	.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4
Company B	First 15 kilowatt hours [43]	[44] 9.0	[44] 9.0	[45] 8.6	[46] 7.6	[46] 7.6	[46] 7.6	8.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next 12 kilowatt hours [43]	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	[45] 5.7	[46] 5.7	[46] 5.7	[46] 5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess	.....	.....	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
St. Paul	First 30 kilowatt hours	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
	Excess	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Salt Lake City	First 250 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:																	
Company A	First 10 kilowatt hours	[6] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[47] 8.0	[47] 8.0	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B	First 10 kilowatt hours	[6] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[47] 8.0	[47] 8.0	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	6.0	6.0

Savannah:																	
Company A..	First 50 kilowatt hours	[48] 12.0	[9] 10.8	[9] 10.8	[9] 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	.....
	Excess	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4												
Company B..	First 100 kilowatt hours	[9] 12.0	[9] 12.0	[9] 12.0	[9] 12.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0												
Scranton.....	First 150 kilowatt hours	[19] 9.0	[19] 9.0	[19] 9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:																	
Company A..	First 40 kilowatt hours	[49] 6.0	[49] 6.0	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	5.5	5.5
Company B..	.....do	[49] 6.0	[49] 6.0	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 5.5	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	[50] 6.0	5.5	5.5
Springfield:																	
Company A[5]	First 30 kilowatt hours	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	[28] 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt hours	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	[51] 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B..	First 30 kilowatt hours	.....	.....	.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Excess	.....	.....	.....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C.[5]	First 120 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10 0	10.0

[a] First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.

[5] For determination of demand see explanation following table.

[6] First 100 kilowatt hours.

[9] First 10 kilowatt hours.

[17] Excess.

[19] All current.

[23] And the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

[24] First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

[26] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.

[28] First 30 hours' use of connected load.

[33] And 4 kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

[34] 1 to 200 kilowatt hours.

[35] Next 75 kilowatt hours.

[36] The number of kilowatt hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand have been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

[37] Next 70 kilowatt hours.

[38] Next 100 kilowatt hours.

[39] First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

[40] For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt hour will apply.

[41] Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

[42] Service charge, 50 cents per month additional.

[43] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms, 10 kilowatt hours paid for at the primary rate and 8 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours paid for at the primary rate and 16 at the secondary rate.

[44] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours.

[45] For a house of 6 rooms or less, 15 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 5 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 10 at the secondary rate.

[46] For a house of 4 rooms or less, 8 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms, 12 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 16 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate.

[47] First 30 kilowatt hours.

[48] First 15 kilowatt hours.

[49] First 60 kilowatt hours.

[50] First 45 kilowatt hours.

[51] Next 30 hours' use of connected load.

Determination of Demand.

IN BUFFALO the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, 2½ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago, the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati, the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time, there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston, the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Company C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Springfield, Ill., the demand for Company A from December, 1913, to September, 1922, was the active load predetermined as follows: 80 per cent of the first 500 watts of connected load plus 60 per cent of that part of the connected load in excess of the first 500 watts—minimum active load, 150 watts.

In Washington, D. C., the demand is determined by inspection and consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Retail Prices of Dry Goods in the United States.

THE following table gives the average retail prices of 10 articles of dry goods on May 15 and October 15, 1915, June 15 and September 15, 1922, and June 15 and September 15, 1923, by cities. The averages given are based on the retail prices of standard brands only.

---

[1] Retail prices of dry goods are secured from each of 51 cities and are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 AND OCTOBER 15, 1915, JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.

Article.	Unit.	Atlanta, Ga.						Baltimore, Md.					
		1915		1922		1923		1915		1922		1923	
		May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.073	$0.075					$0.069	$0.069				
Percale	do	.125	.125	$0.257	$0.268	$0.269	$0.271	.123	.123	$0.244	$0.243	$0.285	$0.274
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.094	.091	.178	.175	.187	.215	.078	.080	.156	.158	.200	.204
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.117	.118	.253	.259	.248	.243	.120	.120	.236	.233	.290	.277
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.471	.452	.439	.456	.150	.150	.361	.366	.383	.383
Muslin, bleached	do	.103	.106	.212	.217	.248	.252	.100	.102	.212	.218	.245	.240
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.315	.325	.728	.718	.739	.748	.303	.303	.695	.689	.786	.747
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.803	.808	1.652	1.655	1.843	1.874	.768	.778	1.655	1.673	1.885	1.835
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.111	.109	.210	.216	.242	.276	.110	.115	.216	.231	.248	.262
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do				.990	1.070	1.050			.952	.993	1.145	1.108
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			3.868	3.695		3.380			4.479	4.427	5.101	4.661
		Birmingham, Ala.						Boston, Mass.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.063	$0.064	$0.100	$0.100			$0.068	$0.065	$0.142	$0.161		
Percale	do	.125	.125	.245	.245	$0.286	$0.257	.125	.121	.261	.246	$0.280	$0.273
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.074	.076	.170	.163	.190	.185	.086	.084	.170	.174	.170	.196
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.105	.108	.257	.265	.260	.272	.125	.125	.238	.228	.263	.270
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	.150	.463	.473	.415	.424	.150	.150	.462	.440	.418	.421
Muslin, bleached	do	.097	.104	.177	.191	.234	.246	.121	.120	.252	.244	.279	.277
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.270	.276	.648	.643	.670	.670	.316	.316	.669	.672	.765	.748
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.697	.713	1.482	1.491	1.608	1.604	.820	.850	1.685	1.636	1.743	1.728
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.104	.107	.205	.215	.217	.245	.123	.117	.212	.215	.242	.282
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.923	1.004	1.043	1.110			.880	.896	.938	1.250
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.183	4.036	4.074	4.249			3.995	3.675	4.101	4.485
		Bridgeport, Conn.						Buffalo, N. Y.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard							$0.064	$0.064	$0.113	$0.141	$0.190	$0.190
Percale	do			$0.245	$0.255	$0.274	$0.266	.125	.125	.263	.281	.290	.290
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do			.174	.174	.210	.210	.084	.080	.179	.201	.212	.213
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do			.227	.244	.258	.263	.121	.117	.261	.255	.260	.255
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.450	.423	.407	.405	.235	.240	.482	.510	.440	.452
Muslin, bleached	do			.227	.232	.252	.249	.105	.108	.216	.219	.255	.247
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do			.678	.680	.757	.730	.335	.338	.674	.667	.755	.729
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each			1.773	1.710	1.884	1.920	.865	.903	1.674	1.648	1.753	1.806
Outing flannel	Yard			.274	.246	.282	.285	.116	.119	.240	.218	.247	.240
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.670	.897					.865	.913		
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			5.150	4.388	4.488	4.488			4.474	4.160	4.618	4.959

Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each			1.773	1.710	1.884	1.920	.865	.903	1.674	1.648	1.753	1.806
Outing flannel	Yard			.274	.246	.282	.285	.116	.119	.240	.218	.247	.240
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.670	.897					.865	.913		
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			5.150	4.388	4.488	4.488			4.474	4.160	4.618	4.959

		Butte, Mont.						Charleston, S. C.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.068	$0.071	$0.133	$0.100		$0.150	$0.065	$0.065	$0.119	$0.125		
Percale	do	.150	.150	.335	.305	$0.278	.286	.125	.125	.241	.241	$0.260	$0.260
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.083	.083	.178	.182	.190	.190	.080	.080	.163	.161	.186	.195
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.138	.142	.237	.235	.246	.246	.113	.113	.236	.228	.274	.242
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.188	.175	.430	.464	.470	.453		.150	.403	.424	.388	.389
Muslin, bleached	do	.129	.129	.239	.239	.246	.244	.100	.102	.199	.204	.238	.239
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.375	.369	.823	.816	.843	.826	.330	.360	.614	.607	.755	.744
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	1.069	1.125	1.991	2.010	2.113	2.129	.890	.875	1.579	1.521	1.774	1.765
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.125	.125	.266	.267	.261	.271	.117	.113	.207	.208	.225	.237
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.964	.980	1.038	1.038			.818	.835	.850	1.000
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			5.260	4.860	4.861	4.961				4.215		

		Chicago, Ill.						Cincinnati, Ohio.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.062	$0.062	$0.119	$0.122	$0.144	$0.138	$0.062	$0.063	$0.132	$0.150	$0.155	$0.150
Percale	do	.125	.125	.226	.237	.277	.265	.125	.125	.244	.235	.270	.254
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.076	.076	.154	.155	.187	.189	.076	.076	.155	.161	.192	.190
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.121	.121	.226	.228	.242	.235	.113	.113	.240	.250	.242	.250
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.250	.250	.503	.456	.394	.406	.150	.150	.490	.462	.411	.391
Muslin, bleached	do	.098	.100	.205	.215	.253	.250	.105	.103	.196	.204	.229	.226
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.314	.313	.666	.667	.740	.750	.279	.297	.629	.645	.740	.709
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.787	.801	1.574	1.655	1.734	1.750	.683	.785	1.650	1.624	1.738	1.704
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.119	.118	.198	.210	.234	.235	.117	.117	.200	.201	.237	.233
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			1.400	1.475	1.045	1.110			.926	.928	.945	.945
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.688	4.667	4.052	4.158			3.976	4.115	5.060	5.038

		Cleveland, Ohio.						Columbus, Ohio.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.066	$0.068	$0.158	$0.160	$0.190	$0.190			$0.141	$0.144	$0.178	$0.178
Percale	do	.125	.125	.250	.265	.311	.304			.253	.258	.284	.289
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.080	.168	.176	.223	.220			.167	.173	.232	.227
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.125	.243	.244	.252	.235			.280	.293	.290	.313
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.250	.250	.473	.489	.445	.450			.556	.534	.435	.445
Muslin, bleached	do	.116	.118	.230	.238	.258	.264			.210	.215	.258	.251
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	do	.336	.356	.642	.656	.730	.713			.736	.726	.809	.815
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.887	.893	1.625	1.655	1.823	1.822			1.763	1.750	1.889	1.944
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.119	.119	.215	.243	.261	.263			.238	.247	.274	.266
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			1.017	1.017	1.200	1.250			1.250	1.000	1.125	1.175
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.441	4.494	4.733	4.758			4.205	4.272	4.266	4.423

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 AND OCTOBER 15, 1915, JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Dallas, Tex.						Denver, Colo.					
		1915		1922		1923		1915		1922		1923	
		May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.056	$0.058	$0.108	$0.108	$0.133	$0.133	$0.070	$0.070	$0.195	$0.175	$0.200	$0.169
Percale	do	.150	.144	.246	.238	.258	.261	.144	.144	.298	.275	.285	.276
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.077	.077	.162	.168	.192	.187	.090	.088	.178	.176	.190	.186
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.114	.114	.245	.249	.245	.250	.128	.128	.263	.269	.273	.270
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.....	.....	.457	.439	.426	.423	.....	.....	.507	.479	.435	.434
Muslin, bleached	do	.104	.103	.204	.214	.233	.229	.117	.117	.231	.236	.251	.244
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.277	.285	.625	.593	.659	.673	.322	.322	.779	.739	.802	.770
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.767	.767	1.486	1.506	1.648	1.618	.836	.836	1.704	1.673	1.938	1.817
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.116	.113	.187	.191	.225	.255	.125	.125	.237	.228	.248	.245
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.750	.850	1.175	1.250	.....	.....	.979	.973	1.004	1.004
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.500	3.960	4.175	4.175	.....	.....	4.725	4.842	4.727	4.791
		Detroit, Mich.						Fall River, Mass.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.070	$0.070	$0.121	$0.120	.....	.....	$0.070	$0.070	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percale	do	.125	.125	.258	.258	$0.263	$0.260	.125	.125	$0.258	$0.246	$0.283	$0.293
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.084	.086	.178	.176	.205	.205	.088	.088	.155	.156	.167	.177
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.125	.220	.216	.238	.238	.119	.119	.283	.280	.290	.290
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	.150	.494	.472	.456	.451	.....	.....	.433	.450	.413	.413
Muslin, bleached	do	.123	.127	.228	.231	.250	.249	.112	.115	.227	.240	.259	.251
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.323	.330	.718	.714	.759	.762	.335	.345	.705	.693	.734	.734
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.900	.933	1.733	1.746	1.980	1.929	.880	.878	1.717	1.655	1.875	1.868
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.121	.120	.218	.226	.244	.255	.108	.108	.203	.170	.245	.250
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	1.317	1.067	1.000	.....	.....	.....	.923	.910	.995	.995
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.144	4.280	4.683	4.650	.....	.....	4.384	4.278	4.487	4.313
		Houston, Tex.						Indianapolis, Ind.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	.....	.....	$0.126	$0.128	$0.128	$0.129	$0.058	$0.060	$0.125	$0.125	$0.133	$0.158
Percale	do	.....	.....	.242	.252	.270	.263	.125	.125	.272	.270	.268	.268
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.....	.....	.167	.167	.190	.192	.077	.076	.173	.172	.190	.193
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.205	.208	.234	.238	.120	.120	.257	.278	.274	.266
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.....	.....	.486	.485	.411	.418	.....	.....	.512	.461	.351	.363
Muslin, bleached	do	.....	.....	.184	.190	.224	.223	.108	.109	.213	.213	.248	.239
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.....	.....	.574	.582	.676	.649	.305	.308	.683	.657	.719	.722
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.....	.....	1.518	1.576	1.689	1.683	.788	.803	1.593	1.564	1.723	1.694
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.....	.....	.173	.198	.218	.220	.118	.118	.206	.210	.235	.239
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.773	.850	1.000	1.105	.....	.....	1.050	1.033	1.050	1.050
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	.....	4.733	4.615	4.631	.....	.....	4.439	4.484	4.829	4.769

Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard			.173	.198	.218	.220	.788	.803	1.593	1.564	1.723	1.694
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.773	.850	1.000	1.105	.118	.118	.206	.210	.235	.239
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair				4.733	4.615	4.631			1.050	1.033	1.050	1.050
										4.439	4.484	4.829	4.769

		Jacksonville, Fla.						Kansas City, Mo.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.070	$0.070	$0.142	$0.142	$0.150		$0.071	$0.072	$0.142	$0.145	$0.150	$0.150
Percale	do	.125	.113	.270	.270	.274	$0.277	.142	.142	.258	.270	.278	.296
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.078	.164	.160	.203	.203	.086	.086	.210	.210	.200	.225
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.113	.117	.232	.228			.120	.115	.282	.276	.280	.283
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	.150	.439	.425	.421	.399			.490	.470	.444	.456
Muslin, bleached	do	.100	.106	.217	.219	.266	.254	.115	.115	.223	.233	.263	.264
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.325	.338	.710	.750	.770	.732	.327	.332	.718	.718	.778	.773
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.760	.795	1.460	1.478	1.561	1.567	.765	.762	1.646	1.647	1.769	1.782
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.108	.108	.195	.195	.233	.233	.113	.115	.220	.240	.249	.258
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.750	.750		1.000			.725	.725	1.175	1.200
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.250	3.908	4.063	4.100			5.176	4.747	4.867	4.825
		Little Rock, Ark.						Los Angeles, Calif.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.065	$0.067	$0.114	$0.118	$0.150	$0.150	$0.070	$0.070	$0.138	$0.168	$0.197	$0.200
Percale	do	.131	.125	.255	.269	.256	.261	.150	.150	.274	.274	.294	.316
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.087	.087	.150	.175	.207	.194	.082	.082	.173	.173	.228	.222
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.119	.118	.229	.233	.267	.266	.118	.118	.255	.240	.268	.270
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.427	.436	.424	.428	.138	.138	.548	.550	.500	.499
Muslin, bleached	do	.113	.113	.184	.204	.242	.236	.114	.115	.225	.237	.254	.253
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.309	.309	.611	.658	.745	.756	.316	.320	.709	.685	.772	.754
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.760	.798	1.531	1.640	1.715	1.794	.817	.815	1.632	1.695	1.841	1.818
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.114	.111	.187	.228	.242	.229	.117	.115	.241	.242	.281	.283
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.867	.915	1.164	1.013			1.125	1.125	.825	.825
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			3.386	3.393	4.150	4.039			4.436	4.489	4.425	4.351
		Louisville, Ky.						Manchester, N. H.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.063	$0.063	$0.125	$0.133	$0.161	$0.150	$0.070	$0.067	$0.139	$0.125	$0.139	$0.143
Percale	do	.124	.120	.270	.261	.278	.272	.122	.120	.215	.217	.233	.236
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.074	.071	.156	.163	.200	.200	.082	.080	.151	.170	.199	.193
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.117	.115	.262	.251	.266	.266	.121	.118	.211	.210	.247	.234
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.461	.478	.457	.480			.453	.387	.373	.363
Muslin, bleached	do	.091	.096	.207	.210	.237	.234	.112	.106	.220	.232	.247	.243
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.269	.284	.658	.635	.708	.722	.328	.316	.577	.571	.679	.659
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.755	.797	1.579	1.566	1.780	1.851	.863	.877	1.505	1.520	1.699	1.669
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.113	.112	.240	.251	.245	.254	.103	.098	.231	.230	.255	.244
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.973	1.053	1.020	1.140			.868	.895	.980	1.000
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.057	4.722	4.403	4.970			3.752	3.464	3.944	4.179

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 AND OCTOBER 15, 1915, JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Memphis, Tenn.						Milwaukee, Wis.					
		1915		1922		1923		1915		1922		1923	
		May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.061	$0.061	$0.135	$0.135	$0.150	.....	$0.060	$0.064	$0.123	$0.150	$0.150	$0.150
Percale	do	.125	.125	.238	.266	.288	$0.288	.125	.125	.258	.231	.264	.267
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.085	.085	.156	.159	.199	.188	.080	.080	.176	.165	.199	.203
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.117	.113	.249	.259	.263	.247	.123	.121	.244	.268	.274	.238
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.....	.....	.501	.461	.457	.439	.150	.165	.465	.415	.400	.397
Muslin, bleached	do	.105	.109	.206	.237	.241	.255	.109	.110	.225	.238	.256	.262
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.319	.328	.632	.691	.747	.722	.299	.303	.682	.707	.762	.744
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.836	.843	1.061	1.723	1.889	1.883	.767	.782	1.530	1.736	1.835	1.860
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.114	.114	.185	.240	.215	.230	.115	.120	.234	.221	.219	.244
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.870	.990	1.063	1.063	.....	.....	.750	.750	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.459	4.326	4.689	4.789	.....	.....	4.353	4.184	4.220	4.522
		Minneapolis, Minn.						Mobile, Ala.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.070	$0.072	$0.105	$0.105	$0.190	$0.190	.....	.....	$0.146	$0.153	$0.150	$0.150
Percale	do	.131	.138	.259	.256	.273	.279	.....	.....	.239	.260	.290	.280
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.092	.086	.155	.159	.191	.190	.....	.....	.150	.150	.170	.170
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.131	.136	.260	.244	.267	.268	.....	.....	.212	.221	.218	.218
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.250	.250	.494	.520	.491	.476	.....	.....	.397	.440	.387	.381
Muslin, bleached	do	.129	.130	.228	.230	.261	.256	.....	.....	.202	.198	.225	.209
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.321	.322	.659	.656	.739	.737	.....	.....	.593	.624	.648	.632
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.876	.889	1.670	1.709	1.869	1.864	.....	.....	1.493	1.556	1.696	1.669
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.120	.119	.215	.221	.265	.268	.....	.....	.188	.201	.216	.210
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.990	.990	.900	1.125	.....	.....	.785	.910	.....	1.125
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.542	4.703	4.869	4.738	.....	.....	4.464	4.281	.....	3.980
		Newark, N. J.						New Haven, Conn.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.065	$0.065	$0.102	$0.107	$0.105	$0.125	$0.065	$0.066	$0.125	$0.125	.....	.....
Percale	do	.125	.125	.293	.283	.301	.274	.125	.125	.254	.260	$0.278	$0.278
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.080	.158	.164	.198	.212	.080	.080	.159	.164	.206	.208
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.125	.236	.236	.265	.265	.125	.127	.233	.232	.267	.267
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.183	.183	.502	.456	.432	.421	.125	.138	.454	.424	.432	.429
Muslin, bleached	do	.100	.100	.234	.231	.260	.263	.101	.104	.220	.226	.253	.251
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.340	.340	.745	.745	.755	.755	.305	.306	.648	.628	.727	.713
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.880	.880	1.841	1.768	1.821	1.824	.820	.831	1.563	1.572	1.856	1.858
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.120	.120	.225	.237	.256	.263	.107	.109	.218	.219	.238	.248
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	1.062	1.083	1.338	1.318	.....	.....	.857	.837	.900	.867
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.536	4.042	4.493	4.493	.....	.....	4.643	4.583	5.150	4.850

Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.120	.120	.225	.237	.256	.263	.107	.109	.218	.219	.238	.248
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			1.062	1.083	1.338	1.318			.857	.837	.900	.867
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.536	4.042	4.493	4.493			4.643	4.583	5.150	4.850

		New Orleans, La.						New York, N. Y.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.053	$0.060	$0.134	$0.125	$0.150	$0.150	$0.070	$0.070	$0.144	$0.136	$0.150	
Percale	do	.102	.102	.200	.220	.237	.247	.126	.128	.265	.264	.281	$0.276
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.087	.150	.167	.193	.182	.079	.079	.176	.179	.216	.207
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.107	.107	.215	.223	.238	.228	.115	.120	.242	.241	.254	.252
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.437	.405	.375	.378	.138	.138	.492	.473	.474	.474
Muslin, bleached	do	.095	.095	.172	.188	.217	.211	.103	.105	.216	.224	.256	.248
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.317	.325	.523	.535	.634	.603	.220	.331	.685	.700	.782	.744
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.740	.783	1.409	1.461	1.622	1.573	.803	.822	1.715	1.636	1.949	1.899
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.094	.100	.179	.175		.224	.106	.106	.204	.219	.256	.254
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			.750	.750		1.050			.915	.976	.933	.936
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair				4.085		4.980			4.146	4.075	4.400	4.554

		Norfolk, Va.						Omaha, Nebr.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard			$0.144	$0.138			$0.057	$0.066	$0.151	$0.141	$0.141	$0.150
Percale	do			.256	.260	$0.284	$0.279	.126	.128	.283	.264	.279	.275
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do			.178	.176	.198	.206	.074	.074	.183	.180	.192	.191
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do			.243	.243	.257	.257	.121	.117	.259	.259	.258	.287
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.461	.442	.448	.445			.485	.466	.398	.422
Muslin, bleached	do			.218	.222	.264	.257	.105	.106	.226	.234	.241	.234
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do			.676	.679	.774	.758	.295	.308	.726	.727	.747	.750
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each			1.603	1.676	1.781	1.773	.799	.805	1.747	1.776	1.863	1.805
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard			.196	.215	.249	.260	.112	.117	.220	.228	.254	.255
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do			1.078	1.108	1.166	1.158			1.214	1.192	1.260	1.173
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair				4.317					4.264	3.984	4.565	4.546

		Peoria, Ill.						Philadelphia, Pa.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard			$0.113	$0.100	$0.100	$0.100	$0.069	$0.069	$0.119			
Percale	do			.245	.266	.290	.320	.125	.125	.257	$0.251	$0.273	$0.273
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do			.176	.178	.203	.203	.083	.080	.168	.170	.225	.216
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do			.246	.258	.290	.290	.122	.122	.237	.225	.260	.260
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do			.473	.450	.419	.418	.250	.250	.455	.453	.466	.445
Muslin, bleached	do			.227	.241	.281	.248	.104	.106	.231	.237	.271	.266
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do			.762	.760	.799	.785	.320	.329	.682	.664	.705	.702
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each			1.837	1.782	1.868	1.874	.797	.832	1.583	1.554	1.709	1.727
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard			.217	.227	.256	.252	.107	.105	.214	.216	.258	.281
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do				1.250					1.028	1.124	1.136	1.117
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.292	4.456	3.993	4.549			4.271	4.601	4.361	4.317

[1063]

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 AND OCTOBER 15, 1915, JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923—Continued.

Article.	Unit.	Pittsburgh, Pa.						Portland, Me.					
		1915		1922		1923		1915		1922		1923	
		May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.069	$0.069	$0.135	$0.138	$0.168	$0.151	.....	.....	.....	$0.125	.....	.....
Percale	do	.125	.125	.233	.233	.272	.268	.....	.....	$0.242	.273	$0.253	$0.257
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.078	.079	.166	.171	.224	.218	.....	.....	.190	.210	.190	.190
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.123	.240	.244	.266	.270	.....	.....	.253	.248	.250	.250
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.173	.173	.447	.433	.441	.420	.....	.....	.446	.464	.427	.440
Muslin, bleached	do	.103	.108	.205	.221	.235	.237	.....	.....	.212	.210	.231	.233
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.322	.328	.670	.704	.761	.738	.....	.....	.651	.660	.706	.706
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.776	.818	1.538	1.436	1.781	1.761	.....	.....	1.594	1.551	1.702	1.723
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.108	.117	.208	.214	.225	.254	.....	.....	.212	.236	.250	.250
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.791	.950	1.067	1.063	.....	.....	.985	1.088	1.058	1.028
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	.....	4.183	3.630	4.300	.....	.....	3.886	4.200	4.317	4.317
		Portland, Oreg.						Providence, R. I.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.064	$0.065	$0.135	$0.129	$0.144	$0.144	$0.069	$0.073	.....	.....	$0.138	$0.138
Percale	do	.150	.150	.286	.307	.292	.292	.124	.124	$0.245	$0.248	.270	.268
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.080	.167	.167	.195	.195	.089	.090	.173	.174	.195	.208
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.119	.120	.239	.242	.260	.257	.121	.122	.235	.226	.252	.249
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.....	.....	.553	.541	.432	.422	.150	.150	.408	.407	.388	.382
Muslin, bleached	do	.108	.113	.238	.235	.254	.254	.105	.108	.217	.218	.242	.230
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.328	.324	.669	.666	.762	.762	.311	.324	.643	.637	.701	.674
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.950	.950	1.821	1.812	2.020	2.020	.795	.845	1.537	1.545	1.793	1.710
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.115	.115	.215	.231	.239	.241	.100	.118	.233	.219	.242	.248
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.925	1.033	1.500	1.375	.....	.....	.980	1.020	1.043	1.010
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.271	4.521	4.825	4.700	.....	.....	4.516	4.433	4.463	4.768
		Richmond, Va.						Rochester, N. Y.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.064	$0.067	$0.133	$0.133	$0.151	$0.151	.....	.....	$0.134	$0.140	$0.154	$0.142
Percale	do	.125	.125	.246	.246	.268	.265	.....	.....	.258	.239	.271	.268
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.080	.082	.175	.175	.193	.195	.....	.....	.163	.165	.171	.171
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.120	.120	.243	.246	.278	.278	.....	.....	.221	.221	.246	.246
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.....	.....	.447	.413	.417	.408	.....	.....	.514	.472	.407	.415
Muslin, bleached	do	.107	.112	.210	.220	.255	.252	.....	.....	.205	.211	.240	.225
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.307	.316	.663	.635	.751	.729	.....	.....	.631	.626	.728	.710
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.789	.831	1.625	1.632	1.855	1.803	.....	.....	1.659	1.710	2.009	1.981
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.115	.115	.201	.207	.251	.243	.....	.....	.205	.203	.238	.246
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.864	.923	1.049	.993	.....	.....	1.016	.935	.....	1.390
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	3.788	4.137	.....	4.500	.....	.....	4.450	4.243	4.548	4.474

Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do			.864	.923	1.049	.993			1.016	.935		1.390
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			3.788	4.137		4.500			4.450	4.243	4.548	4.474

		St. Louis, Mo.						St. Paul, Minn.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.063	$0.064	$0.150	$0.142	$0.163	$0.160	$0.062	$0.060	$0.128	$0.125	$0.125	$0.125
Percale	...do	.125	.125	.241	.254	.260	.259	.131	.131	.253	.255	.261	.259
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do	.075	.075	.166	.164	.184	.201	.074	.074	.166	.168	.200	.194
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do	.118	.121	.262	.248	.276	.248	.119	.119	.251	.251	.249	.249
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	...do	.125	.125	.503	.519	.440	.431	.150	.150	.489	.506	.452	.458
Muslin, bleached	...do	.094	.093	.195	.205	.238	.236	.115	.114	.215	.217	.248	.245
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do	.285	.294	.668	.659	.764	.772	.292	.306	.648	.650	.747	.741
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.700	.733	1.629	1.601	1.857	1.770	.843	.865	1.683	1.697	1.835	1.830
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.116	.114	.190	.177	.246	.253	.115	.113	.201	.206	.236	.254
Flannel, white, wool, 27 inch	...do						1.117			.975	.750	1.000	1.250
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.365	4.511	4.534	4.520			4.758	4.598	4.444	4.340

		Salt Lake City, Utah.						San Francisco, Calif.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.068	$0.068	$0.144	$0.150	$0.150	$0.150	$0.067	$0.069				
Percale	...do	.146	.150	.305	.315	.304	.311	.150	.142	$0.301	$0.287	$0.294	$0.301
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do	.080	.083	.154	.172	.176	.176	.086	.086	.190	.250	.235	.233
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do	.125	.128	.275	.275	.284	.289	.116	.118	.247	.264	.275	.273
Gingham, dress, 32 inch	...do			.521	.519	.419	.428			.527	.518	.459	.441
Muslin, bleached	...do	.110	.116	.220	.233	.247	.244	.113	.112	.225	.225	.258	.258
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do	.333	.341	.756	.744	.785	.757	.321	.346	.735	.725	.779	.736
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.960	.970	1.816	1.787	1.794	1.768	.900	.958	1.693	1.675	1.913	1.883
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.125	.128	.232	.239	.266	.295	.114	.116	.249	.249	.282	.282
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do			.900	1.021	.974	1.070			1.125	1.125	1.338	1.270
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair			4.631	4.916	5.096	4.953				4.383	4.617	4.700

		Savannah, Ga.						Scranton, Pa.					
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard							$0.060	$0.060	$0.122	$0.125		
Percale	...do			$0.245	$0.260	$0.263	$0.273	.123	.123	.241	.244	$0.256	$0.267
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	...do			.172	.167	.194	.190	.077	.074	.175	.167	.191	.193
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	...do			.268	.264	.261	.255	.112	.112	.255	.246	.261	.261
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	...do			.486	.464	.432	.433			.490	.467	.397	.378
Muslin, bleached	...do			.222	.229	.262	.238	.097	.097	.236	.231	.240	.237
Sheeting, bleached, 9-4	...do			.713	.697	.721	.713	.301	.300	.745	.689	.752	.752
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each			1.723	1.662	1.884	1.919	.798	.808	1.828	1.760	1.793	1.779
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard			.206	.205	.258	.244	.110	.104	.215	.214	.234	.242
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	...do			.785	.785	1.000	1.000			.928	.938	1.000	.988
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair						4.660			4.238	4.301	4.383	4.084

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF 10 ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS ON MAY 15 AND OCTOBER 15, 1915, JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1922, AND ON JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923—Concluded.

Article.	Unit.	Seattle, Wash.						Springfield, Ill.					
		1915		1922		1923		1915		1922		1923	
		May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	May 15.	Oct. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.	June 15.	Sept. 15.
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.070	$0.070	$0.117	$0.140	.....	$0.190	$0.061	$0.063	$0.115	$0.127	$0.129	$0.131
Percale	do	.150	.150	.279	.295	$0.296	.293	.125	.119	.245	.251	.255	.239
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.082	.082	.190	.180	.196	.188	.083	.083	.166	.165	.181	.176
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.121	.121	.239	.239	.246	.241	.120	.120	.244	.248	.249	.243
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.....	.....	.533	.564	.438	.415	.....	.....	.396	.413	.408	.373
Muslin, bleached	do	.100	.100	.235	.242	.275	.265	.106	.104	.196	.205	.235	.228
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.337	.340	.710	.714	.729	.715	.310	.315	.672	.615	.685	.685
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.900	.900	1.800	1.810	1.802	1.888	.829	.823	1.594	1.611	1.788	1.779
Outing flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.117	.117	.235	.247	.271	.285	.117	.107	.215	.188	.173	.218
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	1.075	1.050	1.125	1.125	.....	.....	.725	.783	.....	.....
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.707	4.450	4.393	4.379	.....	.....	4.085	3.958	3.620	4.153
		Washington, D. C.											
Calico, 24 to 25 inch	Yard	$0.071	$0.071	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Percale	do	.125	.125	$0.255	$0.271	$0.279	$0.276						
Gingham, apron, 27 to 28 inch	do	.076	.078	.173	.169	.214	.210						
Gingham, dress, 27-inch	do	.125	.125	.268	.249	.....	.280						
Gingham, dress, 32-inch	do	.150	.150	.465	.458	.405	.406						
Muslin, bleached	do	.112	.108	.208	.203	.252	.251						
Sheeting, bleached, 9–4	do	.333	.337	.662	.693	.718	.714						
Sheets, bleached, 81 by 90	Each	.815	.833	1.630	1.672	1.772	1.700						
Outing, flannel, 27 to 28 inch	Yard	.119	.124	.202	.198	.231	.252						
Flannel, white, wool, 27-inch	do	.....	.....	.997	1.054	1.059	1.063						
Blankets, cotton, 66 by 80	Pair	.....	.....	4.296	3.935	4.392	4.216						

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in September, 1923.

THE trend in the general level of wholesale prices, which has been gradually downward since May, took a decided upward turn in September, according to information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, weighted in proportion to their relative importance, rose from 150 in August to 154 in September, or an advance of nearly 2¾ per cent.

The group of cloths and clothing showed the greatest increase over the preceding month, due mainly to the marked advances in raw silk, print cloths, and cotton yarns. The index number for the group rose from 193 to 202, an increase of more than 4½ per cent. Advances in corn, oats, rye, wheat, hogs, cotton, eggs, and hay caused the group of farm products to rise 3½ per cent in September as compared with August. A net increase of 3½ per cent is also shown for the food group because of the continued advance in the price of fresh beef and pork, butter, cheese, eggs, flour, lard, corn meal, and sugar. Smaller increases took place among chemicals and drugs and among commodities classified as miscellaneous, including such important articles as leather, wood pulp, manila hemp, jute, rope, and lubricating oil.

On the other hand, continued declines in Douglas fir, oak, and yellow-pine lumber, sand, and paint materials caused another drop in building materials, the net decrease being over 2 per cent. Smaller decreases occurred in fuel and lighting and metals and metal products. No change in the general price level was reported for house-furnishing goods.

Of the 404 commodities or series of quotations for which comparable data for August and September were collected, increases were shown in 145 instances and decreases in 85 instances. In 174 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES.
[1913=100.]

Group.	1922	1923	
	September.	August.	September.
Farm products	133	139	144
Foods	138	142	147
Cloths and clothing	183	193	202
Fuel and lighting	244	178	176
Metals and metal products	134	145	144
Building materials	180	186	182
Chemicals and drugs	124	127	128
House-furnishing goods	173	183	183
Miscellaneous	116	120	121
All commodities	153	150	154

Comparing prices in September with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that the general level of prices has risen slightly more than one-half of 1 per cent. The decrease of nearly 28 per cent in fuel and lighting during the twelve months was offset by increases occurring in all the other commodity groups, ranging from 1 per cent in building materials to nearly 10½ per cent in cloths and clothing.

Wholesale Prices of Commodities, July to September, 1923.

IN CONTINUATION of information first published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1922, there are presented herewith the average prices in July, August, and September, 1923, of the commodities included in the series of index numbers of wholesale prices constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the statement of absolute money prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Farm products.						
(a) Grains:						
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.653	$0.623	$0.654	104.3	99.6	104.6
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	.857	.876	.884	137.1	140.2	141.5
No. 3 mixed	.852	.872	.880	138.4	141.7	143.0
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.422	.387	.413	112.3	103.0	110.0
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	.647	.671	.698	101.7	105.5	109.7
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.017	1.072	1.156	111.3	117.4	126.6
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.011	1.017	1.048	102.5	103.1	106.2
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	.977	1.038	1.116	111.4	118.4	127.3
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.084	1.144	1.176	124.1	131.0	134.6
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.064	1.065	1.070	114.5	114.6	115.2
(b) Live stock and poultry:						
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	11.260	12.050	12.175	126.1	135.0	136.4
Good to choice	10.590	10.875	10.656	124.5	127.8	125.3
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	7.210	7.994	8.638	86.2	95.6	103.3
Light	7.440	8.375	9.025	88.0	99.1	106.8
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	5.050	5.750	5.481	107.7	122.7	116.9
Lambs, western, good to choice	13.975	12.813	13.188	179.3	164.4	169.2
Wethers, fed, good to choice	6.550	7.281	7.081	122.5	136.2	132.4
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.204	.198	.188	132.4	128.2	121.7
New York	.265	.270	.250	158.3	161.3	149.3
(c) Other farm products:						
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	7.725	7.250	6.750	193.6	181.7	169.2
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	17.500	17.520	20.130	106.0	106.1	121.9
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.255	.244	.273	200.6	192.4	215.0
New York	.259	.255	.286	202.3	199.4	223.3
Cotton seed, per ton, average price at gin	41.420	37.470	40.880	190.1	172.0	187.6
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston	.252	.282	.330	100.2	112.1	131.2
Firsts, Chicago	.228	.260	.311	100.8	115.0	137.9
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.250	.283	.350	111.8	126.3	156.5
Candled, New Orleans	.278	.316	.345	118.7	135.0	147.2
Firsts, New York	.254	.293	.351	102.0	117.5	141.1
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.289	.328	.416	109.6	124.4	157.9
Extra, pullets, San Francisco	.271	.340	.385	101.3	127.0	143.8
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.653	2.377	2.343	196.7	176.2	173.6
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	18.938	20.375	22.750	133.5	143.6	160.4
Clovers, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	18.600	18.625	21.063	119.4	119.5	135.2
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	24.200	24.750	26.500	151.0	154.4	165.3
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	.149	.147	.152	79.2	77.9	80.5
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.890	.875	.881	125.1	123.0	124.0
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.103	.101	.093	67.9	66.9	61.7
Hides, packers, heavy, native steers, Chicago	.146	.147	.141	79.3	79.7	76.8
Hides, packers, heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.129	.132	.126	71.5	72.7	69.4
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York	.267	.290	.385	100.3	108.9	144.6
Pacific, Portland, Oreg	.146	.198	.230	84.9	114.9	133.8

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Farm products—Concluded.						
(c) Other farm products—Concluded.						
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago	$0.069	$0.069	$0.069	162.1	162.1	162.1
New York	.067	.072	.081	151.0	162.8	181.9
San Francisco	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	4.688	[1]	2.875	298.1	.....	182.9
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.066	.066	.056	184.8	184.8	158.6
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.267	2.238	1.713	221.4	218.5	167.3
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	[1]	[1]	.956	.....	.....	198.2
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean	.038	.039	.044	[2]	[2]	[2]
Honduras, head, clean	.054	.055	.053	106.3	109.1	104.7
Tobacco, Burley, good leaf, dark red, per 100 pounds, Louisville, Ky	28.000	28.000	28.000	212.1	212.1	212.1
Wool, Ohio, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing, scoured	1.405	1.324	1.324	227.7	214.4	214.4
Fine delaine, scoured	1.333	1.286	1.262	242.5	233.9	229.7
Half blood, scoured	1.217	1.174	1.174	244.8	236.2	236.2
One-fourth and three-eighths grades, scoured	1.000	.946	.946	208.8	197.6	197.6
Foods.						
(a) Meats:						
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good native steers, Chicago	.158	.158	.175	121.6	121.6	135.1
Sides, native, New York	.160	.149	.148	127.4	118.8	117.8
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	15.000	15.000	15.000	79.3	79.3	79.3
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.217	.223	.223	130.3	133.9	133.9
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.288	.268	.260	193.3	180.2	174.8
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.111	.118	.125	108.3	114.6	122.0
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago	.195	.230	.273	131.2	154.8	183.4
Loins, western, New York	.173	.217	.280	113.3	142.5	183.8
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	25.150	24.750	25.563	111.9	110.1	113.8
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.106	.104	.111	85.6	84.5	90.0
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.112	.110	.118	88.1	86.3	92.2
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago	.239	.245	.250	165.3	169.4	172.9
Fowls, 48-56 pounds to dozen, New York	.250	.264	.285	137.1	144.7	156.3
Veal, dressed, good to prime, per pound, New York	[1]	[1]	[1]	.....	.....	.....
(b) Butter, cheese, and milk:						
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	.393	.437	.464	123.7	137.8	146.2
Chicago	.382	.429	.452	123.1	138.1	145.6
Cincinnati [3]	.366	.405	.425	[2]	[2]	[2]
New Orleans	.438	.465	.485	130.3	138.4	144.3
New York	.395	.443	.459	122.5	137.4	142.3
Philadelphia	.406	.452	.473	124.7	138.7	145.0
St. Louis	.390	.437	.468	126.2	141.4	151.3
San Francisco	.456	.490	.518	143.9	154.5	163.2
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American twins, Chicago	.218	.223	.243	153.6	157.3	171.0
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York	.243	.249	.260	157.7	161.8	168.7
California flats, fancy, San Francisco	.259	.284	.295	162.4	178.2	185.1
Milk fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	6.325	6.325	6.200	134.6	134.6	131.9
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.725	4.713	4.675	133.7	133.3	132.3
(c) Other foods:						
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound—						
Chicago	.076	.076	.078	177.0	177.0	182.0
Cincinnati	.062	.062	.062	174.7	174.7	174.7
New Orleans	.057	.057	.057	185.2	185.2	185.2
New York	.069	.069	.069	162.5	162.5	162.5
San Francisco	.069	.071	.069	173.0	177.8	173.0
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York	.106	.110	.113	69.3	72.0	73.5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per pound, New York	.109	.107	.107	97.8	96.0	95.8

[1] No quotation. [2] No 1913 base price. [3] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Foods—Continued.						
(c) Other foods—Continued.						
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York.	$0.046	$0.046	$0.050	44.4	43.8	47.5
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.	7.900	8.000	8.000	117.8	119.3	119.3
Herring, large, split, per barrel (180-190 pounds), New York	7.500	7.500	7.500	113.2	113.2	113.2
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston	11.880	11.385	11.385	107.1	102.6	102.6
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.375	2.375	2.375	162.6	162.6	162.6
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	3.685	3.738	3.850	118.0	119.7	123.3
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	5.644	5.738	6.040	140.7	143.0	150.6
Winter straights, Kansas City	4.850	4.900	5.280	126.1	127.4	137.2
Standard patents, Minneapolis	6.025	6.100	6.238	131.4	133.1	136.1
Second patents, Minneapolis	5.870	5.981	6.044	132.7	135.3	136.7
Patents, Portland, Oreg.	7.042	6.965	6.832	156.6	154.9	152.0
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	5.313	5.263	5.460	116.3	115.2	119.6
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	4.663	4.563	4.650	109.6	107.3	109.3
Patents, Toledo	5.200	5.156	5.105	110.0	109.1	108.0
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s	1.800	1.800	1.800	118.6	118.6	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s	3.610	3.600	3.325	175.8	175.3	162.0
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.107	.104	.104	148.3	144.6	144.6
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.138	.130	.141	180.0	169.5	184.4
Prunes, California, 60-70s	.082	.079	.076	125.0	120.1	115.2
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.090	.090	.090	124.0	124.0	124.0
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwins, per barrel, Chicago	[1]	[1]	[1]			
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	3.000	2.375	2.375	194.8	154.4	154.4
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	8.600	8.250	7.750	149.0	142.9	134.2
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	4.775	5.219	5.750	108.0	118.1	130.1
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	3.510	3.510	3.510	164.2	164.2	164.2
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.780	1.788	1.808	107.8	108.3	109.5
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.113	.116	.128	102.4	104.9	115.8
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. Decatur, Ill.	1.730	1.738	1.758	108.1	108.6	109.8
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.200	2.309	2.585	153.5	161.1	180.3
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.565	.565	.565	148.4	148.4	148.4
Oatmeal, car lots in barrels (180 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.213	3.038	2.931	129.8	122.7	118.
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.205	.205	.210	126.2	126.2	129.0
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.109	.110	.121	94.8	95.6	104.5
Pepper, black, Singapore, per pound, New York	.108	.106	.106	99.1	97.6	97.3
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.490	2.490	2.490	244.1	244.1	244.1
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.085	.076	.082	199.1	178.0	192.7
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.069	.061	.070	198.3	172.9	199.1
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.077	.080	.093	96.6	99.9	117.0
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.310	.310	.310	124.8	124.8	124.8
Vegetables, canned—						
Corn, Maryland, standard, per dozen, New York	.875	.875	.875	138.0	138.0	138.0
Peas, State and western, No. 5, per dozen, New York	1.350	1.350	1.350	155.8	155.8	155.8
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3, per dozen, New York	2.000	1.500	1.500	155.8	115.4	115.4
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.100	.099	.100	74.3	73.9	73.9
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.121	.115	.105	199.8	189.9	173.0
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.102	.104	.117	140.7	143.6	161.5
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	1.725	1.700	1.700	102.2	100.7	100.7

[1] No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Foods—Concluded.						
(c) Other foods—Concluded.						
Vegetable oil—Concluded.						
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	$0.130	$0.120	$0.130	(2)	(2)	(2)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.118	.103	.108	192.0	167.5	175.7
Vinegar, cider, 40 grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.210	.200	.200	188.1	179.1	179.1
Cloths and clothing.						
(a) Boots and shoes, per pair, factory:						
Children's—						
Little boys', gun metal, blucher	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut	1.568	1.568	1.568	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut	1.853	1.853	1.853	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.500	6.500	6.275	208.8	208.8	201.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.150	3.150	3.150	140.8	140.8	140.8
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.350	4.350	4.350	222.5	222.5	222.5
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.350	3.350	3.350	149.7	149.7	149.7
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.786	1.786	1.786	125.4	125.4	125.4
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—						
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch lace	4.250	4.250	4.250	141.7	141.7	141.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace oxford	3.500	3.500	3.500	235.0	235.0	235.0
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
(b) Cotton goods:						
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, New York	.265	.257	.246	205.8	200.3	191.6
Drillings, brown, per yard, New York—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.162	.157	.162	195.8	189.6	195.3
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.173	.165	.170	210.1	200.5	206.3
Flannels, per yard, New York—						
Colored, 2.75 yards to the pound	.218	.218	.218	214.7	214.7	214.7
Unbleached, 3.80 yards to the pound	.171	.171	.171	230.7	230.7	230.7
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound, New York	.144	.144	.144	221.5	221.5	221.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound, Boston	.154	.154	.154	248.5	248.5	248.5
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn, New York	1.750	1.750	1.760	217.5	217.5	218.8
Women's cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	141.3	141.3	141.3
Women's combed yarn, 16-ounce, New York	1.824	1.789	1.767	182.3	178.7	176.6
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom, New York	.176	.176	.176	206.1	206.1	206.1
Lonsdale, factory	.157	.157	.160	194.1	194.1	197.4
Rough Rider, New York	.147	.141	.148	183.4	175.7	184.3
Wamsutta, factory	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Print cloth, 27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound, per yard, Boston	.066	.064	.071	192.2	186.7	204.4
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound, Boston	.155	.155	.155	184.1	184.1	184.1
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound, New York	.145	.145	.148	197.8	197.8	201.6
Ware shoals, 4 yards to the pound, New York	.117	.111	.111	189.9	180.5	181.1
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool, New York	.058	.058	.058	148.7	148.7	148.7
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, New York	7.250	7.000	7.000	202.8	195.7	195.7
Women's union suits, combed yarn, per dozen, New York	12.500	12.500	12.500	182.4	182.4	182.4
Yarn, per pound, Boston—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1 cones	.404	.402	.448	182.5	181.8	202.5
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1 cones	.437	.432	.472	176.7	174.5	190.7
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 20/2	.407	.412	.476	175.3	177.4	204.9
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 40/2	.543	.533	.577	141.6	139.3	150.6

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Cloths and clothing—Concluded.						
(c) Woolen goods:						
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory	$1.040	$1.040	$1.000	224.4	224.4	215.8
Overcoating, soft-faced, black, per yard, Boston	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Suiting, per yard—						
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 12-ounce, factory	(1)	(1)	(1)			
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce, factory	3.263	3.263	3.263	236.1	236.1	236.1
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce, New York	3.690	3.690	3.690	238.8	238.8	238.8 [2]
Serge, 11-ounce, factory	2.588	2.588	2.588	228.9	228.9	228.9
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½-ounce, per yard, New York	1.725	1.725	1.700	152.4	152.4	150.2
Underwear—						
Merino, shirts and drawers, per dozen garments, factory	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen, New York	29.400	29.400	29.400	299.5	299.5	299.5
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch, New York	2.255	2.255	2.325	171.6	171.6	176.7
French serge, 35-inch, factory	.750	.750	.750	227.3	227.3	227.3
Poplar cloth, cotton warp, factory	.365	.365	.365	192.1	192.1	192.1
Silician cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch, New York	.635	.635	.635	196.3	196.3	196.3
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch, factory	1.035	1.035	1.035	184.0	184.0	184.0
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbed stock, 2/32s, per pound, Boston	1,800	1.750	1.700	231.8	225.3	218.9
Half blood, 2/40s, per pound, Philadelphia	2.250	2.200	2.200	201.5	197.1	197.1
Fine domestic, 2/50s, per pound, Philadelphia	2.600	2.500	2.500	246.6	237.1	237.1
(d) Silk, etc.:						
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	2.077	2.077	1.777	232.6	232.6	198.9
Silk, raw, per pound—						
China, Canton, filature, extra extra A, New York	7.007	7.115	9.516	200.3	203.3	272.0
Japan, Kansai, No. 1, New York	7.154	7.350	9.800	196.6	201.9	269.3
Japan, special, extra extra, New York	7.742	7.938	10.290	190.0	194.9	252.6
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	5.145	5.145	5.331	176.4	176.4	182.8
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	6.272	6.282	6.468	180.9	181.2	186.6
Fuel and lighting.						
(a) Anthracite coal, per gross ton, New York, tidewater:						
Broken	10.640	10.640	10.807	239.3	239.3	243.1
Chestnut	10.621	10.627	11.131	199.9	200.0	209.5
Egg	10.625	10.633	10.980	209.8	210.0	216.8
Stove	10.622	10.629	11.114	209.9	210.0	219.6
(b) Bituminous coal:						
Mine run, per net ton, Chicago	5.019	5.075	4.850	(2)	(2)	(2)
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Chicago	6.063	6.175	6.070	(2)	(2)	(2)
Screenings, per net ton, Chicago	3.113	3.025	2.890	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mine run, Kanawha, per net ton, Cincinnati	3.890	3.890	3.890	176.8	176.8	176.8
Mine run, smokeless, New River, per net ton, Cincinnati	5.240	4.990	4.990	217.2	206.8	206.8
Mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton, Norfolk, Va.	5.500	5.250	5.000	183.3	175.0	166.7
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Pittsburgh	4.500	4.250	4.250	(2)	(2)	(2)
(c) Other fuel and lighting:						
Coke, Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at ovens	4.550	4.563	4.500	186.5	187.0	177.3
Gasoline, motor, per gallon, New York	.213	.200	.191	126.3	118.8	113.5
Matches, average of several brands, per gross, New York	1.540	1.540	1.540	189.7	189.7	189.7
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at wells:						
California, 20°	.620	.613	.610	177.1	175.0	174.3
Kansas-Oklahoma	1.450	1.450	1.345	155.2	155.2	144.0
Pennsylvania	2.800	2.750	2.688	114.3	112.2	109.7
Refined petroleum, per gallon, New York—						
Standard white, 110° fire test	.125	.125	.125	144.8	144.8	144.8
Water white, 150° fire test	.205	.205	.205	166.3	166.3	166.3

[1] No quotation.

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Metals and metal products.						
(a) Iron and steel:						
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent	$6.200	$6.200	$6.200	149.4	149.4	149.4
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	5.550	5.550	5.550	163.2	163.2	163.2
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	25.100	24.750	24.875	170.7	168.3	169.2
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	28.464	28.260	28.260	166.1	165.0	165.0
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	27.270	26.520	26.520	170.4	165.7	165.7
Foundry, No. 2, Birmingham, Ala	24.800	24.000	22.500	212.1	205.3	192.4
Feromanganese, per gross ton, seaboard	119.500	117.500	111.250	205.0	201.6	190.9
Spiegeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, per gross ton, furnace	45.500	46.250	45.375	182.0	185.0	181.5
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.035	.035	.033	181.2	181.2	173.4
Common, f. o. b. Pittsburgh	.033	.033	.033	197.0	197.0	197.0
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.400	2.400	2.400	174.4	174.4	174.4
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	3.100	3.100	3.100	170.4	170.4	170.4
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	62.300	62.625	63.600	266.6	268.0	272.1
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.410	2.400	2.400	173.4	172.7	172.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	42.500	42.500	41.875	164.8	164.8	162.4
Open hearth	42.500	42.500	41.875	162.9	162.9	160.5
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.400	2.400	2.400	155.0	155.0	155.0
Steel plate, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.025	.025	.025	168.9	168.9	168.9
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, black, per pound, f. o. b. Pittsburgh	.038	.038	.038	172.6	171.2	171.2
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.500	2.500	2.500	165.5	165.5	165.5
Terneplate, 8 pounds I. C., per base box (200 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.300	11.300	11.300	162.9	162.9	162.9
Tinplate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	4.140	4.140	4.140	179.3	179.3	179.3
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.750	2.750	2.750	181.8	181.8	181.8
(b) Nonferrous metals:						
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.260	.258	.251	110.0	109.2	106.0
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.144	.139	.134	91.7	88.2	85.4
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.230	.219	.211	108.5	103.5	99.3
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.174	.169	.163	104.2	101.0	97.7
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.064	.067	.071	144.8	153.0	160.5
Lead, pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	8.283	8.330	8.559	163.0	163.9	168.4
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	.883	.848	.809	156.3	150.1	143.2
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.634	.632	.645	103.5	103.2	105.4
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.386	.393	.418	86.1	87.5	93.2
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	8.190	8.335	8.510	113.0	115.0	117.5
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.064	.067	.068	110.1	114.4	117.2
Building materials.						
(a) Lumber:						
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1 common, boards	19.500	18.500	17.500	211.8	200.9	190.1
No. 2 and better, drop siding	39.000	39.000	36.000	225.0	225.0	207.7
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	50.750	49.500	49.750	245.3	239.4	240.6
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	39.000	38.500	38.500	185.0	182.6	182.6
Maple, hard, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	76.250	72.500	72.500	253.0	240.6	240.6
Oak, white, plain, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	70.000	69.200	66.250	189.2	187.1	179.1
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	67.000	67.000	67.000	229.3	229.3	229.3
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet mill—						
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8	23.080	21.480	21.640	181.2	168.7	169.9
Flooring, B and better	46.570	44.850	43.700	202.2	194.7	189.7
Timbers, square edge and sound	30.380	29.260	26.900	207.6	199.9	183.8
Poplar, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	70.000	65.000	65.000	212.0	196.8	196.8
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	37.400	36.750	36.000	172.5	169.5	166.1
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	5.160	4.640	4.330	169.8	152.6	142.5
Shingles—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	6.000	6.000	6.000	169.4	169.4	169.4
Red Cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000, mill	2.710	2.520	2.640	137.8	128.1	134.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923
Building materials—Concluded.						
(b) Brick, common building, per 1,000:						
Simple average of 82 yard prices	$14.702	$14.676	$14.689	216.4	216.0	216.2
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.650	9.100	8.630	175.2	184.3	174.8
(c) Structural steel. (See Metals and metal products.)						
(d) Other building materials:						
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pa., Ind., Minn., Tex., and Calif.	1.908	1.910	1.910	183.5	183.9	183.9
Buffington, Ind	1.750	1.750	1.750	173.1	173.1	173.1
Crushed stone, 1½", per cubic yard, New York	1.650	1.650	1.650	183.3	183.3	183.3
Gravel, per top, f. o. b. pit, average of 27 plant prices	.933	.930	.947	188.7	188.1	191.5
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.072	.072	.072	113.1	113.1	113.1
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, average of 15 plant prices	9.874	9.889	9.899	239.3	239.5	239.8
Roofing prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.542	1.544	1.553	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shingles, individual	4.605	4.624	4.642	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shingles, strip	4.549	4.454	4.298	(2)	(2)	(2)
Slate-surfaced	1.770	1.752	1.757	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, average of 31 plant prices	.619	.613	.610	162.4	161.0	160.1
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	10.500	10.500	10.500	227.0	227.0	227.0
Glass plate—						
3 to 5 square feet, per square foot, New York	.550	.550	.550	232.4	232.4	232.4
5 to 10 square feet, per square foot, New York	.730	.730	.730	229.3	229.3	229.3
Glass, window, American, f. o. b. works—						
Single A, per 50 square feet	4.275	4.275	4.275	188.0	188.0	188.0
Single B, per 50 square feet	3.612	3.612	3.612	162.7	162.7	162.7
Linseed oil, per gallon, New York	1.033	.960	.886	223.4	207.7	191.7
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York	5.820	5.750	5.850	120.8	119.4	121.5
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.943	.951	.971	220.3	222.3	227.0
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.119	.119	.119	175.3	175.3	175.3
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.072	.071	.071	133.6	132.5	132.5
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate.) (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Chemicals and drugs.						
(a) Chemicals:						
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent	.034	.034	.034	174.2	174.2	174.2
Muriatic, 20°	.010	.010	.010	76.9	76.9	76.9
Nitric, 42°	.053	.053	.053	107.6	107.6	107.6
Stearic, triple pressed	.144	.144	.148	108.5	108.5	111.3
Sulphuric, 66°	.008	.008	.008	75.0	75.0	75.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.430	.430	.437	117.5	117.5	119.5
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	1.130	1.130	.986	236.2	236.2	206.1
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	1.750	1.625	1.500	148.2	137.7	127.0
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.055	.055	.055	146.7	146.7	146.7
Copper, sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound, New York	.055	.053	.050	105.6	101.3	96.0
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.146	.145	.133	173.3	171.9	157.6
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.083	.083	.086	81.7	81.7	84.7
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Chemicals and drugs—Concluded.						
(a) Chemicals—Concluded.						
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	$0.073	$0.074	$0.072	205.5	206.6	201.7
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.150	1.150	1.150	191.7	191.7	191.7
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	1.950	1.950	1.950	334.3	334.3	334.3
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.020	.020	.019	200.0	200.0	190.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent solid, per pound, New York	.033	.033	.033	223.3	223.3	223.3
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	14.000	14.000	14.000	63.6	63.6	63.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.069	.070	.081	97.3	99.4	114.0
(b) Fertilizer materials:						
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	8.250	8.250	8.250	107.2	107.2	107.2
Ammonia sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	3.500	3.430	3.400	111.9	109.8	108.7
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	23.000	22.750	22.000	114.4	113.1	109.4
Muriate of potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	31.959	31.095	31.095	84.4	82.1	82.1
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	3.188	3.250	3.250	93.5	95.4	95.4
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.450	2.418	2.420	99.2	97.9	98.0
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	31.250	31.025	33.320	133.8	132.8	142.6
(c) Drugs and pharmaceuticals:						
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.490	.490	.490	112.6	112.6	112.6
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.373	.363	.360	122.2	119.0	118.0
Alcohol, grain, 190 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.740	4.740	4.740	189.7	189.7	189.7
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.265	.264	.260	111.2	110.7	109.1
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.438	2.500	2.500	221.6	227.3	227.3
Glycerine, refined, per pound, New York	.160	.168	.170	81.2	85.0	86.3
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	8.000	8.000	8.000	133.0	133.0	133.0
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	8.000	8.000	8.000	200.0	200.0	200.0
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York	.340	.298	.280	309.4	271.0	254.7
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7
House-furnishing goods.						
(a) Furniture:						
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory	37.000	35.000	35.000	164.4	155.6	155.6
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory	5.500	5.000	5.000	244.4	222.2	222.2
Chiffonette, combination, per chiffonette, factory	42.000	40.000	40.000	129.2	123.1	123.1
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory	60.000	56.000	56.000	166.7	155.6	155.6
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago	4.900	4.900	4.900	239.0	239.0	239.0
Set, 3 pieces, per set, Chicago	41.454	40.425	40.425	218.3	213.0	213.0
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory	56.750	56.000	56.000	132.0	130.2	130.2
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per 6, factory	33.000	33.000	33.000	220.0	220.0	220.0
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory	35.000	33.000	33.000	189.2	178.4	178.4
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory	64.500	63.000	63.000	187.0	182.6	182.6
Table, library, combination, per table, factory	35.500	34.000	34.000	177.5	170.0	170.0
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago	18.228	17.640	17.640	286.2	276.9	276.9
Refrigerator, lift-top type, each, factory	17.720	17.720	17.720	171.5	171.5	171.5
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago	4.508	4.459	4.559	317.2	313.8	313.8
(b) Furnishings:						
Blankets—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair, New York	1.470	1.470	1.470	243.0	243.0	243.0
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound, factory	1.387	1.387	1.387	181.2	181.2	181.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Commodity.	Average prices.			Index numbers (1913=100).		
	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.	July, 1923.	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1923.
House-furnishing goods—Concluded.						
(*b*) Furnishings—Concluded.						
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	$3.312	$3.312	$3.312	247.2	247.2	247.2
Brussels, Bigelow	3.024	3.024	3.024	234.1	234.1	234.1
Wilton, Bigelow	5.040	5.040	5.040	209.3	209.3	209.3
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory	1.568	1.600	1.600	209.0	213.3	213.3
Knives and forks, per gross, factory	15.258	15.500	15.500	265.4	269.6	269.6
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross factory	24.022	22.890	22.890	163.8	156.1	156.1
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4—						
Pepperell, per yard, New York	.479	.479	.479	200.3	200.3	200.3
Wamsutta, per yard, factory	.947	.947	.947	290.7	290.7	290.7
Tableware—						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory	.250	.250	.250	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen, factory	2.400	2.400	2.400	300.0	300.0	300.0
Glass tumblers, ½-pint, per dozen, factory	.230	.230	.250	191.7	191.7	208.3
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory	1.050	1.050	1.050	226.6	226.6	226.6
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory	1.350	1.350	1.350	236.8	236.8	236.8
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.85 yards to the pound, per yard, New York	.300	.300	.270	222.9	222.9	200.6
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	7.487	7.135	7.135	182.3	173.7	173.7
Miscellaneous.						
(*a*) Cattle feed:						
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	19.725	23.406	27.625	107.4	127.4	150.4
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York	41.000	[a] 43.000	[a] 45.000	129.7	136.0	142.4
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	37.000	37.000	38.600	130.2	130.2	135.8
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	24.750	25.688	28.156	127.2	132.1	144.7
(*b*) Leather:						
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.440	.440	.440	163.2	163.2	163.2
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.700	.675	.675	279.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.461	.451	.451	114.8	112.4	112.4
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.260	.260	.260	101.6	101.6	101.6
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	.370	.370	.370	124.1	124.1	124.1
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.540	.515	.490	120.3	114.8	109.2
Union, middle weight, New York	471	.465	.465	117.4	115.9	115.9
(*c*) Paper and pulp:						
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.039	.039	.039	188.5	188.1	187.6
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.094	.094	.094	192.2	192.2	192.2
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	3.225	3.200	3.113	144.9	143.8	139.9
(*d*) Other miscellaneous:						
Hemp, manila, fair, current shipment, per pound, New York	.090	.083	.082	97.0	89.5	88.3
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.059	.050	.048	87.9	74.7	71.0
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.205	.195	.190	143.9	136.8	133.3
Rope, pure manila, best grade; per pound, New York	.220	.220	.220	150.0	150.0	150.0
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York	.239	.238	.246	29.6	29.4	30.4
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York	.066	.066	.066	153.5	153.5	153.5
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.015	4.015	4.015	130.2	130.2	130.2
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.051	.051	.051	140.5	140.5	140.5
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	.701	.701	.701	180.2	180.2	180.2
Smoking, per gross, 1-ounce bags, New York	9.920	9.920	9.920	175.9	175.9	175.9

[a] Estimated.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for September, 1923, the results of which are shown in the tables following. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 375 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, September, 1922, and June, 1923, respectively, to September, 1923, in 32 cities, and in the United States as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, SEPTEMBER, 1922, AND JUNE, 1923, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

City.	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to September, 1923.	Per cent of increase from—		City.	Per cent of decrease from June, 1920, to September, 1923.	Per cent of increase from—	
		September, 1922, to September, 1923.	June, 1923, to September, 1923.			September, 1922, to September, 1923.	June, 1923, to September, 1923.
Atlanta	21.0	1.8	1.5	Mobile	22.9	2.6	0.6
Baltimore	18.5	4.5	1.6	New Orleans	15.9	1.4	1.4
Birmingham	19.4	2.7	.7	New York	20.0	3.4	1.6
Boston	20.3	4.4	2.7	Norfolk	22.0	3.2	1.3
Buffalo	19.5	4.2	2.4	Philadelphia	18.4	5.3	1.2
Chicago	19.3	4.6	2.1	Pittsburgh	18.0	4.0	.8
Cincinnati	20.6	3.8	1.1	Portland, Me	20.1	2.7	1.5
Cleveland	18.3	7.0	1.6	Portland, Oreg	22.0	1.4	1.2
Denver	19.4	2.6	1.1	Richmond	18.9	4.0	1.5
Detroit	21.4	5.6	2.1	St. Louis	19.5	4.3	1.9
Houston	20.5	2.0	.9	San Francisco	18.2	2.1	1.8
Indianapolis	18.6	4.4	2.3	Savannah	25.5	.7	.3
Jacksonville	21.5	3.0	1.3	Scranton	17.9	4.2	1.6
Kansas City	23.5	1.1	.2	Seattle	20.9	1.1	1.2
Los Angeles	12.2	2.7	1.1	Washington	19.1	3.8	1.2
Memphis	17.6	2.3	.6				
Minneapolis	17.9	1.6	.3	Average, U. S.	20.5	3.5	1.4

Table 2 shows the changes in each of six groups of items in 19 cities from December, 1914, to September, 1923.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June, 1920, to March, 1922, there was a decrease during each period covered by the tables. During the latter part of this time the decreases were very small. From March to June, 1922, and from June to September of the same year the changes were small, being increases in some cities and decreases in others. From September to December, 1922, an increase was shown in each of the 32 cities.

From December, 1922, to March, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 2.9 per cent to an increase of 0.8 per cent, the average for the United States being a decrease of 0.4 per cent.

During the period from March to June, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 0.9 per cent to an increase of 2.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.5 per cent. This brings the cost of living to within three-tenths of 1 per cent of what it was in December, 1922.

During the three months from March to June the price of food increased in 28 of the 32 cities, clothing increased in 22 of the cities, and furniture increased in all of the cities. Housing increased in 17 and decreased in 12 cities, miscellaneous items increased in 11 and decreased in 15 cities, while fuel and light increased in 2 cities and decreased in 28 cities. In a few cities one or more of the groups of items remained the same in June as in March.

From June to September, 1923, there was an increase in every city, the range being from 0.2 per cent to 2.7 per cent. The average increase for the United States was 1.4 per cent. Food and clothing increased in every city, rents increased in 25 cities. The other groups of items increased in the majority of cities, but decreased in a few.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																	
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	42.0	[1] 4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6	46.5	52.0
Clothing	15.1	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6	81.4	82.9
Housing	14.0	[1] .2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6	69.6	70.4
Fuel and light	5.0	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5	91.6	88.2
Furniture and furnishings	4.3	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0	127.5	129.5
Miscellaneous	19.7	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.0
Total	100.0	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2	72.0	74.7

Boston, Mass.

Food	44.5	[1] 0.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2	39.7	47.9
Clothing	15.5	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6	93.0	93.4
Housing	12.8	[1] .1	.1	[1] 1.1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2	40.2	44.3
Fuel and light	5.6	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7	88.8	92.8
Furniture and furnishings	3.3	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5	150.5	148.7
Miscellaneous	18.3	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2	89.2
Total	100.0	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9	63.5	67.9

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food	36.1	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5	41.6	50.9
Clothing	17.5	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0	83.4	84.9
Housing	15.4	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9	70.0	70.9
Fuel and light	4.9	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5	119.1	116.7
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3	127.9	127.0
Miscellaneous	20.6	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7	100.5	102.7
Total	100.0	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5	74.1	78.2

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Chicago, Ill.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																	
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	37.8	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.4	45.1	57.2
Clothing	16.0	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2	72.2	76.0
Housing	14.9	1.1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1	92.1	92.1
Fuel and light	6.0	1.9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4	54.9	57.1
Furniture and furnishings	4.4	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2	133.1	133.8
Miscellaneous	20.6	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3	87.7	88.1
Total	100.0	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0	69.6	73.2

Cleveland, Ohio.

Food	35.6	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1	42.1	47.0
Clothing	16.0	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1	77.6	79.6
Housing	16.4	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8	73.8	74.7
Fuel and light	4.1	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0	151.6	150.8
Furniture and furnishings	6.0	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	[2]165.5	[2]186.5	[2]176.8	[2]133.6	[2]110.0	[2]100.8	[2]88.4	[2]87.8	[2]92.3	[2]104.8	[2]118.7	[2]129.6	130.5
Miscellaneous	21.8	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4	108.1	110.8
Total	100.0	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	[2]98.2	[2]120.3	[2]107.3	[2]87.5	[2]82.4	[2]78.8	[2]68.5	[2]68.9	[2]68.1	[2]72.9	[2]73.3	[2]77.1	79.9

Detroit, Mich.

Food	35.2	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6	46.7	54.2
Clothing	16.6	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1	84.0	84.2
Housing	17.5	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3	96.9	99.1
Fuel and light	6.3	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3	87.3	85.8
Furniture and furnishings	5.9	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5	105.7	104.9
Miscellaneous	18.3	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5	124.2	128.2
Total	100.0	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7	85.5

Houston, Tex.

Total	100.0	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7	85.5

Houston, Tex.

Food	38.4	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1	41.2	43.5
Clothing	15.2	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4	100.4	102.6
Housing	13.2	[1] 2.3	[1] 7.3	[1] 7.7	[1] 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.7
Fuel and light	4.2	1.9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6	36.5	40.2
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	6.1	29.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7	150.2	149.2
Miscellaneous	23.4	[1] .3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8	91.5	91.9
Total	100.0	[1] .3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9	65.4	68.4	66.5	67.2	68.7

Jacksonville, Fla.

Food	34.6	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0	32.0	35.1
Clothing	16.8	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	139.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3	101.1	104.9
Housing	12.3	[1] 6.9	[1] 18.2	[1] 18.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2	34.3	33.0
Fuel and light	4.6	(3)	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9	63.6	62.1
Furniture and furnishings	5.4	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6	137.9	139.6
Miscellaneous	26.3	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3	95.3	97.8
Total	100.0	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4	67.7	69.9

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food	35.8	[1] 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9	36.2	40.5
Clothing	14.9	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2	82.5	83.6
Housing	13.4	[1] 2.7	[1] 2.5	[1] .6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1	97.7	99.3
Fuel and light	3.1	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	35.6	34.5	33.7	33.8
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6	153.6	152.3
Miscellaneous	27.7	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	100.8	101.0
Total	100.0	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9	75.1	77.1

[1] Decrease.
[2] An error was made in computing the figure on furniture for December, 1919, in Cleveland. This error was but recently discovered, and the figures for furniture and for all items for December, 1919, to June, 1923, inclusive, have been changed accordingly.
[4] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Continued.

Mobile, Ala.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																	
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	39.1	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2	37.7	41.3
Clothing	18.6	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3	51.8	55.4
Housing	10.3	[1] 1.9	[1] 4.3	[1] 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1	42.5	42.5
Fuel and light	5.1	(2)	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6	93.3	91.0
Furniture and furnishings	4.3	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6	114.0	114.2
Miscellaneous	22.5	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4	89.8	85.8
Total	100.0	[1] .4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0	58.6	59.6

New York, N. Y.

Food	42.0	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0	44.4	48.2
Clothing	16.6	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9	100.7	102.5
Housing	14.3	[1] .1	[1] .1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4	59.4	60.8
Fuel and light	4.3	[1] .1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2	89.1	94.6
Furniture and furnishings	3.3	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0	130.3	131.7
Miscellaneous	18.7	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0	110.8	112.9
Total	100.0	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2	72.6	75.4

Norfolk, Va.

Food	34.9	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4	36.9	41.3
Clothing	21.1	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0	79.1	80.4
Housing	11.8	.1	[1] 1.7	[1] 1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7	73.0	70.1
Fuel and light	5.4	(3)	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8	102.1	100.3
Furniture and furnishings	6.7	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3	101.0	104.4
Miscellaneous	20.2	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	102.2	105.2
Total	100.0	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1	73.4

Philadelphia, Pa.

Total	100.0	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1	73.4

Philadelphia, Pa.

Food	40.2	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3	42.7	46.3
Clothing	16.3	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0	88.0	88.4
Housing	13.2	[1].3	[1].7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7	58.1	62.4
Fuel and light	5.1	[1].8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4	89.9	95.0
Furniture and furnishings	4.4	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1	110.8	110.8
Miscellaneous	20.8	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.0
Total	100.0	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8	72.1	74.2

Portland, Me.

Food	41.2	[1]2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1	45.3	51.7
Clothing	17.4	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.8
Housing	12.4	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1	27.3	27.4
Fuel and light	6.4	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9
Furniture and furnishings	4.1	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6	129.7	130.4
Miscellaneous	18.5	[1].4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	87.6
Total	100.0	[1].4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4	63.3	65.8

Portland, Oreg.

Food	34.3	[1]3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	34.1
Clothing	16.1	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3	61.3	61.8
Housing	12.8	[1]10.9	[1]19.6	[1]22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.6
Fuel and light	4.9	[1]1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2	61.3	62.1
Furniture and furnishings	6.1	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4	109.8	109.6
Miscellaneous	25.7	[1]3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1	75.8	76.3
Total	100.0	[1]3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6	54.6	56.4

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																	
		Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	37.9	[1] 4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0	34.2	40.5
Clothing	16.6	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0	92.1	93.8
Housing	14.8	[1] .7	[1] 2.5	[1] 4.0	[1] 3.9	[1] 3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7	33.4	34.1
Fuel and light	4.1	[1] .1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4	42.6	46.2
Furniture and furnishings	4.2	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5	116.7	117.1
Miscellaneous	22.4	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	79.4	79.2
Total	100.0	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5	57.6	60.4
Savannah, Ga.																			
Food	34.3	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7	13.4	20.8	17.4	16.1	17.7
Clothing	18.8	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7	81.2	82.4
Housing	12.9	[1] 1.4	[1] 3.0	[1] 4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5	49.5	48.2
Fuel and light	5.7	[1] 1.3	[1] 1.7	[1] 21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8	61.9	62.2
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	133.6	135.9	135.0
Miscellaneous	23.2	[1] .2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8	77.5	77.2
Total	100.0	[1] .2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	55.0	56.8	57.0	55.6	56.1
Seattle, Wash.																			
Food	33.5	[1] 2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1	31.0	36.1
Clothing	15.8	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6	76.7	77.6
Housing	15.4	[1] 2.4	[1] 5.4	[1] .6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.3	6.26
Fuel and light	5.4	[1] .2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9	58.0	58.2
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	143.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3	143.9	144.4
Miscellaneous	24.7	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5	96.6	96.6
Total	100.0	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4	68.4

Total	100.0	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4	68.4

Washington, D. C.

						[4]	[5]												
Food	38.2	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	84.6	93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0	48.8	52.7
Clothing	16.6	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8	78.9	80.3
Housing	13.4	[1] 1.5	[1] 3.7	[1] 3.4	[1] 1.5	[1] 1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.9	34.0
Fuel and light	5.3	[3]	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2	51.2	49.4
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4	129.0	130.4
Miscellaneous	21.3	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2	72.5	73.2
Total	100.0	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2	60.9	62.9

[1] Decrease.
[3] No change.
[4] Figures in this column are for April, 1919.
[5] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to September, 1923, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period, and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—														
		Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	38.5	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	[1] 8.9	[1] 5.8	[1] 7.2	[1] 11.9	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.3	[1] 8.9	[1] 11.8	[1] 10.3	[1] 6.9
Clothing	18.6	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	.4	3.1	2.8	5.4	5.9	6.7
Housing	10.4	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9	61.4	62.5
Fuel and light	5.6	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5	42.7	42.4
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6	23.9	23.7
Miscellaneous	21.4	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.8	33.6
Total	100.0	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.9

Birmingham, Ala.

Food	38.1	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	[1] 9.1	[1] 6.2	[1] 8.5	[1] 14.0	[1] 13.1	[1] 14.5	[1] 9.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 9.9	[1] 8.3
Clothing	16.5	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	1.4	[1] 5.2	[1] 6.1	[1] 1.2	[1] 1.7	1.5	1.8	3.7
Housing	12.2	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	70.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.6
Fuel and light	4.6	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8	40.7	46.0
Furniture and furnishings	5.3	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9	17.8	18.6
Miscellaneous	23.3	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.5	25.7
Total	100.0	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	14.4

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Food	40.6	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	[1] 7.4	[1] 2.2	[1] 8.3	[1] 12.4	[1] 8.9	[1] 12.7	[1] 10.4	[1] 11.9	[1] 9.3	[1] 7.1
Clothing	15.2	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7	8.8	9.2
Housing	14.4	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3	40.7	42.2
Fuel and light	4.1	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6	51.9	51.6
Furniture and furnishings	5.2	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3	24.3	25.8
Miscellaneous	20.3	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.8	43.4
Total	100.0	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5	16.8

Denver, Colo.

Food	38.3	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	[1] 13.1	[1] 7.8	[1] 8.8	[1] 17.6	[1] 14.2	[1] 17.2	[1] 9.0	[1] 14.6	[1] 11.5	[1] 10.4
Clothing	16.2	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.5
Housing	12.0	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1	85.4	86.7
Fuel and light	5.7	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0	30.4	37.6
Furniture and furnishings	5.5	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7	26.1	26.7
Miscellaneous	22.4	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.5
Total	100.0	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7	19.9	21.2

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food	37.0	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	[1] 10.1	[1] 2.1	[1] 8.4	[1] 13.4	[1] 9.9	[1] 13.2	[1] 11.1	[1] 10.3	[1] 8.0	[1] 4.2
Clothing	15.8	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5	11.6	13.1
Housing	13.1	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5	44.6	45.9
Fuel and light	5.9	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1	54.9	54.3
Furniture and furnishings	5.9	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5	23.2	23.6
Miscellaneous	22.2	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1	46.1	49.9
Total	100.0	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7	19.4	22.2

Kansas City, Mo.

Food	38.7	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	[1] 8.3	[1] 4.3	[1] 6.6	[1] 15.7	[1] 13.5	[1] 16.1	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 12.1
Clothing	15.2	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.3
Housing	13.6	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	53.7	53.9
Fuel and light	5.7	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	36.1	35.1
Furniture and furnishings	4.9	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	22.5	23.0
Miscellaneous	21.8	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	33.8	34.6
Total	100.0	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.5

Memphis, Tenn.

Food	36.2	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	[1] 14.2	[1] 9.2	[1] 11.2	[1] 16.1	[1] 15.1	[1] 17.7	[1] 14.9	[1] 15.3	[1] 13.9	[1] 11.7
Clothing	16.3	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5	9.8	10.9
Housing	13.5	([2])	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	77.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.0
Fuel and light	5.1	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	69.2	70.5	62.8	62.1
Furniture and furnishings	4.5	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3	23.2	22.1
Miscellaneous	24.4	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.1	37.3
Total	100.0	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9	20.6

[1] Decrease.

[2] No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—														
		Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	35.4	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	[1] 7.9	[1] 3.5	[1] 4.9	[1] 10.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 9.9	[1] 5.3	[1] 7.6	[1] 6.4	[1] 5.0
Clothing	15.5	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7	9.2	9.4
Housing	16.8	[1] .1	[1] 2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8	42.5	43.4
Fuel and light	6.8	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0	44.9	43.0
Furniture and furnishings	4.8	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7	29.7	27.8
Miscellaneous	20.5	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.3
Total	100.0	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.8

New Orleans, La.

Food	42.6	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	[1] 10.7	[1] 6.4	[1] 9.3	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.8	[1] 13.7	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.5	[1] 13.2	[1] 9.9
Clothing	15.0	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4	17.8	19.0
Housing	12.0	[2]	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7	55.5	55.8
Fuel and light	4.8	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	35.2	32.9	34.4
Furniture and furnishings	3.9	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9	34.8	33.7
Miscellaneous	21.8	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1	50.1	50.3
Total	100.0	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	19.4

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food	40.2	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	[1] 8.8	[1] 3.0	[1] 5.6	[1] 14.4	[1] 12.2	[1] 11.7	[1] 5.4	[1] 8.1	[1] 5.4	[1] 4.2
Clothing	17.8	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9	14.8	15.9
Housing	14.5	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.4	60.7
Fuel and light	3.2	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1	68.4	69.1
Furniture and furnishings	5.4	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0	29.4	29.4
Miscellaneous	18.9	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.1	45.7
Total	100.0	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6	21.3	22.3

Richmond, Va.

Food	41.6	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	[1] 7.4	[1] 1.0	[1] 2.9	[1] 10.2	[1] 7.8	[1] 10.8	[1] 6.3	[1] 9.0	[1] 7.2	[1] 5.1
Clothing	15.9	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	12.5	13.4
Housing	10.5	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	39.1
Fuel and light	5.6	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9	52.7	54.7
Furniture and furnishings	4.8	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7	40.0	40.4
Miscellaneous	21.5	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9	33.9	34.7
Total	100.0	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3	14.9	16.6

St. Louis, Mo.

Food	38.5	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	[1] 10.1	[1] 4.5	[1] 11.6	[1] 14.0	[1] 12.1	[1] 13.8	[1] 9.5	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.5	[1] 8.6
Clothing	15.0	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0	9.5
Housing	13.4	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2	74.6	77.4
Fuel and light	4.9	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5	30.8	31.7
Furniture and furnishings	5.6	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5	29.8	31.0
Miscellaneous	22.6	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.4	35.8
Total	100.0	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3	17.7	19.9

Scranton, Pa.

Food	42.6	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	[1] 4.0	2.8	4.1	[1] 6.8	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.0	[1] 2.1	[1] 5.5	[1] 5.1	[1] 1.3
Clothing	18.4	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.7	23.3
Housing	10.9	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6	59.0	59.5
Fuel and light	4.6	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2	65.2	65.4
Furniture and furnishings	4.9	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8	34.7	34.4
Miscellaneous	18.5	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4	51.4	51.4
Total	100.0	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6	22.4	24.4

[1] Decrease.

[2] No change.

The following table shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to September, 1923. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Item of expenditure.	Per cent of total expenditure.	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—																		
		Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1915.	Dec., 1916.	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1918.	June, 1919.	Dec., 1919.	June, 1920.	Dec., 1920.	May, 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Dec., 1921.	Mar., 1922.	June, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Dec., 1922.	Mar., 1923.	June, 1923.	Sept., 1923.
Food	38.2	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	38.7	41.0	39.8	46.6	42.0	44.3	49.3
Clothing	16.6	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4	74.9	76.5
Housing	13.4	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4	63.4	64.4
Fuel and light	5.3	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2	80.6	81.3
Furniture and furnishings	5.1	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.4	122.2	122.4
Miscellaneous	21.3	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.3	100.3	101.1
Total	100.0	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8	69.7	72.1
Electricity [2]	.....	.....	2.6	5.1	7.7	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.1

[1] No change.

[2] This line shows the per cent of *decrease* in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1914. These figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged.

Retail Prices in Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen, July, 1914, 1922, and 1923, and January, 1923.[a]

SOCIALA Meddelanden, No. 9, 1923, published by the Swedish Labor Office (*Socialstyrelsen*), contains a table giving average actual and relative retail prices of various commodities in Stockholm, Christiania, and Copenhagen for July, 1914, 1922, 1923, and for January, 1923.

The July, 1923, actual prices of the commodities were lower in Stockholm than in Christiania and Copenhagen, with the exception of old potatoes and bread, which were lower in Christiania, rye bread, fatted veal, and fresh pork, which were lower in Copenhagen than in Stockholm.

Weighted index figures are not published for Copenhagen, but the weighted index figure for necessaries (including fuel and light) for Stockholm was 160 and for Christiania 228. Index figures of cost of living in Scandinavian countries in July, 1923, based on July, 1914, were as follows: Sweden 174, Norway 239, and Denmark 204.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES IN STOCKHOLM, CHRISTIANIA AND COPENHAGEN, JULY 1914, 1922, 1923 AND JANUARY 1923.

[1 öre at par=0.268 cent; 1 liter=1.06 quarts liquid or 0.9 quart dry measure; 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds; 1 hectoliter=2.8 bushels.]

Average actual prices.

Commodity.	Unit.	Stockholm.				Christiania.				Copenhagen.			
		1914	1922	1923		1914	1922	1923		1914	1922	1923	
		July.	July.	Jan.	July.	July.	July.	Jan.	July.	July.	July.	Jan.	July.
		Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.
Milk, whole	Liter	17	29	26	26	19	40	40	40	19	39	41	37
Butter, dairy	Kilogram	246	393	391	300	256	611	596	505	235	484	509	413
Margarine, vegetable	do	139	213	199	186	[1]140	[1]272	[1]275	[1]269	125	180	174	189
Eggs, fresh	20	150	264	395	202	180	490	556	362	150	346	513	304
Potatoes	5 liter	35	43	49	76	35	85	48	56	25	63	49	84
Peas, yellow [2]	Kilogram	26	49	47	52	40	104	104	115	40	115	113	121
Flour, wheat	do	32	50	45	45	[3]32	[3]67	[3]59	[3]58	26	48	43	47
Flour, rye	do	28	45	38	38	20	50	45	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oat grits	do	34	48	46	46	36	65	62	66	39	89	85	92
Bread, rye	do	40	95	81	81	24	56	47	46	[4]24	[4]64	[4]58	[4]58
Bread, wheat	do	66	119	118	117	.....	100	84	82	40	83	78	81
Beef, fresh, roast	do	125	285	224	258	132	407	337	398	.....	[5]357[5]	313	[5]383
Beef, soup meat	do	102	192	173	183	126	327	260	327	125	197	173	238
Veal, fatted	do	145	333	307	274	141	376	430	380	125	215	187	240
Veal, young	do	101	167	174	150	83	232	214	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, fresh	do	149	316	285	250	145	402	406	361	} 140	{ 239	231	202
Pork, salt	do	150	323	289	250	160	445	438	389		{ 337	326	298
Coffee, Santos [6]	do	166	246	244	256	214	367	358	364	210	[7]423	[7]420	[7]445
Sugar, loaf	do	64	[8]160	[8]108	104	57	120	113	145	43	77	80	116
Kerosene, water white	Liter	18	35	30	30	18	34	32	35	18	31	31	31
Coal	Hectoliter	239	435	440	450	180	433	420	455	170	374	386	472
Coke, gasworks	do	133	336	333	339	165	375	250	375	125	330	328	376

[1] Cream margarine.
[2] In Christiania and Copenhagen, shelled peas.
[3] American wheat flour.
[4] Sifted rye flour bread.
[5] Boneless.
[6] In Stockholm, unroasted; in Christiania and Copenhagen, roasted.
[7] Average price of different kinds of coffee.
[8] Maximum price.

[a] Similar figures were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February 1923, pp. 70, 71.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED COMMODITIES IN STOCKHOLM, CHRISTIANIA, AND COPENHAGEN, JULY 1914, 1922, 1923 AND JANUARY 1923—Concluded.

Relative prices.

Commodity.	Unit.	Stockholm.				Christiania.				Copenhagen.			
		1914	1922	1923		1914	1922	1923		1914	1922	1923	
		July.	July.	Jan.	July.	July.	July.	Jan.	July.	July.	July	Jan.	July.
		Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.	Öre.
Milk, whole	Liter	100	171	153	153	100	211	211	211	100	205	216	195
Butter, dairy	Kilogram	100	160	159	122	100	239	233	197	100	206	217	176
Margarine, vegetable	do	100	153	143	134	100	194	196	192	100	144	139	151
Eggs, fresh	20	100	176	263	135	100	272	309	201	100	231	342	203
Potatoes	5 liter	100	123	140	217	100	243	137	160	100	252	196	336
Peas, yellow	Kilogram	100	188	181	200	100	260	260	288	100	288	283	303
Flour, wheat	do	100	156	141	141	100	209	184	181	100	185	165	181
Flour, rye	do	100	161	136	136	100	250	225	230	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oat grits	do	100	141	135	135	100	181	172	183	100	228	218	236
Bread, rye	do	100	238	203	203	100	233	196	192	100	267	242	242
Bread, wheat	do	100	180	179	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	208	195	203
Beef, fresh, roast	do	100	228	179	206	100	308	255	302	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef, soup meat	do	100	188	170	179	100	260	206	260	100	158	138	190
Veal, fatted	do	100	230	212	189	100	267	305	270	100	172	150	192
Veal young	do	100	165	172	149	100	280	258	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork, fresh	do	100	212	191	168	100	277	280	249	100	206	199	179
Pork, salt	do	100	215	193	167	100	278	274	243				
Coffee, Santos	do	100	148	147	154	100	171	167	170	100	201	200	212
Sugar, loaf	do	100	250	169	163	100	211	198	254	100	179	186	270
Kerosene, water white	Liter	100	194	167	167	100	189	178	194	100	172	172	172
Coal	Hectoliter	100	182	184	188	100	241	233	253	100	220	227	278
Coke, gasworks	do	100	253	250	255	100	227	152	227	100	264	262	301

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Automobile Tire Industry, 1923.

AVERAGE earnings per hour, average full-time hours per week, and average full-time earnings per week in 1923 are here presented for employees engaged in the manufacture of automobile tires and tubes in the United States. The averages were computed from individual hours and earnings of 24,159 employees.

The State quotas for this study are based on the United States Census of Manufactures, 1919, for "automobile tires, tubes, and other rubber goods" not including "establishments whose principal products were rubber belting or hose" or "establishments making rubber boots and shoes." Separate data were not shown by the census for automobile tires.

The data were taken by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls and other records of 49 establishments located in Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Indiana, which States contain 94 per cent of the employees engaged in the manufacture of "rubber tires, tubes, and other rubber goods." The wage earners for whom averages are shown in the table following form 20 per cent of the total number of wage earners in the census group above mentioned but include only those employed in the manufacture of automobile tires and tubes.

The majority of wage earners in the automobile tire industry are pieceworkers whose average earnings per hour depend upon the number of jobs or pieces completed in a specified time. Establishments have different methods of building and curing the tires. These methods are constantly being improved by installation of modern machinery, resulting as a rule in decreased piece rates. The decreased rates, however, seldom reduce the average hourly earning capacity of the individual; indeed, a prominent tire manufacturer states that "due to the refinements in the industry, employees are able to earn more than ever before."

The tire industry, like the automobile industry, is comparatively new. Before the advent of the automobile the rubber industry of the world depended on the production of "wild rubber," which averaged about 40,000 tons annually. As the demand for rubber increased, plantations were developed. The first "cultivated rubber," consisting of 4 tons, was marketed in 1900. In 1922 approximately 320,000 tons of "cultivated" and 17,000 tons of "wild rubber" were imported into the United States, showing the remarkable advances made in the use of rubber. Many articles formerly made of wood, bone, etc., are now made of rubber, but the greatest factor in the increased consumption is the automobile tire.

The data summarized in the following table were drawn from a representative pay roll of each establishment canvassed. The data were taken from the March records of 33 establishments, the April records of 6 establishments, the May records of 6 establishments, and the June records of 4 establishments. The great mass of data is, therefore, as of March, 1923.

It will be observed that averages are shown for 22,535 male employees in 49 establishments and 1,624 female employees in 39 establishments; that the average earnings per hour of males in all occupations is 74.1 cents, and of females, 46 cents; that the average full-time hours per week of males is 49.5, and of females, 49; and that the average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations are $36.68, and of females in all occupations, $22.54.

Studying the several occupations it is seen that the average earnings per hour of males range from 51.4 cents for laborers to 91.2 cents for calender men, and of females from 43.5 cents for splicers on tubes to 56.3 cents for finishers and treaders on cord tires.

Average earnings per hour for each occupation were computed by dividing the total earnings of all employees in the occupation by the total hours worked by all employees in the occupation. Likewise, average full-time hours per week were found by dividing the total full-time hours per week of all employees by the total number of employees. Average full-time earnings per week were computed by multiplying the average earnings per hour by the average full-time hours per week.

The days of operation for the 12 months ending March 31, 1923, of 46 of the 49 establishments covered in 1923 range from 217 to 308, and the average is 294. One establishment was not in operation until February, 1923, 1 not until April, 1923, and 1 insolvent establishment taken over by another company had no available record of days worked. The difference between the average days of operation and a possible full-time of 313 days was due to the following conditions: Two establishments did not operate any Saturday, while 1 establishment did not operate 12 Saturdays during the summer; 8 establishments were closed from 5 to 52 days by lack of orders; 20 establishments were closed from 1 to 20 days for inventory; 1 establishment was closed 22 days to install new machinery; 46 establishments were closed from 4 to 10 days for holidays; and 6 establishments were closed from 4 to 15 days for other causes.

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE AUTOMOBILE TIRE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATIONS AND SEX, 1923.

Occupation.	Sex.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time earnings per week.
Air baggers	Male	42	292	49.3	$0.843	$41.56
Assemblers	do	44	763	50.1	.670	33.57
Do	Female	22	396	48.4	.498	24.10
Bead makers	Male	42	204	50.8	.636	32.31
Do	Female	16	96	48.7	.466	22.69
Beads, miscellaneous employees	Male	43	466	50.5	.649	32.77
Do	Female	10	78	47.5	.513	24.37
Bias cutter operators	Male	49	149	50.0	.732	36.60
Bias cutters' helpers	do	47	342	50.4	.608	30.64
Buffers, tubes	do	35	140	50.3	.734	36.92
Builders and finishers	do	31	1,043	48.3	.893	43.13
Builders or makers, cord tires	do	35	1,056	48.2	.900	43.38
Builders or makers, fabric tires	do	31	404	48.5	.874	42.39
Calender men	do	47	222	50.8	.912	46.33
Calender men, first	do	45	231	50.6	.776	39.27
Calender helpers	do	47	662	50.1	.674	33.77
Compounders	do	48	333	50.7	.685	34.73
Curers, beads	do	43	298	51.5	.780	40.17
Curers, tires	do	49	1,651	49.2	.869	42.75
Curers, tubes	do	34	108	50.6	.709	35.88

AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE AUTOMOBILE TIRE INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATIONS AND SEX, 1923—Concluded.

Occupation.	Sex.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time earnings per week.
Finishers and treaders, cord tires	Male	37	1,406	47.7	$0.866	$41.31
Do	Female	3	27	50.0	.563	28.15
Finishers and treaders, fabric tires	Male	29	599	48.9	.840	41.08
Finishers, tubes (mount, wash, and cement)	do	28	209	49.3	.786	38.75
Do	Female	10	45	52.0	.439	22.83
Laborers	Male	49	1,604	51.0	.514	26.21
Millmen	do	49	1,397	50.3	.735	36.97
Rimmers	do	38	313	48.3	.834	40.28
Skivers, tubes	do	25	57	50.1	.700	35.07
Splicers, tubes	do	31	158	48.7	.756	36.82
Do	Female	2	9	49.6	.435	21.58
Strippers, air bags	Male	39	275	48.1	.856	41.17
Strippers, cores	do	21	145	47.2	.839	39.60
Strippers, tubes	do	35	198	49.2	.764	37.59
Tear-down men	do	29	235	47.2	.862	40.69
Tread cutters	do	36	136	50.1	.668	33.47
Truckers	do	41	1,075	49.6	.683	33.88
Tube-machine operators	do	40	96	51.2	.738	37.79
Tube-machine feeders	do	33	92	50.8	.650	33.02
Tube rollers	do	38	260	49.6	.733	36.36
Tube wrappers	do	35	237	49.6	.745	36.95
Valve inserters	do	31	114	49.6	.694	34.42
Do	Female	3	5	47.3	.521	24.64
Other employees	Male	49	5,565	49.8	.680	33.86
Do	Female	37	968	49.2	.437	21.50
All occupations	Male	49	22,535	49.5	.741	36.68
Do	Female	39	1,624	49.0	.460	22.54

Average Weekly Earnings of Men and Women in New York State Factories, June and July, 1923.

THE average weekly earnings of men in the factories of New York State in June, 1923, were about $31.50, almost double those of woman workers, according to a report of the New York State Department of Labor in The Industrial Bulletin for July, August, and September, 1923 (p. 210). This is the first time factory workers' earnings, published monthly by the department, have been tabulated by sex for most of the representative establishments.

While in all the separate manufacturing industries women's earnings were only about one-half those of men, it is not possible to say that women receive half as much as men for the same work, as the occupations of women within the different industries are likely to be quite different from those of the men.

More than half the woman factory workers are in the clothing and textile trades, while a fairly large proportion are employed in factories making appliances and instruments, and electrical equipment industries where metal stamping and processes involving a limited amount of skill are required. The only other large group of woman factory workers is found in the preparation of food products.

The highly paid trades employ few women. Whether women are not admitted to these trades or whether when large numbers of women are employed earnings go down, it was impossible to determine from the investigation. Generally speaking, men's earnings are not high in industries in which there is a predominance of women. The New York City clothing trade, in which the men and women are strongly organized, constitutes the only important exception to this condition.

In one highly unionized trade women are paid over $50 per week, but the number employed is so very small that their wages are not reported separately.

In the up-State industries employing substantial numbers of women they were paid high wages in shoe factories, cotton mills, factories making photographic supplies, and sugar refineries. In the majority of these highest-paid industries women's weekly earnings averaged less than $17, while their highest earnings in New York City approximated $25 a week, in millinery, dressmaking, and women's clothing establishments. Women's earnings in fur factories were also high.

In New York City the highest wages paid to men were $45 for stonecutting, and in printing plants the average was more than $40. Men's highest average earnings up-State were from $36 to $38, in light and power companies and steel mills.

The lowest up-State earnings for women were reported by canning and glove factories, being from $9 to $11. The lowest earnings for women in New York City were slightly over $14, in the biscuit and candy factories, while no average of less than $25 for men was reported for any industry where men were numerically important.

Both men's and women's earnings are comparatively low in the food products industries, while the earnings of men and women in the tobacco factories are more nearly equal than in any other industry. "There are practically no women in the industries that pay the highest wages to men, the meat-packing plants and those making malt beverages."

Women are paid relatively high wages in the printing industry. The majority of the men in this industry are employed as printers and receive twice or more than twice as much as the women, most of whom are employed in the bookbinderies.

The average weekly earnings of men and women in representative factories in the various industries in June and July, 1923, for New York City, outside of New York City, and the State as a whole are shown in the table following:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF NEW YORK STATE FACTORY WORKERS, JUNE AND JULY, 1923, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX.

Industry.	Men.						Women.					
	New York State.		New York City.		Outside New York City.		New York State.		New York City.		Outside New York City.	
	June.	July.	June.	July.	June.	July.	June.	July.	June.	July.	June.	July.
Stone, clay, and glass products	$31.69	$31.04	$35.29	$34.81	$30.34	$29.70	$16.01	$14.32	$15.36	$15.33	(1)	$13.21
Metals, machinery, and conveyances	31.87	32.48	30.21	31.35	32.10	32.64	15.79	16.09	16.02	16.04	$15.72	16.11
Wood manufactures	28.28	28.47	30.49	30.53	26.16	26.59	14.66	14.83	15.82	16.56	14.05	13.87
Furs, leather, and rubber goods	27.60	27.73	33.10	32.78	24.76	25.06	15.66	15.54	16.65	17.29	14.98	14.63
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.	30.95	31.12	30.22	30.43	31.33	31.48	16.02	16.91	15.40	15.78	16.33	17.39
Paper	29.45	29.01	26.20	24.41	29.52	29.15	13.51	13.98	12.35	11.57	13.90	14.85
Printing and paper goods	36.63	36.74	38.88	39.37	32.09	31.67	16.50	17.56	17.25	18.38	15.28	16.12
Textiles	25.22	26.18	24.64	28.48	25.31	25.63	14.96	15.72	17.17	17.52	14.80	15.15
Clothing, millinery, laundering, etc.	31.87	30.83	34.56	34.11	25.52	24.61	17.06	17.77	19.82	20.90	14.44	14.21
Food, beverages, and tobacco	28.90	29.82	29.80	30.93	28.01	28.79	14.90	14.69	17.92	15.97	12.45	13.56
Water, light, and power	32.60	34.09	32.37	33.32	38.28	37.61	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....
Total	31.19	31.59	32.05	32.54	30.89	31.27	16.02	16.54	18.17	18.75	14.77	15.04

[1] Number of employees insufficient as a basis for average earnings.

The Problem of a Stable Basis for Wages in Germany.[1]

Need for a New Wage Policy.

EACH successive wave of currency depreciation in Germany has had a catastrophal effect upon foodstuff prices and wages. During these periods of paper-mark demoralization the wholesale prices are always the first to adjust themselves to the foreign exchange rates. The adjustment of the retail prices takes somewhat longer, and a further considerable interval elapses before the officially computed cost-of-living index, to which wages and salaries have been adjusted in the past with more or less success, catches up with the unprecedented upward movement of the dollar exchange rate and wholesale and retail prices.

Thus the consequences of the recent extreme depreciations of the mark were that the adjustment of wages to the phenomenally increasing cost of living could be effected only in a retarded and insufficient measure, and that the wage rates obtained by the workers through strikes or awards of arbitration boards were always overtaken by a new upward movement of the cost of living and their purchasing power lowered. This became especially manifest when the Government failed in its attempt to stabilize the value of the mark. As a result of this failure manufacturers and wholesalers, when they are selling to retailers, quote their prices almost invariably in American dollars, Swiss francs, Dutch guilders, or English pounds sterling, although actual payment is made in paper marks at the current exchange rates. This practice of the wholesale trade is matched by a similar transaction in the retail trade. In Germany to-day, as a rule, when the retail shopkeeper sells an article he makes a hasty calculation, either mentally or by reference to a typewritten table, converting the basic gold price into paper marks at the prevailing rate of exchange. As soon as he has received the paper marks, he hastens to turn them at once into dollars, guilders, or other so-called "high valuta" currencies, i. e., currencies that sell at or near par.

Long before inland business had lost its faith in the paper mark the firms engaged in foreign trade had been adapting themselves through necessity to a gold basis in accounting. Importers have never done business on any other than a gold basis, since at the very outset of the depreciation of the mark their foreign connections refused to sell them goods for a mark price. Exporters came a little later to the same system of accounting. About two years ago the Aussenhandelstellen, the semi-official foreign trade control board, adopted the policy of requiring almost all exports to be invoiced in terms of high-exchange foreign currencies.

While industry and commerce have thus found means to protect themselves from losses through depreciation of the paper mark and to make even greater profits than in pre-war times, the German workmen are still being paid in paper marks which are rapidly becom-

[1] The data on which this article is based are from Korrespondenzblatt, Berlin, 1923, vol. 33, Nos. 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, and 38; Commerce Reports, Washington, Sept. 3, 1923, pp. 586–591; report of the American assistant trade commissioner at Berlin, dated July 16, 1923; International Labor Office, Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Aug. 3, 1923, pp. 20–22.

ing worthless even as a circulating medium. The experience of the past year has taught the workers that recurrent negotiations for wage increases have no other real result than to make their pay lag considerably behind the actual cost of living. The worker never knows, therefore, whether his income will be large enough the next week to enable him to maintain an adequate minimum standard of living. This continual state of uncertainty is one which must be intolerable to any wage earner, and is particularly distasteful to the methodical German.

Proposals of Remedial Policies.

THIS deplorable state of affairs has brought forcibly home to the German trade-union leaders the fact that the wage policy hitherto adhered to by the trade-unions must undergo a radical change if the German workers are to be saved from the most direful distress. There has been no lack of proposals for a new wage policy. Some have demanded outright gold wages, others sliding wages, legally fixed minimum wages, the introduction of wages on a gold or dollar basis, or a computation of wages on some other stable basis. All these proposals have in common the desire for a "stable-basis" wage (*wertbeständigen Lohn*), i. e., a wage whose purchasing power remains constant instead of fluctuating widely from week to week. There is not the slightest doubt that this need of a stable-basis wage is at the present time the problem of existence for the entire German working population. It is merely a question how this demand can be translated into a successful wage policy.

Why Wages Lag Behind the Cost of Living.

BEFORE discussing the proposal of a stable-basis wage governed by certain economic indexes the Korrespondenzblatt proceeds to show, by means of two tables, how during 1922 and 1923 wages have lagged behind the cost of living, wholesale prices, and dollar exchange indexes, and why they have lagged behind. These tables are reproduced below:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, WHOLESALE PRICES, AND DOLLAR EXCHANGE IN GERMANY, 1922 AND 1923, BY MONTHS.

[1914=1.]

Month and year.	Cost of living.	Wholesale prices.	Dollar exchange.	Month and year.	Cost of living.	Wholesale prices.	Dollar exchange.
1922.				1922.			
January	19.91	36.65	45.6	November	446.10	1,151.00	1,710.2
February	24.10	41.03	49.4	December	685.06	1,475.00	1,806.9
March	28.79	54.33	67.6				
April	34.36	63.55	69.2	1923.			
May	38.03	64.58	69.6	January	1,120.00	2,785.00	4,279.6
June	41.47	70.30	75.5	February	2,643.00	5,585.00	6,647.6
July	53.92	159.00	117.4	March	2,854.00	4,888.00	5,045.0
August	77.65	192.02	270.1	April	2,954.00	5,212.00	5,823.0
September	133.19	286.98	344.2	May	3,816.00	8,170.00	11,350.0
October	220.66	566.01	757.3				

HOURLY WAGE RATES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN BERLIN, GERMANY, IN 1922 AND 1923, AS COMPARED WITH 1914.

[1914=1.]

Month and year.	Printers.		Masons.		Carpenters.		Metal workers.			
							Skilled.		Unskilled.	
	Amount.	Index number.	Amount.	Index number.	Amount.	Index number.	Amount.	Index number.	Amount.	Index number.
1914.	*Marks.*		*Marks.*		*Marks.*		*Marks.*		*Marks.*	
Average	0.65	1.0	0.84	1.0	0.70	1.0	0.79	1.0	0.52	1.0
1922.										
January	11.52	17.7	13.50	16.1	13.00	18.6	9.15	11.5	8.30	13.7
February	12.77	19.6	13.50	16.1	14.75	21.1	10.70	13.5	9.85	18.5
March	16.10	24.6	21.00	25.0	16.25	22.9	11.70	14.8	10.85	20.4
April	16.10	24.6	21.00	25.0	21.95	31.1	14.70	18.6	13.65	25.7
May	19.44	29.9	26.00	31.0	25.55	36.5	18.00	22.7	16.65	31.4
June	20.77	35.0	32.00	38.1	28.00	40.0	18.00	22.7	16.65	31.4
July	29.02	44.6	36.00	42.9	33.05	47.2	24.75	31.3	23.00	43.3
August	40.69	62.6	45.00	53.6	57.40	82.0	33.00	41.7	30.00	56.6
September	63.60	96.6	88.00	104.8	83.25	118.9	52.80	66.8	48.00	90.5
October	101.10	155.5	120.00	142.8	169.00	241.4	77.30	97.8	69.00	130.1
November	171.31	263.6	195.00	232.1	298.05	425.8	160.00	202.5	144.00	271.6
December	296.31	455.9	370.00	440.5	336.50	480.7	297.50	376.5	266.50	502.0
1923.										
January	625.00	962.0	590.00	702.0	927.00	1,324.0	437.00	553.2	388.00	732.0
February	1,187.00	1,826.0	1,250.00	1,488.0	1,340.00	1,914.0	1,100.00	1,319.4	970.00	1,830.0
March	1,484.00	2,283.0	1,600.00	1,905.0	1,515.00	2,164.0	1,265.00	1,601.3	1,115.00	2,105.0
April	1,707.00	2,606.0	1,750.00	2,083.0	1,591.00	2,272.0	1,265.00	1,601.3	1,115.00	2,105.0
May	2,167.00	3,334.0	2,100.00	2,500.0	2,147.00	3,067.0	1,821.00	2,305.0	1,605.00	3,028.0

A study of the index numbers in the first of the two tables reproduced above shows that in 1922 and 1923 the dollar-exchange rate has always acted as pacemaker for wholesale prices in Germany, which followed the former at first slowly and later on more rapidly, and that the cost-of-living index adjusts itself to the trend of wholesale prices and of the dollar-exchange rate, but at a much slower pace. The reason why the cost-of-living index lags so far behind the other two indexes lies in the first place in its component elements, some of which, compared with pre-war time values, have risen less than others, as, for instance, house rents, but above all in the system of ascertaining the index and in the fact that the data on which the index is based are more questionable than those used in computing the wholesale-price and dollar-exchange indexes. The cost-of-living index numbers have so far always reflected a state of prices of the past, while the wholesale-price index numbers have reflected the future retail prices and the cost of living of the near future. If the significance of the index numbers shown in the first of the preceding tables is fully understood it will immediately become plain why wages in Germany, in so far as they are adjusted solely to the cost-of-living index numbers, always lag behind the actual cost of living. Until recently it took weeks before the cost-of-living index for the preceding month was computed and published, and further, days and even weeks elapsed before collective wage agreements based on the cost-of-living index were concluded. When the collectively agreed upon wage rates finally became effective, the higher wholesale prices had already exercised their influence upon the retail prices and the

cost of living had soared far beyond the cost-of-living index number that had served as a basis in the adjustment of the wages current at the time.

The wage rates of printers, masons, carpenters, and skilled and unskilled metal workers in Berlin in 1922 and 1923, as compared with 1914, are shown in the second table. All wage rates shown relate to the end of the month. If these wage rates are compared with the cost-of-living index for the corresponding month, it will be seen that practically without exception they lag behind the cost-of-living index. In December, 1922, for instance, the wages of printers were only 456 times those in 1914, those of masons 441 times, of carpenters 481 times, and of skilled and unskilled metal workers 377 and 502 times, respectively, while the cost of living was 685 times that in 1914. In May, 1923, the cost-of-living index stood at 3,816, while the index numbers for the wages of the five classes of workers covered by the table were only 3,334, 2,500, 3,067, 2,305, and 3,028, respectively. If the May wage rates had closely followed the cost-of-living index the wage rate of printers should have been 2,480 marks instead of 2,167, that of masons 3,205 instead of 2,100, that of carpenters 2,671 instead of 2,147, that of skilled metal workers 3,014 instead of 1,821, and that of unskilled metal workers 1,984 instead of 1,605 marks. The differences between these actual and assumed wage rates show plainly how little wages have kept step even with the official cost-of-living index, in spite of the fact that the official cost-of-living index does not represent the full increase in the cost of living.

Wage Policy Proposed by the Trade-Unions.

IN OUTLINING a new wage policy on behalf of the General Federation of German Trade-Unions the Korrespondenzblatt of June 30, 1923, begins with the assertion that the purchasing power of wages and salaries can be maintained only by means of a trustworthy cost-of-living index. Not only would such an index have to cover the proper quantities of the most important necessaries of life, but the data on which the index is based would have to be collected so quickly and the index itself would have to be computed and published so promptly that it would be still serviceable in judging the cost of living. The Korrespondenzblatt contends that the German official cost-of-living index fails in both these respects. It does not cover important expenditures of the wage earner which influence his household budget, such as car fares, insurance contributions, union dues, newspapers, replacement of household articles, taxes, etc. Taxes especially are an important item, as the wage earner now pays 10 per cent of his wages as taxes. The number of items that compose the official cost-of-living index must therefore be enlarged.

With respect to the collection of the data for the computation of the index the Korrespondenzblatt recommends that the data should be collected weekly instead of monthly, as has been done hitherto, and considers that this should be done on Monday as the most suitable day of the week. The index could then be computed and published by Wednesday evening and thus be used the same or the subsequent week in the computation and payment of wages. It should be noted

that the trade-union federations had been informed by the Federal Statistical Office that such a weekly computation and publication of the index was feasible provided the collection of the data would be limited to 15 or 20 cities. The Korrespondenzblatt, therefore, recommended that the publication of such a "rush" index should be initiated on July 1.

It was, however, pointed out by the Korrespondenzblatt that in times of such rapid and large increases in prices of all commodities as have occurred recently and are still occurring every week, even this "rush" index will not keep pace with the cost of living, for it will take at least 12 days before wage increases based on this index become effective.

Assuming the weekly publication of such a "rush" index of the cost of living as assured, the Korrespondenzblatt outlines the wage policy proposed by the General Federation of Trade-Unions as follows:

On the day on which the Federal Statistical Office publishes its cost-of-living index a wage rate corresponding to the cost of living shall be agreed upon by means of collective bargaining. This collectively agreed upon wage (*Tariflohn*) shall be considered as the basic wage and also as the minimum wage. The period during which this basic wage is to be in force shall not be too long, and when it expires the revision of the basic wage shall once more become the subject of collective bargaining. On each pay day subsequent to the fixing of the basic wage the basic wage shall be increased by a cost-of-living bonus proportionate to the difference between the cost-of-living index for the week in which the basic wage was fixed and that for the current week.

This policy would leave the fixing of the basic wage entirely to collective bargaining by the workers' and employers' organizations interested, while the automatic increase of the basic wage by the cost-of-living bonus could either be agreed upon by the central organizations of employers and workers or be made compulsory by law. It has moreover the advantage that it would greatly simplify wage negotiations, since such negotiations would be restricted to the determination of the basic wage.

This proposal makes it evident that even the trade-unions are no longer advocating a gold basis for wage payments. They have apparently accepted the view that gold wages would be a serious handicap to German industry as a whole by increasing production costs to such an extent that many manufacturers, no longer able to compete in the world market or to maintain their present domestic sales, would be forced to close down. German labor as a whole still probably feels that employers could pay gold wages if they were willing to cut down their profits, but fear of further increase of unemployment and part-time employment at this time prevents more determined efforts of the labor leaders to realize their original demand for gold wages or even of wages based on a mean of the cost-of-living index and the wholesale-price index.

Gold wages, particularly if based on a pre-war wage level, would affect not only industry but the German economic structure as a whole, for payment of wages on a gold basis would mean that labor would be exempt from the general currency depreciation, and the greatly enhanced purchasing power of this group of the population

might have a marked influence upon prices. In other words a gold-wage level would tend to create a powerful group of consumers better able to meet selling prices and would weaken the consumers as a whole in their constant struggle against rising price levels.

Attitude of the Employers.

WHEN, during negotiations of the central trade-union organizations with the large employers' organizations, the former broached their plan for a stabilization of the purchasing power of wages the employers' organizations at first positively declined any consideration of such a wage policy. This was only natural, for a falling mark and the payment of low wages in a depreciated currency have been to German industry's advantage in postwar time. The wider the spread between wage and selling price the higher is its degree of profits.

The employers' representatives tried to show, with the aid of voluminous data and charts, that wages had already been adjusted to a gold parity and that in part they had gone even higher. They even claimed that an adjustment of wages to the cost-of-living index would result in a lowering of wages. After fruitless protracted debates there was finally appointed an equipartisan committee, composed of four representatives each of employers and workers, with instructions to examine more minutely the problem of the stabilization of wages.

In the sessions of this committee the employers' representatives no longer contested that an adjustment of wages to the cost-of-living index would result in considerably higher wages. They asserted, however, that the result of such a procedure would be the need of more paper money and that the increased output of money by the printing presses would result in a further depreciation of the mark. They also contended that the adjustment of wages to the cost-of-living index would cause a rapid rise of retail prices, and that this index would become known so generally that all prices would be governed by it. Thus the workers would gain nothing from such a wage policy, while on the other hand German prices would soon exceed the world market prices and German industry be put out of competition. The trade-union representatives pointed out that any other index would influence retail prices in the same way, and that even at the present time the whole retail and wholesale trade bases its price calculations upon the dollar-exchange index. The employers' representatives finally declined to accept the plan proposed by the labor representatives, but offered to make a valuation of the basic wages in accordance with the purchase price of gold fixed by the Reichsbank. When the labor representatives replied that no gold could be bought in the open market at the rates fixed by the Reichsbank the employers' representatives declared themselves ready to use any other gold-wage standard or even the dollar-exchange rate as basis for wage adjustments. This offer was declined by the labor representatives, for the reason that it would subject wage rates to all exchange fluctuations and to speculative manipulation of the exchange market. Since no agreement could be reached, the negotiations were broken off.

Negotiations with the Statistical Office and the Ministry of Labor.

SUBSEQUENT to the breaking off of negotiations with the employers' representatives the trade-union representatives discussed with the Federal Statistical Office the new method proposed by it for computing and publishing the cost-of-living index. An agreement was reached that the data for the index would be collected weekly, on Monday, in 18 large cities and the index be published every Wednesday evening. It was further agreed that for the present the index would continue to cover the same items of expenditure as hitherto, although new items, such as taxes, cultural expenditures, replacement of household articles, etc., might in the near future also be covered. It was also decided that an equipartisan advisory council should be appointed from among employers' and workers' representatives to discuss with the statistical office all index problems.

The minister of labor thereupon invited the representatives of the Union of German Employers' Federations and of the central federations of all trade-unions to a conference, at which representatives of all the ministries interested in the stabilization of wages were also to be present. At this conference the employers' representatives were again asked whether they would be willing to agree with the trade-unions upon a stabilization of the purchasing power of wages by means of adjusting wages to the cost-of-living index published weekly by the Federal Statistical Office. The employers maintained the same attitude as in former conferences with the labor representatives, so that this conference ended without any tangible result.

Attitude of the Reichstag and of the National Economic Council.

THE attitude of the Reichstag toward the wage policy proposed by the trade-unions became known on July 7, 1923, when the Social Democratic Party submitted the following resolution on the problem of stable-basis wages:

Resolved by the Reichstag, That the Government be requested to issue immediately, in accordance with the law of February 24, 1923, a decree providing for the stabilization of the purchasing value of the salaries and wages of all manual workers, private salaried employees, and civil service employees, in the German Commonwealth [*Reich*], the States, and the communes.

It shall be provided that the contractual remuneration shall be brought into a certain relation to the officially determined purchasing power of the German mark [wage index]. The contractually agreed-upon basic wage shall be increased by a bonus proportionate to the decreased purchasing power of the mark, and this decrease in the purchasing power shall be determined weekly through a wage index. This wage index shall be composed of the official cost-of-living index and of another measuring factor, to be agreed upon with the proper organizations, which expresses future price changes that may be expected during the week in which the wages become payable.

1. These principles shall be applicable within the meaning of the resolution, to civil service employees and private salaried employees.

2. The purchasing value of social pensions and relief donations shall be stabilized in accordance with the same index.

3. The proper authorities shall be ordered to consider as legally binding all clauses in collective agreements which provide for the stabilization of the purchasing value of wages and salaries.

4. It shall be ordered that salaried employees in private establishments shall be paid their salaries at least every two weeks.

5. Public contracts of the German Commonwealth shall be awarded only to firms which have introduced stable-basis wages for their employees.

The Center Party submitted the following resolution on the same subject:

Resolved by the Reichstag, That the Government be requested to take measures which, in view of the progressive depreciation of the currency, will provide for a quicker and better adjustment of wages and salaries of the officials, employees, and manual workers in the civil service and of the revenues of persons in receipt of social pensions and of other persons entitled to State relief.

The interested parties shall, in accordance with the provisions of the civil service law, come to an agreement as to the details of the procedure of adjustment. The Minister of Labor shall issue the necessary orders for the adjustment of the revenues of social pensioners and of other persons entitled to relief.

The Ministry of Labor shall be requested to promote the conclusion of such agreement in private establishments and particularly to instruct conciliation boards to support the conclusion of such agreements. The ministry shall also declare such agreements legally binding, provided that all other preconditions for declaring them binding are existent.

After a lengthy debate, in which all factions of the Reichstag participated, the Reichstag adopted the resolution of the Center Party and section 5 of the resolution submitted by the Social-Democratic Party. The other four sections were submitted to the cabinet for further consideration.

After the problem of stable-basis wages had been discussed by the Reichstag it was also taken up by two committees of the National Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*). The committee on economic problems and the committee on finance adopted the following joint resolution, which was submitted directly to the Government:

(*a*) The gold accounting prevailing in the private economic system requires also a transition to wages and salaries with a stable purchasing power. A determination of wages on a gold basis can, however, be effected only when gold accounting has been generally and openly introduced in the traffic in commodities.

(*b*) For the transition period the committees recommend a swift adjustment of wages to the changes in the cost of living on the basis of index numbers. The official cost-of-living index is to be improved and published weekly in order that the determination of the changes in the cost of living can be effected more correctly. It must be left to the choice of interested parties whether the official index covering the whole German Commonwealth (*Reichszentralindex*) or the local or district cost-of-living index is to be used as the basis of negotiations.

The regulation and determination of the salaries of public employees and officials shall be effected by law with suitable application of the above principles.

Change of Attitude of Employers.

WHEN it became known that the joint resolution of the two committees of the National Economic Council leaves it to the free choice of the interested parties whether the official cost-of-living index covering all Germany or a local or district cost-of-living index is to be used as the basis in adjusting wages, employers weakened in their resistance against the introduction of stable-basis wages.

In accepting the workers' point of view on the wage problem, the employers' associations were also influenced by the fact that serious wage struggles had occurred, especially in Berlin, where the metal workers went on strike.

This agreement was concluded on the basis of principles drafted by the Federal Minister of Labor, which, in spite of considerable differences of opinion between employers and workers, were in the main approved by both parties.

Principles for the Adjustment of Wages Laid Down by the Minister of Labor.

THE principles drafted by the Minister of Labor included the following fundamental points:

1. Collective agreements will, as hitherto, be the main instrument of wage regulation.

2. Basic wages shall be adjusted to the currency depreciation in accordance with a cost-of-living index to be calculated from reliable price data from 28 localities and published every Wednesday. It is recommended that the adjustment should be based not only on this cost-of-living index covering the whole country, but also on district or local indexes calculated in the same manner as the Federal index. For this purpose it is recommended that special local equipartisan committees should be formed. The gold standard, as measured by the dollar-exchange index, is not to be taken as the basis of adjustment; the exclusive use of the wholesale-price index is also to be rejected.

3. The choice of the index (Federal index, local or district index, or a private index like that used by the Berlin metal industry) shall be subject to general agreement, as shall also the intervals in which adjustment to the index shall be effected. Further, to avoid an automatic increase of prices, adjustments shall not take place on the same day in the individual industry groups.

4. The payment of wages and supplementary allowances shall be effected at as short intervals as possible and in the case of monthly salaries at least twice a month.

5. The period of validity of collective agreements and the period of notice for the termination of agreements shall be shortened so that any amendments found necessary in practice may be effected as speedily as possible.

6. The public conciliation offices or the conciliation boards agreed upon by the contracting parties shall be bound to assist the parties in drawing up wage agreements, and if an agreement can not be reached they shall propose regulation of wages by means of an award based on the preceding principles. Awards containing clauses relating to the stabilization of the purchasing power of wages may be declared legally binding if these clauses appear to be economically bearable.

The above scheme contains no provisions for compulsion, being conceived rather as general instructions to employers and workers and to conciliation boards by the Minister of Labor.

Final Governing Principles for the Adjustment of Wages.

THE principles for adjusting wages to the cost of living drafted by the Minister of Labor had been approved by the representatives of both employers and the trade-unions. It was therefore to be expected that they would be taken as the basis of all future collective wage agreements, and that such agreements would be concluded with less friction. This expectation did not realize. In August the paper mark experienced such a further slump that it became practically worthless as a medium of circulation, and simultaneously the development of paper-mark wages showed great differences, not only between individual occupational groups, but also within the same occupational group between individual localities. Some occupational groups obtained a wage level which the employers considered unbearable and which forced some of them to suspend operation of their plants either entirely or partially because they could not raise the sums required for wage payments. Other occupational groups, less strongly organized, fared very badly in the adjustment of their wages, and their real wages sank lower and lower from week to week. The adjustment of wages was also accompanied by continuous disputes of employers and workers, which either required the intervention of conciliation boards or ended in strikes. Practical application of the principles laid down by the Minister of Labor

showed also that some of them were too vague or were unsuitable. The employers' and trade-union representatives therefore decided to draft jointly a new set of governing principles for the adjustment of wages. A draft of such principles was approved on September 1, 1923, by the Union of German Employers' Associations and by the central organizations of the manual workers' and salaried employees' trade-unions. These principles are as follows:

1. In order that the maintenance of the purchasing power of wages and the proper rate of wages may be determined in a manner to which no objection can be made, it becomes necessary to separate each wage into a basic wage and a coefficient. The wage rate in effect from time to time is therefore to be formed by multiplying the basic wage by the coefficient, and is to be computed weekly in the case of manual workers and either weekly or every ten days in the case of salaried employees.

2. The parties to a collective agreement shall determine the basic wage for a period of from four to eight weeks, with proper consideration of the economic exigencies of both parties. This basic wage remains constant during the validity of the agreement. It expresses the economic situation at a given time and the business situation of the economic group in question.

3. The coefficient used shall be an index based on a statistical investigation of the cost of living [retail prices], because the prices to be paid at retail for foodstuffs and other necessaries of life determine the monetary requirements of the worker. The dollar-exchange rate and the wholesale-price index are not suitable for this purpose.

The selection of the index is left to the parties to the collective agreement. In the case of national collective agreements or agreements covering large territories the index of the Federal Statistical Office covering the whole country will be most suitable, as diversities in the local cost of living can be considered in the determination of the basic wage.

In the case of local collective agreements or agreements concluded for a district, it is recommended that the index number computed by the Federal Statistical Office for the locality or the district be used, or some other index computed in the same way by the parties to the collective agreement or by some other authority recognized by both parties. It is important that a uniform index be applied in fixing the wage rates of the different occupational groups of a uniform economic district.

4. In the determination of the current wage or salary rates there shall be distinguished—

(*a*) The week for which the wages are being earned;

(*b*) The date on which the index is determined and the date on which the wage rate is determined, the latter date, as far as possible, to coincide with the former;

(*c*) The date of wage payment;

(*d*) The week in which the wages are to be expended.

5. As a matter of principle the determination of the wage rate shall be governed by the purchasing value of the wages in the week in which they are to be expended. In times of small fluctuations in the purchasing value there is little chance of error in letting the date of the determination of the index govern the wage rate, but in times of heavy depreciation of the purchasing value of the mark this would result in considerably lowering the real wage. In determining the wage rate, therefore, there should, in addition to the index on the date of the determination, be estimated in advance the expected increase of the index number during the week in which the wages are to be expended. This advance estimate may be based on the movement of the dollar-exchange rate and of wholesale prices.

6. Whether this estimate has been correct can not be judged until the index for the week in which the wages are to be consumed is available. If this index shows that the wages paid have been too high or too low, a correction may then be made by adding or deducting the difference at the next computation of wages. In order to simplify the wage accounting this differential amount shall be combined with the normally determined or estimated wage, making one amount.

In order that the wage bureaus shall not be overburdened with accounting, weekly payment of wages or payment every ten days shall be considered the only proper method. In times of heavy depreciation of the currency the above-indicated advance estimate will offset the depreciation. Several payments in one and the same week shall take place only in emergencies, for instance, such as occurred during the first weeks of August, 1923.

The preceding principles shall serve only for the period of transition preceding the creation of a medium of payment with a permanent value which can be used in wage

payments. The central organizations of both parties to the agreement are fully aware that the wage problem can be solved only in connection with the currency and production problems. For this reason, they have formed a wage policy committee whose task it shall be to study the wage problem and to make proposals for its solution. The committee will begin its sessions during the coming week.

Conclusion.

THERE can be no doubt that the present economic situation of the German wage earner, be he manual worker or salaried employee in private or Government employment, is getting steadily more precarious. Although hourly wage rates running into several million marks are now being paid, the purchasing power of these "high" wages sinks not only from week to week but even from day to day. The depreciation of the German mark has been so rapid that even when wages are adjusted weekly to the cost-of-living index, as is now being done, they can not keep step with the rise of prices. A metal worker in Berlin, for instance, earned between 90,000,000 and 95,000,000 marks during the week ending September 15, 1923. According to the dollar-exchange rate for that week, these weekly earnings represent about 4.2 gold marks, or a little over $1, while in July, 1914, this worker earned 0.7 gold mark per hour.

The present real value of wages in Germany indicates plainly that the recently inaugurated wage policy of adjusting wages weekly to the cost-of-living index is a makeshift policy and will not endure. Germany's new currency bill, prepared by Dictator Stresemann and financial and legal experts, will go to the cabinet on October 15 for its final reading.

MINIMUM WAGE.

Recent Minimum Wage Reports.

Massachusetts.

THE Minimum Wage Commission of the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts reports a new order regulating the employment of females in the manufacture of druggists' preparations, proprietary medicines, and chemical compounds. Preliminary accounts of the steps taken to secure this determination appear in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1923 (pp. 143, 144), and August, 1923 (p. 117).

The present decree is based upon the recommendations of a wage board of seven members. This board found that a budget necessary "to enable a self-supporting woman to meet the cost of living and maintain health" totaled $13.20 per week. This budget was accepted by the employers without protest, and the wage for experienced workers was fixed at this sum. The decree will become effective January 2, 1924.

The rate of $13.20 applies to women 18 years of age or over who have been employed one year in the occupation. Beginners receive not less than $9.60 per week, which is advanced to $10.60 per week after six months. Approximately 1,800 women will be affected by the new order.

This makes 17 occupations now covered by minimum-wage rates, this being the second decree entered in 1923. The other was a revision of an earlier decree, affecting the brush industry, and provided a minimum rate of $13.92. Decrees fixed in 1922 were six in number, two fixing rates of $14, two of $13.75, and two of $13.50. Employment in bread and bakery products has been studied, the field work having been completed. An inquiry into the wages of women employed in the manufacture of jewelry and of jewelry and instrument cases, is to be made this fall.

In the enforcement of the law, publication of the names of delinquents in the newspapers is the only procedure of a compulsory nature in so far as the payment of wages is concerned. This was done in October of the current year, the names of 3 paper box firms and 22 laundries having been published. The Boston Transcript some time ago refused to accept an advertisement of a delinquent, subjecting itself to a penalty under the terms of the act. The constitutionality of this provision was contested, but the lower court decided in favor of the law and assessed a fine of $100 against the newspaper. An appeal has been taken, and it is reported that the case is set for hearing before the supreme court on October 11.

British Columbia.

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of British Columbia presents its fifth annual report, covering the calendar year 1922. The board reports a large measure of attention given to cases of evasions which have been brought to its notice, usually in the way of paying lower wages than the rate fixed by the board. Under the law this subjects the offender to a fine, leaving him also liable to the underpaid employee in an action to recover the balance as a debt. The board has undertaken to effect such recoveries in a number of cases, amounts ranging from $1.66 to $66 having been obtained from different employers. The aggregate is about $400. In practically every case payment has been made without legal action, on the intervention of the board alone. Indeed, settlements were thus effected in all but two cases. In these proceedings were taken, but settlement was obtained before hearing, so far as payments were concerned, though in one there was a fine levied.

Nine orders are in existence, with rates ranging from $12.75 to $15.50 per week as a minimum for experienced workers. The application of the rate varies slightly, some orders specifying "experienced workers 18 years of age or over," while others apply to "experienced workers of any age." The last terminology is used in three orders, telephone and telegraph, fishing, and fruit and vegetables. What is described as the fishing industry relates to preparation for packing, selling, use, or shipment.

The rate in the mercantile industry is $12.75, the average wage for the year being $15.09. In laundry and dry cleaning the minimum is $13.50, the average $14.51. Manufacturing, public housekeeping, and the fruit and vegetable industry have the same rate, $14 per week. In the first the actual average during the year was $16, in the second $15.98, and in the third $18.46. The rate for personal service is $14.25 and the average $15.33. Office workers and the telephone and telegraph industry have the same rate of $15, but in the first group the average wage was $19.32 and in the second $17.25. The highest rate fixed was in the fishing industry, $15.50, and here the average of $15.56 closely approximates the minimum fixed.

The working time established is uniformly 48 hours per week, but in a number of cases special provision is made for emergency or overtime work. Time and a half is required for such overtime work in the telephone and telegraph occupation; in the fruit and vegetable industry the increase is but slight (30 cents per hour) for work not in excess of 60 hours, while for work in excess of that amount not less than 45 cents an hour must be paid.

Employers in the fruit and vegetable industry claimed that the conditions pointed to a reduction of the wage rate, and hearings were held in May to consider the matter. It was found that the cost of living, based on a general average of the estimates, was $16.97 per week, while the order had been originally based on an average for the general estimate of $15.57 per week. After repeated balloting the conclusion was reached that no reduction in the $14 rate should be made, and it was continued. The manufacturing order has also been the subject of consideration looking toward revision, but the

work has been found so varied in its aspects and the problems involved that no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at.

Mention is made of the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional, inquiries being noted as to what effect this might have on the law of the Province. "The answer to these inquiries may be given briefly: The decision does not affect us at all." The commission adds that "there is fortunately no ambiguity" as to the constitutional authority of the provincial legislature to act in the field. Though there has been some agitation looking toward amending the law of the Province, efforts in this direction have not been successful up to the time of the publication of this report. The statement concludes:

> Our act, like all other human institutions, may have its imperfections, but there can be no doubt as to the enormous benefit it has conferred upon a class of the community who, without it, would have no adequate means of securing for themselves a living wage.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

Trend of Child Labor in the United States, 1920 to 1923: A Correction.

IN THE article, "Trend of Child Labor in the United States, 1920 to 1923," prepared by the United States Children's Bureau and published in the September, 1923, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, an error in the figure representing the number of certificates issued in New York in 1921 necessitates the following changes:

Table 1 (page 102). New York City: Column 6, substitute 38,888 for 69,270; column 7, substitute −23.4 for +36.5; column 9, substitute −16.4 for −53.1.

Page 103, line 6, substitute "three" for "four"; line 7, omit "and New York"; line 8, omit "New York and"; sentence 3, substitute the following: "One explanation advanced for the increase in certain cities and the comparatively small decrease in others during the 'hard times' of 1921 is that children who were able to get messenger and errand jobs were sent to work when their parents could find no employment."

Page 104, line 9 of text, substitute 16.4 for 53.1.

Third Congress of International Federation of Working Women.[1]

THE International Federation of Working Women held its third congress at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, Austria, August 14 to 18, 1923. Delegates were in attendance from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, and the United States, and fraternal delegates from Argentina, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, and Rumania. The International Federation of Trade-Unions and the International Labor Office were also represented at this meeting.

The agenda, among other subjects included the following: International labor legislation, home work, family allowances, womens' efforts for the promotion of peace, trade-union organizations of working women, and questions concerning the federation's constitution.

A report presented by Miss Margaret Bondfield, of Great Britain, dealt with international labor legislation and the work of the International Labor Office, with particular reference to the October, 1923, meeting of the International Labor Conference and the subject of factory inspection, which is to be discussed at the forthcoming session.

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, Aug. 31, 1923, pp. 7, 8; and press releases of Aug. 17 and 20, 1923, from the National Women's Trade-Union League.

A resolution adopted by the congress declared that—

The continued default of various countries in regard to the conventions is regretted and the workers' organizations in the different countries are urged to work with greater energy for the acceptance of the conventions by their Governments.

This conference of the International Federation of Women Workers places on record its great appreciation of the work done by the International Labor Office. It deplores the attacks which have been made upon the office, by various capitalist interests, which are always against the social betterment of the workers and calls upon organized women workers to take every advantage of this new machine for the collection of information and the establishment of international standards.

Nationally and internationally, there should be minimum standards of work, such as the eight-hour day. The methods by which such standards are to be obtained, whether by trade-union agreement or by law, or by both means, should be determined by the organized workers of those countries according to the economic and political conditions in each country. Therefore the International Federation of Working Women declares in favor of labor legislation for women in countries where the organized working women wish to use this method to improve the industrial conditions.

This conference directs attention to the fact that the next International Labor Conference being on the subject of factory inspection is of vital importance to women.

Therefore every country is most strongly urged to send a woman technical adviser to the conference.

Following the discussion on home work, the congress concluded to request the International Labor Office to collect the available data on this subject and to investigate the moral conditions of home workers.

In the general opinion of the congress, woman workers should become members of men's unions, "except in special cases."

The congress decided to open negotiations with the International Federation of Trade-Unions at Amsterdam, with a view to organizing a women's section of that body to take the place of the International Federation of Working Women. The American delegates did not support the proposal, explaining their position in the matter as follows:

The American delegation is not authorized by the National Women's Trade-Union League, which it represents in this congress, to vote to change the present form of the International Federation of Working Women, which has from the beginning been a separate organization from the International Federation of Trade-Unions. America is in a different position from other countries regarding the International Federation of Trade-Unions, because the American Federation of Labor, of which American working women are members, is not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade-Unions. Any action taken by the International Federation of Trade-Unions regarding the proposal for the development of a women's section at Amsterdam can be referred to the next biennial convention of the National Women's Trade-Union League of America, which will be held in June, 1924.

Pending the action of the International Federation of Trade-Unions at Amsterdam regarding the negotiations in question, the International Federation of Working Women will hold to its present constitution.

Miss Helène Burniaux, a school-teacher, member of the Belgian Federation of Trade-Unions, is the new president of the International Federation of Working Women, succeeding Mrs. Raymond Robins, who had resigned. Mrs. Maud Swartz, the president of the National Women's Trade-Union League of America, will again serve as one of the vice presidents of the international body. Miss Edith MacDonald, of London, of the Union of Women Clerks and Secretaries, was elected secretary. The headquarters of the federation will continue to be in London.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS.

Railroads—Decisions of the Railroad Labor Board.

Express Employees—Wage Increase.

DECISION No. 1956 of the Railroad Labor Board, which became effective on August 1, increased the wages of employees of the American Railway Express Co. and the Southeastern Express Co., as noted in the schedule of increases which follows. Requests of carriers and employees for changes in rules and working conditions were denied.

	Cents per hour.
Agents, storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, chief clerks, foremen, subforemen, and other supervisory forces	3
Clerks	3
Wagon, automobile, stable, garage, and platform service employees	3½
Messengers and helpers, messengers handling baggage and helpers, guards and other train-service employees	3
All other employees, except those coming under the provisions of the agreement between the United States Railroad Administration and the Federated Shop Crafts, dated September 20, 1919	3

In the application of the increases so authorized two-thirds of the increases per hour granted were to be immediately applied to the rates in effect on July 31, 1923, and one-third of the increases were to be used for the purpose of adjusting inequalities in the rates of pay as between positions or cities. Any residue that might remain for a particular group was to be equally apportioned to all positions therein.

The carrier members of the board dissented from the decision on the ground that the increase was not warranted by the evidence presented. A labor member of the board also appended a dissenting opinion. This member, although voting for the increases, considered them inadequate and objected to the maintenance of differentials between wages of the two express companies. He objected also to the failure of the board to give proper consideration to the question of rules and working conditions. A supporting and dissenting opinion was appended by the chairman of the board, who concurred in the decision upon wage increases but dissented upon that portion of the decision denying changes in rules.

Cap Trade—New York—Minimum Wage.

UPON the expiration of their contracts last July, the New York cap makers, organized in the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, called a strike in independent cap shops which had not already settled with the union, to enforce three demands, namely, (1) the introduction of a minimum wage scale for all branches of the

cap trade; (2) performance of all operations by union workers; and (3) full payment for legal holidays to all workers of the shop who are employed at any time during the month in which a holiday occurs. Satisfactory guarantees from each manufacturer to secure strict observance of the agreement were demanded. The workers won their strike and practically all the independent manufacturers signed an agreement granting the minimum wage and the other two demands.

The union contract with the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association does not expire until next July. A joint subcommittee of the conference committee of the cap industry, made up of representatives of the association and the union, recommended, however, that the association recognize the situation and introduce the minimum wage into association shops on the same basis as that in independent shops. The recommendation was adopted for the remaining period of the present agreement, and since September 10 the following weekly minimum wages have obtained in the New York cap trade: Cutters, blockers, and operators, $40; packers, $35; seam pressers, $33; lining makers and trimmers, $27.

Cloak Industry—New York.

NEGOTIATIONS initiated at the instance of the contractors have been progressing for some time between the jobbers' and contractors' associations in the New York cloak industry looking toward the elimination of certain trade abuses, among which is the sending out of work by jobbers to the nonunion or social shops.[1] The contractors threatened to strike against the jobbers. Although not directly parties to the dispute, the union workers would be vitally affected by such an interruption of work, and the union therefore took part in the controversy. The union pointed out the menace of the existence and the spread of the social-shop evil, and the danger of the revival of sweat-shop conditions. The contractors contended that they were unable to bid against social-shop contractors who were not forced to comply with union conditions.

Conferences between the union, the contractors, and the jobbers resulted in the following resolutions, agreed upon by the jobbers' association (the Merchants Ladies Garment Association) and the contractors in which they declare their opposition to the social shop and state the measures they are willing to adopt to eliminate it:

1. The Merchants Ladies Garment Association will immediately furnish to the Joint Board of Cloakmakers Union of New York a full list of the submanufacturers or contractors whom its members collectively give work to within the meaning of our agreement with the union. Such list will be supplemented every week. Should there appear upon such list the name of any submanufacturer or contractor not in contractual relations with the union, the name of the member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association giving work to such nonunion contractor or submanufacturer will be furnished to the union upon request. No member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association will give work to a new submanufacturer or contractor before ascertaining from the association that such submanufacturer or contractor is in contractual relations with the union. The union obligates itself to furnish such

[1] Discussion of this situation appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1923, pp. 138-141.

information to the Merchants Ladies Garment Association, within 24 hours after request therefor is made, so as not to delay the member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association from giving work to such new contractor.

2. Whenever it shall appear that a member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association gives work to a nonunion submanufacturer or contractor as above defined, he shall, upon notice to that effect from the association, immediately withdraw his work from such nonunion submanufacturer or contractor, whether in process of operation or otherwise, unless the submanufacturer or contractor enters into contractural relations with the union.

3. Should a member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association be found giving work to a nonunion submanufacturer or contractor, the association will proceed to impose a fine for the first offense under the authority contained in its by-laws and its agreement with its members. The amount of such fine will be determined with reference to the sum involved and shall be sufficiently high to offset the advantages in price gained by the member through such transactions, together with an appropriate penalty. A second offense will mean expulsion, and in this connection the Merchants Ladies Garment Association will adopt any other measures in its judgment necessary and expedient to compel members to refrain from giving work to nonunion shops. The proceeds of fines collected will be deposited in a fund to be jointly administered by the union and the Merchants Ladies Garment Association and to be used toward the defraying of expenses incurred in investigations respecting the existence and operation of nonunion shops.

4. The Merchants Ladies Garment Association, on its own motion, will investigate any or all of the books of its members to ascertain whether they are giving work to nonunion shops. The association recognizes that an emergency at the present time exists in the industry due to the claim that many of the members of our association are giving work to nonunion shops. For the purpose of preventing the giving of work by our members to nonunion shops, and upon complaint filed by the union, the privilege will be accorded a representative of the union to accompany a representative of our association, to examine the books of the member against whom a complaint has been filed for the purpose only of determining whether such member is giving work to nonunion shops. Such examination will be undertaken within 48 hours from the receipt of the request. The association, however, reserves to itself the right at any time to terminate this privilege accorded the union upon one week's notice if, in the opinion of the association, the privilege is abused.

5. The Merchants Ladies Garment Association will engage a sufficient number of additional employees to insure prompt disposition of all complaints made against its members and the investigations of such complaints.

Clothing Industry—Chicago—Unemployment Insurance.

THE contract between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Chicago Clothing Manufacturers to govern the operation of the unemployment insurance fund has now been completed. A preliminary agreement upon fundamental principles was concluded May 1, when contributions to the fund began. This agreement appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for July, 1923 (pp. 129–130). Following is the memorandum of agreement as finally adopted, together with the terms and conditions under which a contributing employee may receive benefits:

AGREEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND.

Whereas, an agreement has heretofore been entered into between the manufacturer and the union with reference to wages and working conditions; and similar agreements have been entered into between the union and certain other clothing manufacturers in Chicago; and

Whereas, it is contemplated that agreements similar to this one will be entered into between the union and other clothing manufacturers in Chicago; and the parties hereto are desirous of mitigating the effects of unemployment;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants herein contained, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

ARTICLE I. The union agrees to use its best efforts to cause each of its members employed by the manufacturer (*a*) to pay to the board of trustees, hereinafter constituted, for each pay-roll week, commencing with the pay-roll week beginning on or immediately following May 1, 1923, 1½ per cent of the amount of such employee's wages received from the manufacturer, and (*b*) to authorize and direct the manufacturer to deduct such sums from the contributing employee's wages and forthwith pay the sums so deducted to the board of trustees on behalf of such contributing employees.

The manufacturer agrees to make the deductions so authorized and to pay over the sums so deducted to the board of trustees on behalf of such contributing employees, and the manufacturer agrees to pay to the board of trustees an amount equal to each such payment so contributed by such employees as and when such contributions are made by the employees.

ART. II. All sums so received shall be held by the board of trustees in trust subject to all the terms and conditions of this agreement, and such sums and the income therefrom shall be held as a special trust fund, designated as the "unemployment fund," hereinafter referred to as the "fund."

ART. III. Each contributing employee shall receive unemployment benefits from the fund, as hereinafter and in Schedule A, hereto annexed, provided.

ART. IV. No right or interest of any contributing employee acquired by virtue hereof can be assigned, transferred, alienated, hypothecated, or bartered away, directly or indirectly, or be subject to attachment, garnishment, execution, sequestration, seizure, or other process. The board of trustees may, however, pay any benefits to which a deceased contributing employee might have been entitled, to such person or persons as the board shall in its absolute discretion determine, and no heir, next of kin, legal representative, creditor, or claimant of any such decedent shall have any right or claim to any such benefits.

ART. V. Neither the manufacturer nor the union shall have any right, property, or interest in the fund. Nor shall the fund be subject to attachment, garnishment, execution, sequestration, seizure, or other process by reason of any claim on behalf of any person whatsoever against either the manufacturer or the union, or against any contributing employee.

ART. VI. The manufacturer and the union agree at all times during the continuance of this agreement to keep such records as may be necessary for the proper administration of the fund (which records shall at all reasonable times be available and open to the inspection of the board of trustees or its accredited representatives), and also to provide the board of trustees with such information and records as it may require for the proper performance of its duties, it being the intention hereof that there shall be as little duplication of work as possible, and that the existing records of the manufacturer and the union will be used with a view of having said fund administered with the least possible expense to the fund, the manufacturer, and the union.

ART. VII. This agreement shall terminate on April 30, 1925, unless the same shall be renewed or extended prior to that time. If a new agreement is entered into and any part of the fund shall then be undistributed such fund shall be transferred by the board of trustees to such person or persons, or body, as under such new agreement shall be entitled thereto.

If no new agreement is entered into, then upon the termination of this agreement, by lapse of time, or in any other way, the payments herein provided to be made to the board of trustees shall cease, but the entire amount then remaining in the fund shall be distributed by the board of trustees as unemployment benefits to the persons who were contributing employees at the time of such termination in the manner provided herein, and subject to the terms and conditions hereof, to the extent that such terms and conditions are applicable, within five years from the date of such termination of this agreement.

If the manufacturer shall, prior to April 30, 1925, cease to carry on business by dissolution, winding up, or in any other way other than by sale, merger, or consolidation, and as a result thereof any of the contributing employees of the manufacturer shall be transferred to or employed by any other manufacturer who shall have entered into an agreement similar in character to this one, the same provisions, rules, and regulations shall be applicable as are effective in the event of the transfer of a contributing employee during the period of this agreement.

After making provision for such contributing employees out of said fund, the remainder of said fund shall be distributed by the board of trustees by way of unemployment benefits among members of the union actually employed in the industry in Chicago, Ill., the manner in which such distributions shall be made and the time

or times when they shall be made being left to the sole discretion and judgment of the board.

It is expressly agreed, however, that the entire amount of such fund shall be disposed of either by transferring the same to other unemployment funds created by agreement between the union and other manufacturers in Chicago, or by distribution as unemployment benefits among contributing employees in the industry in Chicago, within five years from the date when such manufacturer ceases carrying on business.

A sale of the entire business of the manufacturer resulting in the continuance of the business under different ownership, or a merger or consolidation of the manufacturer with any other person, firm, or corporation, shall not be deemed a cessation of carrying on business by the manufacturer within the meaning hereof, but in such event the purchaser, or the merged or consolidated business, shall for all purposes of this agreement be substituted for the manufacturer.

The board of trustees shall not pay any part of the fund to anyone other than the contributing employees, unless in case of cessation of business, as above provided for, and the maximum amount payable to any contributing employee shall never exceed the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) in any one year, and at no time shall any distribution of any part of said fund be made which shall, directly or indirectly, aid, assist, or encourage the carrying on of any labor warfare or controversy, or for the purpose of relieving unemployment which directly or indirectly results from strikes or stoppages of work, or arises out of any conflict or warfare between employees and employers, or their representatives, nor shall any sums at any time be paid or distributed to any employees who at the time of such unemployment are engaged in or parties to any strike, stoppage of work, or other form of labor warfare or controversy.

ART. VIII. If any law or ordinance is passed compelling the manufacturer to contribute to any Federal, State or municipal unemployment fund with reference to any contributing employees hereunder, the contributions of the manufacturer hereunder shall be reduced by the amount which the manufacturer is compelled to contribute to such Federal, State or municipal unemployment fund. If the contribution which the manufacturer is compelled to make to any such fund is equal to or greater than the contribution required of the manufacturer hereunder, then the obligation of the manufacturer to make contributions hereunder shall cease, and in such event the fund shall be disposed of in the same manner herein provided for disposition at the expiration of this agreement.

ART. IX. It is expressly understood and agreed that the fund shall never (except as hereinafter in this paragraph provided) be permitted to accumulate beyond an amount equal to the total maximum unemployment benefits which would be payable during a period of two years to all of the then contributing employees of the manufacturer. Whenever the fund reaches such maximum amount the obligation of the manufacturer and of the then contributing employees to make further payments shall be suspended, but such suspension shall not apply to such employees as have not contributed during the period of one full year. Payments to said fund shall only be revived when the fund is again reduced to an amount less than the total maximum benefits which would be payable during a period of one year to all of the then contributing employees of the manufacturer.

ART. X. All funds contributed by the contributing employees since May 1, 1923, and the corresponding amount contributed by the manufacturer or which should have been contributed by the manufacturer from May 1, 1923, to the date of the actual execution of this agreement shall immediately be turned over to the board of trustees.

ART. XI. Any questions which may arise out of the interpretation or performance of this agreement which involve, directly or indirectly, the interpretation or performance of the agreement between the parties with reference to wages and working conditions shall be determined solely by the instrumentalities provided for by said agreement, and such determination shall be binding and conclusive upon the parties hereto, the board of trustees and the contributing employees. It is the intention hereof not to affect in any particular the jurisdiction, powers, rights, or duties of the instrumentalities functioning under said agreement relating to wages and working conditions.

ART. XII. (*a*) The manufacturer and the union shall each appoint not exceeding three trustees (each to appoint an equal number), who shall hold office at the will of the appointing party. In addition to the trustees thus selected John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, of Madison, Wis., is also hereby designated as a trustee and as chairman of the board of trustees. The number of trustees may be changed from time to time by the joint act of the manufacturer and the union, but there shall not at any time be less than three trustees, nor more than seven, and the number of trustees shall be at all times odd. The manufacturer and the union shall at all times each be repre-

sented on said board by their respective appointees, and each shall at all times have equal representation on said board. There shall always be a chairman of the board of trustees, who shall be selected by the manufacturer and the union, and who shall not be removable except by the joint act of the manufacturer and the union. Any trustee may at any time resign from the trust hereby created by giving written notice of such resignation personally or by mail, addressed to the last-known post-office address of the remaining trustees. Should any of the trustees designated by the manufacturer die, resign, become incapacitated, or unable or unwilling to act, or be removed, the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the appointment of a successor to be named by the manufacturer. Should any of the trustees designated by the union die, resign, or become incapacitated or unwilling to act, or be removed, the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the appointment of a successor to be named by the union. All trustees appointed to fill any vacancy hereunder shall be vested with all the rights, powers, and duties herein and hereby vested in their predecessors. Should the chairman of the board of trustees die, resign, be removed, become incapacitated, unable, unwilling, or fail for any reason to act, then the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the appointment of a successor named by the manufacturer and the union, and if they are unable to agree upon such successor within a period of 30 days, such vacancy shall be filled by the appointment of a person designated by Judge Julian W. Mack and/or Judge Samuel Alschuler. Until the appointment of a successor chairman of the board to fill such vacancy, the remaining trustees shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the board of trustees. The appointment of any trustee hereunder shall be in writing delivered to the remaining trustees, or their successors. If all of the trustees designated by the union or by the manufacturer, as the case may be, shall not be present at any meeting of the trustees, the trustee or trustees designated by the manufacturer or union, as the case may be, present at such meeting, shall be entitled to cast as many votes or the same number of votes as the trustees designated by the other party present at said meeting shall be entitled to cast, it being the intention hereof that at any meeting of the trustees, regardless of the number present, the trustees representing the manufacturer and the trustees representing the union shall have equal voting power.

(*b*) All questions that may arise or come before the trustees shall be determined by the affirmative vote in person or by proxy of a majority of the trustees. Such vote may be given in meeting assembled, or by a writing signed by the trustees, or by a majority of them, provided such writing is signed by one or more trustees designated by the union, and one or more trustees designated by the manufacturer, and such decision or act of a majority of the trustees shall be binding and conclusive upon the parties hereto, the board of trustees and the contributing employees. Any trustee may act by proxy. Any trustee may call a meeting of the board of trustees by giving at least five days' notice in writing of the time of holding of such meeting and having a copy thereof personally delivered to each trustee, or by mailing the same, postage prepaid, to the last known address of each trustee. Meetings of the board of trustees may be held at any time, without notice, if all of the trustees consent thereto.

(*c*) None of the trustees, other than the chairman of the board of trustees, shall be entitled to compensation hereunder. The compensation of such chairman shall be fixed by the manufacturer and the union, and shall be paid out of the fund.

(*d*) The board of trustees shall have power to employ at such compensation as they may fix, agents, representatives, accountants, experts and attorneys, and such other appropriate instrumentalities to assist it in the proper administration of the fund as to it shall seem advisable.

(*e*) The principal and interest of the fund, except such amounts as shall be required for current purposes, shall be invested by the board of trustees in direct obligations of the United States Government, and not otherwise. All moneys not so invested shall be deposited in substantially equal amounts in two or more clearing-house banks located in the city of Chicago, or in banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

(*f*) The board of trustees shall keep true and accurate books of account and records which shall be audited by certified public accountants at least twice in each year.

(*g*) Each of the trustees shall be protected in acting upon any notice, request, consent, instruction, certificate, affidavit, resolution, opinion, receipt, application, or other paper or document believed by him to be genuine, and to have been made, executed, or delivered by the proper party or by the proper authority, or authorities, of the union or manufacturer, as the case may be, or by the party or parties purporting to have made, executed, or delivered the same, and shall be protected in relying and acting upon the opinion of legal counsel in connection with any matter pertaining to the carrying out of this agreement.

(*h*) Neither the trustees, nor any of their successors, shall be liable or responsible in respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken pursuant to any vote cast by the trustees, or any of them, or any proxy or proxies appointed hereunder, nor shall the trustees or any successor or successors, be liable for any loss occasioned by any act of commission or omission done or omitted to be done in good faith by them, or any of them, or of any proxy or proxies that may be appointed hereunder, nor for the acts of any agent, attorney or employee selected with reasonable care by them, or any of them, nor shall any trustee be liable for any act of omission or commission of any other trustee, or of any proxy or proxies, that may be appointed hereunder.

(*i*) The board of trustees shall permit the duly accredited representatives of the manufacturer and the union at all reasonable times during business hours to examine the books and records kept by it hereunder.

(*j*) The board of trustees shall have the power and authority to make reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent herewith, to carry out the provisions of this agreement, and shall have the right to make and adopt their own rules of procedure and action.

(*k*) The board of trustees shall be entitled to incur reasonable expenses, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this agreement, which expenses shall be payable out of the fund.

ART. XIII. Whenever the trustees or board of trustees are referred to herein, it is intended that such term shall include the trustees or board of trustees for the time being in office. This agreement and the terms and conditions of the trust hereby established may be modified at any time by the board of trustees, upon its obtaining the written consent of both the union and the manufacturer.

ART. XIV. This agreement may be extended or renewed by the joint written consent of the manufacturer and the union.

ART. XV. The trustees designated by the manufacturer and the union and the chairman of the board of trustees, from time to time designated hereunder, shall evidence their acceptance of the trusts hereby created by executing this agreement, or a duplicate thereof, and by such execution shall agree that they will in good faith and in all respects exercise the powers granted to them hereunder.

SCHEDULE A.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A CONTRIBUTING EMPLOYEE MAY RECEIVE BENEFITS FROM THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

(1) The contributing employee must have made contributions regularly during his employment; in addition, he must have been a member of the union in good standing since May 1, 1923, up to and including the date when he shall apply for benefits, or, if he were not a member of the union on May 1, 1923, then he shall be eligible for benefits after one year from the date of his first contribution.

(2) In no case shall a contributing employee receive more than an amount equal to five full weekly benefits in a single year; always, provided, however, that there shall be no benefit payment made hereunder unless there are moneys in the fund available for the purpose.

(3) It is agreed that benefits shall be paid only for such involuntary unemployment as results from lack of work, and that no benefits shall be paid to an employee who voluntarily leaves his employment or to an employee who is discharged for cause or who declines to accept suitable employment.

(4) It is agreed that no benefits shall be paid or distributed for unemployment that directly or indirectly results from strikes or stoppages or any cessation of work in violation of the trade agreement now in force between the manufacturer and the union; nor shall any benefits at any time be paid or distributed to employees who at the time are engaged in strikes or stoppages or who have ceased work in violation of said trade agreement.

(5) A contributing employee who has voluntarily interrupted the regularity of the payment of his contributions shall not receive benefit out of the fund in excess of one full weekly benefit for every 10 full weekly contributions in a single year.

(6) In complete unemployment the contributing employee shall promptly register with the employment exchange, and such unemployment shall be deemed to begin on the date of such registration.

(7) Contributing employees who are entitled to unemployment benefits under this agreement, and the rules and regulations adopted by the board of trustees in pursuance hereof, shall receive out of the fund unemployment benefits at the rate of 40 per cent of the average full-time weekly wages of said contributing employee, but in no case in excess of $20 for each full week of unemployment.

(8) The payments of benefits from the fund established hereunder shall begin no earlier than January 1, 1924, nor later than May 1, 1924. The date on which such

payments shall begin shall be determined by the board of trustees, and benefits hereunder shall be payable only for unemployment occurring subsequent to said date.

(9) An advisory committee, composed of representatives of the parties hereto, with the aid if desired of an outside expert to be selected by them jointly, shall submit to the board of trustees not later than October 15, 1923, or from time to time thereafter if requested by said board, recommendations for rules and specifications concerning records required to be kept by the manufacturer, the union, and the trustees, in order to insure the efficient and economical administration of the fund.

Said committee shall also submit recommendations before said date (and from time to time thereafter if requested by the board) to the board of trustees for rules and regulations relating to the transfer of contributing employees from one manufacturer to another, the return to employment of contributing employees temporarily withdrawing from the industry, the proper basis of calculating benefits in the case of short-time employment, the proper reduction of unemployment or short-time employment because of overtime employment of contributing employees, the proper limitation to be placed upon the amount of weekly benefits to be received by any contributing employee during any one season of unemployment, a proper waiting period between the beginning of unemployment in any one season and the accrual of weekly benefits hereunder, and other matters of like character upon which the board desires recommendations.

It is understood and agreed that the board of trustees shall have power to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this agreement on the matters aforesaid, but shall only do so after proper investigation and examination of the recommendations submitted by the aforesaid advisory committee, it being the intention hereof that before making said rules and regulations the parties hereto shall have had full and ample opportunity to make necessary investigations and present to the board the conclusions and suggestions resulting therefrom.

In the event, however, that said advisory committee does not make its report on or prior to October 15, 1923, said board of trustees shall have the power, if it deems advisable, to request a report on any one or more of the aforesaid matters by the committee, or separate reports by the representatives of either party on said committee, by a day certain; and in the event that said reports and recommendations are not forthcoming may proceed to make on its own behalf any investigations that it deems proper and formulate any rules and regulations it deems advisable under the circumstances.

Commercial Telegraphers.

Press Agreements—United States.

THE agreements between the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America and the three press managements, Universal Service (Inc.), International News Service, and the United Press Association, were renewed on July 18 and 19,[1] with a uniform wage scale and general wage increase of $1.75 per week. The vacation clause, which was in dispute, remains unchanged. The new agreement, retroactive to July 1, and to remain in effect for one year thereafter, appears below in full. It is national and applies to all three press managements. The schedule applies to the United News also. The Associated Press is not included.

UNIFORM AGREEMENT COVERING UNIONIZED PRESS SERVICES IN UNITED STATES.

First. That on and after July 1, 1923, the [the employer] agrees to employ in its day, night, Saturday night Morse and automatic leased-wire service only telegraphers or automatic operators who are members of the union, provided said union can furnish competent telegraphers and automatic operators.

Second. That right of seniority shall rule in all cases, ability and fitness being equal. It is agreed all persons working under this agreement are in line for promotion. Seniority shall rank from the date of last regular employment. Seniority shall not be retained for more than three months, on leave of absence, except in cases of illness or military service.

[1] Commercial Telegraphers' Journal, August, 1923, p. 253.

Third. Eight hours, including 30 minutes' lunch period and two 10-minute rest periods, shall constitute a day's work on all circuits. Six days or six nights shall constitute a week.

Fourth. Operators' grievances shall be submitted to the district chief operator within 48 hours, with the right of appeal, either personally or through the committee, to the president or editor-manager of [the employer]. No operator shall without just cause be transferred, suspended, or discharged. Any operator feeling himself unfairly transferred, suspended, or discharged, and disproving the charges made against him, shall be reinstated without prejudice and shall be reimbursed for all loss of pay and any reasonable and necessary expense which he may have incurred in proving his innocence. It is agreed that by operators is meant both Morse and automatic telegraphers.

Fifth. The union agrees that any operator, desiring to resign, shall give the district chief operator at least 10 days' notice of his intention or be fined or suspended or both by the union, such fine to be used to reimburse any reasonable expense incurred by the [the employer] in covering the position during the unfulfilled term of notice, and the [the employer] agrees that any operator shall be given 10 days' notice of any suspension of service or 10 days' equivalent in money or be transferred, railroad or boat fare to be paid by the [the employer].

Sixth. [The employer] agrees to make no additional leased-wire contracts wherein the client paper is permitted to employ the operator, nor will [the employer] sell its leased-wire report for distribution by any other news agency in the United States unless the Morse or automatic scale of such news agency shall be at least equal to that of [the employer].

Seventh. In any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties to this agreement, the question in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration, the decision of the arbitrators to be final and binding upon both sides. Arbitrators shall consist of one person selected by [the employer], one selected by the union, and third selected by the first-named two.

Eighth.

SCALE OF WAGES.

Morse operators, day:	
Cities under 150,000 population	$41.75 per week.
Cities of 150,000 and up to 500,000	44.25 per week.
Cities of 500,000 and over	46.75 per week.
Morse operators, night:	
Cities under 100,000 population	$47.25 per week.
Cities of 100,000 and over	53.75 per week.
New York and Chicago relay offices	60.25 per week.
The following classification differentials to be paid:	
Relay operators, day	$7.50 per week.
Full-time bureau operators, day	2.50 per week.
Operators making extra copies outside of bureaus:	
For each of the first two additional client copies	$1.00 per week.
For each additional client copy	.50 per week.

It is agreed that one carbon copy for use of the [the employer] shall be made without extra pay, provided said extra copy shall not be requested from any one operator on more than three days in any week.

Operators feeding pneumatic tubes	$2.00 per week.
Morse operators, Saturday night:	
Receiving operators	$8.50 per night.
Relay operators	10.00 per night.

Morse operators' overtime:

	Day.	Night.
Receiving, per hour	$1.10	$1.25
Relay, per hour	1.25	1.35

Machine operators:	
Day	$34.25 per week.
Night	36.75 per week.
Saturday night	6.25 per night.
Machine operators' overtime:	
Day	$0.75 per hour.
Night	.85 per hour.

Bonuses.—It is agreed that bonuses shall not be paid, and both parties to this agreement shall adhere rigidly to the scale accepted herewith, the present scale superseding all general and individual agreements.

Holidays, night.—Double time shall be paid for not more than one of the following national legal holidays during the contract year to full-time night Morse and automatic operators: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, to be mutually agreed upon by the chief or division chief operator and the telegrapher.

Holidays, day.—A full day's pay for four hours' work up to noon or for four hours' work beginning at noon, on Christmas or the Fourth of July, and overtime for additional time.

Population figures.—Ayer's 1923 Newspaper Annual population figures to govern.

Ninth. Two weeks' vacation with full pay, to be taken between May 1 and October 1, shall be granted annually to all leased-wire machine operators, except Saturday night operators, of one year's continuous service. All vacations shall be taken at the time allotted by chief operators, or the operator to secure his own competent substitute acceptable to the district chief operator.

Tenth. The [the employer] shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to its telegraphers suitable typewriters, the maintenance of which shall be at the expense of the [the employer] or its clients.

Eleventh. It is agreed that in the case of staff reductions or the abolition of any position, the operator vacating such position shall have the right to the position held by the junior operator in his chief operator's district, providing that operators transferring from one chief operator's district to another shall retain their seniority. Any operator desiring to transfer to another district or to another position in the same district shall file with the circuit chairman and chief operators of his own district and the district to which he desires transfer, general chairman and superintendent of telegraph, duplicate copies of a standing bid for the position desired. Any operator desiring transfer from one chief operator's district to another shall have the same seniority rights as if he were already in the district to which he desires transfer. It is agreed that in the event of the position for which the bid is made becoming open, the vacancy shall be offered to the bidder, by message on the wire, whose seniority entitles him to first consideration. It is further agreed that his transfer shall be contingent upon the ability of the union to supply competent operator to fill his position.

Twelfth. It is agreed that, office facilities permitting, telegraphers shall be provided with separate offices, having adequate daylight, heat and ventilation.

Thirteenth. It is agreed that a complete list of operators in the service shall be issued to the committeemen by the superintendent of telegraph on May 15 of each year, showing the length of service of each operator.

Fourteenth. This agreement shall be in effect for one year from July 1, 1923, superseding all previous agreements and shall thereafter renew itself for periods of one year, unless either party shall notify the other in writing at least 60 days before the end of said yearly period of its desire to terminate this agreement; except that:

In the event of failure to agree upon a new contract on or before June 30, 1924 (or any succeeding June 30 occurring under a renewal of this agreement) this agreement shall continue in full effect for a period of 30 days from July 1, during which time the points in dispute shall be subjected to arbitration.

Arbitrators shall consist of two persons, selected one by the union and one by the [the employer]. If the two persons thus selected fail to reach an agreement within 48 hours, they shall select a third person, the majority to decide the points at issue. Should the representatives of the union and the [the employer] fail to select a third arbitrator within 48 hours after having failed to agree upon the points at issue, the third arbitrator shall be selected by the United States Department of Labor. The decision of the arbitrators having been announced, both parties bind themselves to accept or reject the award within five days of its simultaneous announcement to the union and to the [the employer].

It is agreed that the award of the arbitrators, when accepted by both parties, shall be retroactive to the original date of expiration of this agreement.

National Telegraphs—Canada.

THE commercial telegraphers signed a new agreement[2] with the Canadian National Telegraphs Co. on July 24. The wage increases provided therein are retroactive to May 1. Outstanding features of the new agreement, according to the Journal, are as fol-

[2] This agreement appears in full in the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal, August, 1923, pp. 240-248.

lows: Average wage increases of 38 per cent for electrical installers; a minimum for Morse telegraphers at all functional offices, of $110 per month; at all other offices the minimum will be $100 a month; all minimum classifications of clerks are increased from $10 to $20 per month; automatic mechanics are increased from $12.50 to $32.50 per month; telephone supervisors and operators are increased $10 per month; routine clerks $5 to $10; ticker mechanics and operators are increased $10 to $20 per month; teletype operators receive $15 per month over the old minimum.

The agreement provides further for cumulative seniority and the right to carry seniority into other departments. The 8-hour day is to obtain at one-man line offices. The ninth hour, if worked, is to be paid for at pro rata overtime rates. Relieving supervisors are to be paid the supervising wage when 10 days' relief work in one month is performed.

Street Railways—Detroit.

DETROIT street railways are municipally owned and are operated by a commission known as the Board of Street Railway Commissioners of the City of Detroit. Working conditions for platform employees were determined by an order promulgated by the board on February 27, 1923, and effective on March 19.

Platform men applied for an increase in wages of 20 per cent and for slight changes in working conditions. In accordance with city charter provisions—there is no agreement with the union—the matter was turned over to an arbitration board. The board chosen consisted of Hon. H. J. Dingeman, Judge E. J. Jeffries, and Attorney F. D. Eaman.

The award of this board, retroactive to June 1, 1923, was handed down on August 18 and is to be effective for a six-month period unless further continued by mutual agreement. It provides that the order of February 7, with modifications, shall remain in force. The modifications for the most part concern wages, which are increased approximately 10 per cent. The old and revised rates are shown in the following table:

NEW AND OLD RATES OF PAY FOR PLATFORM EMPLOYEES ON DETROIT STREET RAILWAYS.

Length or kind of service.	New rate per 8-hour day.		Old rate per 8-hour day.	
	2-man cars.	1-man cars.	2-man cars.	1-man cars.
First 6 months	$4.96	$5.36	$4.50	$4.90
Second 6 months	5.28	5.68	4.75	5.15
After 12 months	5.60	6.00	5.00	5.40
Owl cars	[1].80	[1].85	[1].75	[1].80

[1] Per hour.

The award provides that the new rates shall be paid on August 31. Excess of back pay for the period June 1 to August 15 is to be paid in equal payments beginning September 15 and semimonthly thereafter until November 15, 1923, at which time the full amount of the arrears shall have been paid. In case an employee entitled to receive the arrears leaves the service, he is to receive at the time of his leaving the full amount of such arrears. This arrangement relative to back pay was made, the board states, to enable the street railway commission to meet the demands of the increase without embarrassment to other plans and programs under way or contemplated with respect to rehabilitation or other improvement of the street railway system. Other terms of the order of February 27, 1923, fixing working conditions for street railway men, together with modifications, provided in the board's award follow:

1. In all cases of grievances, disputes or subjects arising in the matter of transportation involving the interests of operators, motormen, and conductors, wherein said grievances, disputes, and subjects arising in the matter of transportation and in the operation of the street railways are presented by the employees through themselves or designated representatives and in case of discipline where an employee or employees are suspended, dismissed, or otherwise disciplined, the employees shall be permitted to be represented in hearings before the officer or officers and/or Commissioners of the Street Railway Department by the representative or representatives of said employees chosen by the associated employees. In case of failure of adjustment of said case and/or cases by or through said hearings, said employees may have such recourse as is provided in section 19 of the street railway chapter of the city charter, providing for arbitration of disputes.

The procedure in cases of arbitration shall be: Upon written notice to the Street Railway Commission by said employees in their associate character, through their chosen representative or representatives. that arbitration is desired upon certain specified matters relative to wages or conditions of employment said notice shall be recognized and accepted as a sufficient initiation of arbitration. Such accepted notice shall contain the name of one citizen of Detroit, named by the said associated employees, by their representative and/or representatives; who shall be accepted as the authorized arbitrator in said dispute, and shall be so respected. To complete the construction of a board of arbitration the Street Railway Commission and/or its representative and/or official or officials of said Street Railway Department shall within five days from the receipt of said notice of submission for arbitration, appoint one citizen of the city of Detroit to serve as an arbitrator. The two arbitrators thus chosen shall proceed without unreasonable delay to choose a third arbitrator to complete and constitute an arbitration board to consist of three persons. Before this board of arbitrators shall be submitted the subject and/or subjects to be arbitrated. Said board shall proceed without unreasonable delay to sit in the capacity of a board of arbitration at such time and place as may be designated by a majority of the said three arbitrators, of which the parties to the arbitration shall have sufficient notice. Before the said arbitrators shall appear the parties to the arbitration personally and/or through their representative and/or representatives, and submit to the said board of arbitration all evidence and statements bearing upon the case. At the close of the hearings and/or hearings, the said arbitration board shall proceed without unreasonable delay to determine thereon and render an award which shall be binding upon the parties to the arbitration. The decision of the said board of arbitration shall be respected as the award which shall be observed as an adjustment of the dispute or the subject matter in arbitration. A majority award shall be binding.

The notice for arbitration shall contain a specification of the subject and/or subjects for arbitration.

In the matter of arbitration expense the provision of section 19 of the street railway chapter of the charter of Detroit shall be observed by both parties to the arbitration, and when exacted the employees shall provide sufficient and reasonable security designated by the commission to assure payment of one-half the arbitration expense by the employees involved in said arbitration.

2. Beginning on this date the schedule and run guides on all runs operated by the department of street railways shall be changed and all runs made to conform as nearly as possible to 8 hours platform time. All time in excess of 8 hours in a run and all

extra work performed shall be paid for at the regular overtime rate. The overtime rate of pay for all classes of men shall be at the rate of 75 cents per hour.

3. All scheduled week-day runs over 6 hours and under 8 hours shall be considered as regular runs and shall be allowed 8 hours' time. Of scheduled week-day runs 50 per cent will be completed within 11 consecutive hours. Not to exceed 15 per cent of all runs may be extended to exceed 13 hours in completion. All other scheduled week-day runs are to be completed within not to exceed 13 hours. The execution of this section is contingent upon the department's receipt of additional rolling stock. In the meantime the provisions will be carried out as far as possible. This section merely indicates the ideal the Detroit Street Railways wishes to approach as soon as practicable.[1]

4. Runs under 6 hours shall be considered as trippers, and shall be paid for at actual platform time, except that no tripper service shall pay less than 2 hours' time.

5. Sunday and holiday runs shall be straight runs not to exceed 8 consecutive hours. Time served in excess of 8 hours shall be paid at the rate of 95 cents per hour.[2]

6. [Wage rates. See table above.]

In all cases overtime work in excess of 8 hours will be compensated at the rate of 75 cents per hour, except as herein otherwise provided.

7. Changes in rates of pay will become effective on the first day of pay period following expiration of various service periods.

8. Where a regular operator or conductor is assigned to and operates a night run, and is required to report for and operate a morning tripper in addition to his regular run, he shall in no case be paid less than 2 hours at regular overtime rate. Men whose runs terminate after 12 o'clock midnight shall not be required to report for extra forenoon work until 10 o'clock a. m. the following day.

9. Time allowed for delays in excess of 5 minutes after runs are scheduled to be relieved shall be paid at the overtime rate, except in case of fires and unavoidable delay.

10. Whenever the intervening time between swing runs and any of the consecutive runs amounts to 45 minutes, or less, such intervening time shall be considered a part of the platform time. Motormen, operators, or conductors, required to do extra work, tripper or special, following the completion of a regular service day, such motormen, operators, and conductors shall be paid straight time for all intervening time between the completion of the regular runs or service day until the beginning of the extra work, tripper or special service, and 80 cents per hour for all such extra work, tripper, or special service.[3]

11. Regular operators and conductors shall be required to report at their respective car houses 10 minutes before the time scheduled for their runs to leave. Whenever reliefs are made at points other than the car house, and take over 10 minutes to go from car house to such relief point, they shall be allowed the actual schedule running time required to go to and from the car house and such relief points.

12. Ten minutes shall be added to each man's run to cover the actual time consumed in moving cars in and out of the car house.

13. Regular operators and conductors, when required to report for extra work, and not used for such extra work, shall receive not less than 1 hour time for responding to such call.

14. Where operators or conductors have selected or have been assigned to runs regularly scheduled, and portions of such runs are canceled, they shall receive the full time that the runs would have paid had the full run been completed.

15. Operators and conductors shall receive 50 cents per day in addition to their regular compensation, while instructing student operators and conductors.

---

[1] Relative to this section the award says: "It was proposed that certain modifications of section 3 of the said order be made, more definitely committing the Board of Street Railway Commissioners absolutely on the matter of the lapsed time to complete various percentages of schedule runs. From the testimony submitted we believe that the Board of Street Railway Commissioners are substantially complying with the letter and spirit of section 3 as it now reads. In view of the statement of the men's representatives made during the hearings, and in view of the testimony given by the executive heads of the Detroit Street Railways, we believe the two parties involved are in substantial accord at present. In view of the position taken by the management of Detroit Street Railways, we shall expect the full spirit of section 3 to continue, and so far as possible and practicable, even a greater number of the schedule runs be completed in a total number of lapsed hours than at present."

[2] Old rate was 90 cents per hour.

[3] Old rate was 75 cents per hour. "It is the finding of the board of arbitration that, in construing and applying this section, the Board of Street Railway Commissioners shall be obligated to pay the excess of wages due to men who are actually on the pay roll of the Detroit Street Railways upon August 18, 1923, and shall not be obligated to pay the excess from June 1, 1923, to any who have left the service of the Detroit Street Railways prior to August 18, 1923. Any platform employee entering the service after June 1, 1923, who is actually on the pay roll of the Detroit Street Railways upon August 18, 1923, shall be entitled to receive the additional compensation herein found."

16. Operators and conductors in snow-plow service shall be paid 90 cents per hour.

17. Swing runs shall be made first out, first in, except where a change is necessary to prevent making a three-piece run, or to equalize time in runs.

18. The minimum wage paid each operator or conductor for the first six months' employment, shall be not less than $80 per month. In case of absence from duty, the regular rate for an 8-hour day shall be deducted for each day's absence.

19. After 6 months' continouus service with the Department of Street Railways, each platform man shall be allowed a vacation of 7 days at full pay, each year.

20. Vacations shall start on the 1st day of November, 1922, and continue throughout the year, at the convenience of the service.

21. All motormen and conductors shall have their respective places on their respective lines as at present on the board in accordance with their seniority and shall be entitled to select runs accordingly: The oldest man in continuous service having the right to the first selection; junior men having the right to select thereafter according to their continuous age in the service. When runs have thus been selected they shall be held by the motormen and conductors selecting them so long as the schedule to which the selection is made in is force, or in the event of the schedule not changing in a period of four months, then the runs shall be reposted and each motorman and conductor shall have the right, in accordance with his continuous age in the service, to make another selection, providing, however, in the event of a vacancy an extra shall fill said vacancy for not more than 30 days, whereupon the motorman or conductor beginning next in rank below said vacancy shall have the right to reselect their runs.

22. The commission and/or the street railway officials will treat with the employees through the employees' representative and/or representatives upon all matters and grievances that may arise from time to time that are presented through the employees' representative and/or representatives. In case of failure to so adjust said matters and/or grievances the said matters and/or grievances shall be subject for submission to arbitration as provided in paragraph 1. In case of dismissal or suspension of any platform man who is afterward exonerated, said man shall be paid for lost time. Petitions for reinstatement shall be made within 7 days from date of suspension or dismissal.

23. Any employee, operator, motorman, or conductor, who shall be elected to serve his associate employees, in matters pertaining to the employment or affairs of said employees in their associate character in any respect as may be determined by said employees as bearing upon the said employees' employment with the said Detroit Street Railway, whose duties require their absence from the service of the Detroit Street Railway, shall, upon retirement from said service in the interest of said employees, have their respective place without impairment of seniority in the employ of the Detroit Street Railway again. Any conductor, motorman, or employee, placed in any other position by the Detroit Street Railway officials shall be reinstated to his former position if, at the time of retirement from the said other position the Detroit Street Railway officials should so elect.

24. Motormen, conductors, and operators, while in uniform, shall be given free transportation over all lines operated or managed by the Detroit Street Railway.

25. The Detroit Street Railway officials shall place in the office of each car house of the respective lines, an open book in which men can register the particular day or days on which they wish to get off. The man who registers first for any particular day or days shall have the first privilege; provided, however, that the representative or representatives of the employees in their associate capacity having business to do for the said employees, shall be entitled to get off in preference to others, and the officials in charge of the car house shall make a personal effort to so release them. Said book shall be dated 30 days ahead and no one shall be allowed to get off more than one Sunday in three consecutive Sundays, providing there are other men who want to get off.

26. When a regular man asks off and is granted leave before the board is marked up, the first extra shall have the privilege of his run. Other extras shall move up in rotation. Men off duty by leave after doing part of a day's work shall not be required to lose the following day. A regular man on leave of absence shall not be required to show up before his regular reporting time on the day following such leave of absence.

27. All conductors must turn in their returns on completing their day's work, and may count the amount of cash due the Department of Street Railways, as per trip slip, where one is used to record the number of fares and the amount of money collected, over to the man in charge of the suboffice and receive from him a receipt indicating the quality and amount of cash turned in, also packages containing the returns. The Department of Street Railways shall have prepared forms of receipts in readiness at all car houses so that the man in charge can write in the amount and give to the conductor his receipt.

28. Claims for shortage shall be made to conductors within 14 days after the date of shortage and shall be accompanied by the trip sheet for the day that said shortage was claimed.

29. Schedules may be operated on board standing the day or days the selection of runs are being made by motormen and conductors; provided, however, they are not so operated for more than four days, and that Saturday and Sunday schedules shall not be operated more than one day without selection being made.

30. Where schedules are posted for selection of runs, all motormen and conductors and operators will, in the order of their seniority, report to or delegate some person to act in their behalf, to promptly make their selections. Any motorman, operator, or conductor not complying with this rule will be assigned to the first run opened, by the official in charge.

31. Where runs are changed or canceled due to the shortage of men or cars, if schedule is posted and the runs are selected by the operators, motormen, and conductors, the men so affected will have the right to extra privilege in accordance with the order of the runs affected; the crew on the first run changed being placed at their option, as first extra; and the second crew, at their option, having second extra privilege, and so on. The condition will remain in effect until runs are restored or are reposted or reselected.

32. No motorman, operator, or conductor who is assigned a scheduled run shall be required or allowed to run extra trips or do extra work or tripper service unless there are no available extra men to do such work. Where regular men are required to do extra work such work shall be as near equally divided from day to day as it is possible to so divide it.

33. Where a man misses his run he shall be placed as last extra for that day. When he misses his run in the middle of the day he shall be placed as last extra for that day and the day following. When he does not show up within 1 hour after he misses his run he shall be placed as last extra for 7 days. When he misses twice in 30 days he shall be placed as last extra for 7 days, and after serving as last extra he shall serve 7 additional days for each miss.

34. A transfer of motormen, operators, or conductors from one line to another will be made only when there are unemployed men at the car house, which by reason of sickness or like causes or by reason of a demand for extra service to meet some special service condition, such as a State fair, circuses, or other special occasion, may be used on some other line. If men who are transferred in this way should earn less money than they would have earned had they remained at their own car house, they will be paid the difference.

35. Whenever the cars are delayed so that a motorman, operator, or conductor can not reach his reporting place on time, no miss shall be marked against him, but if he arrives before his car goes out he shall be allowed to take it. This provision for lateness in arriving in the car house shall not apply to men living within one-half mile from the car house or reporting station. Sickness will be the exception, but sick note will be sent to car house 10 minutes before the car goes out.

36. All runs shall be put upon the schedule of a time of commencement and time of completion.

37. When necessary to interview motormen, operators, and conductors they will be called before the superintendent of the car house to which they are regularly assigned, except that where men from different car houses are concerned in the same matter, as in the case of collisions, they will be required to appear before the superintendent of such car house or division as he may designate.

38. Uniforms shall be those as designated by the Street Railway Commission. In case of a change in the standard of the uniforms, one year's notice shall be given and the employees shall have the right to purchase such uniforms in the open market.

39. The Street Railway Commission will allow the motormen to furnish suitable spring caps to place on the top of the stools if they so desire.

40. All orders posted at suboffices shall have the approval of the general officers of the street railway within 24 hours after the same are posted.

41. Where men are required to report to the claims department, or attend court as witnesses, they shall be paid their regular rate per hour as they would have received had they been operating their car. Such reporting shall in no wise work to their financial disadvantage. Operators, motormen, and conductors shall receive pay for 15 minutes' and 30 minutes' time as at present upon being required to make out accident reports.

42. The provisions hereinbefore set forth will be in force until changed or repealed by resolution of this commission. Repeal or changes may be made to occur upon

reasonable notice by the Street Railway Commission to the employees or their designated representatives. Changes herein desired by the employees may be submitted in writing by the said employees and/or their representatives to their said railway commission, upon which hearings will be had upon 10 days' written notice to the person suggesting said change or changes. It is understood that working under the provisions hereinabove set forth, the employees, operators, motormen, and conductors do not waive any rights or privileges existing to them by the virtue of the street railway chapter of the charter of the city of Detroit, section 19, or otherwise.

Tripartite Collective Agreement in the Italian Sugar Industry.[1]

THE production of sugar is one of Italy's most important economic activities. In mormal times Italy produces almost enough sugar to take care of domestic consumers' wants. In the six months ending January 31, 1923, only a little more than 9,000 tons were imported, and it was estimated, on the basis of stocks on hand on that date, that imports of 18,000 tons more up to July 31, 1923, would suffice to meet requirements. It should, moreover, be noted that a considerable part of the sugar imported consists of cane sugar employed in the production of preserved fruits and other food articles destined for export.

In order to eliminate the chance of interrupted production arising either from labor disputes or from speculative uncertainties attendant upon the growing, sale, and purchase of the beets, two collective agreements were concluded in January of this year between employers and workers on the one hand and between sugar manufacturers and growers on the other. The principal provisions of these two agreements are summarized below:

Labor Agreement.

A PRELIMINARY agreement with laborers, both in the beet fields and in the sugar manufacturing plants, had been drawn up at Bologna late last January and was shortly afterwards definitely ratified by representatives of the Association of Sugar Manufacturers (*Unione Zuccheri*) for the employers and by the Confederation of Fascisti Trade-Unions (*Confederazione delle Corporazioni Fasciste*) and the National Union of Sugar Workers (*Sindacato Nazionale Operai Zuccherieri*) for the workmen.

In this collective agreement the basic daily wages for field workers and plant laborers were left practically unchanged from the preceding year. In most regions the daily rate varies between a minimum of 20.60 lire ($3.98, par) and a maximum of 24 lire ($4.63, par). In the Venice district, however, the minimum daily rate has been fixed at 19.50 lire ($3.76, par) and the maximum at 25 lire ($4.83, par).

The agreement granted to plant workers a sliding cost-of-living bonus based upon the retail food price index for Milan as computed by the municipal statistical office of that city. To begin with, the bonus was fixed at 80 per cent of the regular daily wage rate. On March 30, 1923, the cost-of-living bonus was to be revised in accord-

[1] From a report of the American trade commissioner at Rome, Mar. 27, 1923.

ance with the variation which the average of the retail food price index for Milan for the three months January, February, and March, 1923, showed as compared with the average index for the three months August, September, and October, 1922. The agreement provides that for every point by which the three months' average index is higher or lower than the three months' average index with which it is compared the bonus shall be increased or decreased by 3½ per cent. Another revision of the bonus will take place on November 30, 1923.

The agreement leaves the fixing of piecework rates for plant laborers to negotiation between the managements of the plants and the shop committees (*commission interne*), but in case of controversy the intervention of employers' and workers' organizations may be invoked.

The agreement also grants a production bonus of 1 lira (19.3 cents, par) per 100 kilograms (220.5 pounds) of sugar produced. This bonus is to be divided among the field and plant workers in proportion to their numbers and the number of days each has individually worked.

Each laborer is to be given an annual vacation of six days with pay. Regular plant workers, moreover, are guaranteed continuous employment during the validity of the agreement, which is to be in force for the year ending March 31, 1924. If the operation of any plant is temporarily interrupted, the permanently employed workers on daily wages will receive pay during the cessation of work. Other workers not permanently employed will receive 50 per cent of their regular pay during the interruption, but their employment may be terminated by the management on 24 hours' notice.

Overtime work beyond the standard eight-hour day will be paid for at the rate of 20 per cent extra for the first two hours, and 35 per cent extra for any additional hours. Except for special arrangements with laborers working on shifts, work on Sundays and certain recognized holidays will be considered overtime work.

Agreement between Growers and Manufacturers.

THE agreement between the growers and the manufacturers provides that each sugar mill shall pay to the growers who furnish it raw material one-half of the price obtained for the sugar sold, retaining, however, 27 lire ($5.21 par) on each 100 kilograms (220.5 pounds) to cover refining expenses. The price thus paid is for sugar f. o. b. car or boat at the mill or refinery. From this price will be deducted the excise tax on refined sugar, 300 lire ($57.90 par) at present, or any other taxes that may be imposed in the future.

The determination of prices and the settlement of any controversies relating thereto will lie in the hands of various bodies composed of representatives of sugar manufacturers and sugar-beet growers, organized, respectively, as the Unione Zuccheri and Federazione Nazionale Bieticultori. In certain classes of disputes the minister of agriculture may be called in as final arbiter.

The growers will be paid certain fixed sums on each quintal of beets to cover transportation charges to the mills for distances up to 15 kilometers (9.32 miles), beyond which no compensation will be paid. This limitation on distance for the refund of transportation charges seems to arise from the desire to have each grower send his beets to near-by mills and not attempt to serve plants too remote.

On the request of the grower the manufacturer will make a cultivator's loan of 500 lire ($96.50 par) for each hectare (2.47 acres) planted with beets, on which the interest rate will be 5 per cent.

Deliveries of beets to the mills are to take place regularly, and must begin not later than August 1. Mill operators, on their part, are bound to accept deliveries on and after that date. Payments for beets delivered will be made to the growers every week, deducting installment repayments of the cultivators' loans, if any have been made. Every grower has the right to receive from the mill 45 quintals (9,921 pounds) of fresh pulp for every 100 quintals (22,046 pounds) of beets delivered to it. The grower may claim 35 of these 45 quintals of pulp without payment, but for the remaining 10 quintals he must pay the market price. If he does not draw the 35 quintals of pulp to which he has a claim free of charge, he may in their place claim 0.20 lira (3.9 cents par) on every quintal he has delivered to the mill.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Selected Industries in September, 1923.

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics received reports as to the volume of employment in September, 1923, from 6,930 representative establishments in 51 manufacturing industries, covering 2,352,516 employees, whose total earnings during one week in September were $61,507,092.

The same establishments in August reported 2,352,945 employees and total pay rolls of $61,436,603. Therefore, in September, as shown from these unweighted figures for 51 industries combined, there was practically no change in employment or earnings as compared with August. The exact differences were: a decrease of 429 employees, or less than one-fiftieth of 1 per cent; an increase of $70,489, or one-tenth of 1 per cent in total amount paid in wages; and an increase of 4 cents in average weekly earnings.

However, while the season of vacations, inventories, and general repairs is over, the number of employees has not yet returned to the level of the June report, an unweighted chain index reading: June, 100; July, 98.2; August, 98; and September, 98.

Comparing data from identical establishments for August and September, increases in employment are shown in 25 of the 51 industries and increases in the amount paid in wages in 35 industries.

Considering the industries by groups, increases in employment are shown in the food industries, textiles, tobacco, vehicles, and metal products other than iron and steel, while slight decreases appear in the iron and steel group, lumber, leather, paper, chemicals, stone, clay, and glass, and miscellaneous industries. Increases in earnings appear in all groups except iron and steel, leather, and vehicles.

The greatest increase in employment (23.4 per cent) was in the machine-tools industry, but this was largely due to a resumption of work in some large establishments after the annual vacation. The confectionery and ice-cream and fertilizer industries each gained over 13 per cent; stamped ware and cigars, over 5 per cent; and sugar refining, women's clothing, and stoves, over 3 per cent.

The greatest decrease in employment (6.2 per cent) was in the carriages and wagons industry, followed by the rubber boots and shoes, the automobile tires, and the agricultural implements industries (5.9, 4.8, and 4.6 per cent, respectively), and steel shipbuilding and the paper and pulp industries, each 3 per cent.

The greatest increases in pay-roll totals were 20.8 per cent in the machine-tools industry, 18 per cent in the fertilizer industry, 12 per cent each in confectionery and ice cream and cigars and cigarettes, and over 9 per cent each in sugar refining, stoves, steel shipbuilding, and rubber boots and shoes.

The greatest decreases in pay-roll totals were 10.8 per cent in the women's clothing industry, 7.6 per cent in the carriage and wagon industry, and from 4.4 per cent to 3.8 per cent in the agricultural implements, automobile tires, and men's clothing industries.

Thirty-nine of the 51 industries show increased per capita earnings in September as compared with 25 in August and only 10 in July.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of change.
		Aug.	Sept.		Aug.	Sept.	
Food and kindred products:							
Slaughtering and meat packing	82	92,050	92,519	+0.5	$2,233,588	$2,277,763	+2.0
Confectionery and ice cream	123	13,751	15,617	+13.6	275,531	310,023	+12.5
Flour	265	14,030	14,033	(1)	352,833	359,295	+1.8
Baking	268	35,272	35,109	−.5	901,129	934,865	+3.7
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	12	8,793	9,136	+3.9	253,251	278,078	+9.8
Textiles and their products:							
Cotton goods	238	137,624	139,298	+1.2	2,350,918	2,434,955	+3.6
Hosiery and knit goods	229	70,616	69,822	−1.1	1,101,750	1,109,786	+.7
Silk goods	187	50,387	50,328	−.1	1,046,885	1,061,413	+1.4
Woolen goods	163	62,305	61,368	−1.5	1,440,148	1,462,805	+1.6
Carpets	20	20,206	20,132	−.4	539,248	555,625	+3.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	67	24,212	24,588	+1.6	525,457	557,889	+6.2
Clothing, men's	203	57,617	57,444	−.3	1,457,336	1,402,079	−3.8
Shirts and collars	91	22,194	22,572	+1.7	311,245	338,731	+8.8
Clothing, women's	143	14,458	14,969	+3.5	394,554	351,767	−10.8
Millinery and lace goods	74	11,483	11,439	−.4	242,364	247,253	+2.0
Iron and steel and their products:							
Iron and steel	178	218,784	216,842	−.9	6,385,773	6,239,183	−2.3
Structural ironwork	130	16,264	16,181	−.5	442,251	433,789	−1.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	498	148,271	145,681	−1.7	4,261,333	4,239,830	−.5
Hardware	33	22,901	22,496	−1.8	563,711	559,928	−.7
Machine tools	77	9,523	11,749	+23.4	272,475	329,227	+20.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	107	36,264	35,971	−.8	1,029,106	1,072,137	+4.2
Stoves	82	15,454	15,960	+3.3	395,926	434,038	+9.6
Lumber and its remanufactures:							
Lumber, sawmills	234	71,561	71,735	+.2	1,458,547	1,463,414	+.3
Lumber, millwork	183	26,569	25,901	−2.5	637,730	633,317	−.7
Furniture	251	38,805	38,364	−1.1	852,652	865,712	+1.5
Leather and its finished products:							
Leather	127	25,337	25,094	−1.0	614,064	619,571	+.9
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	171	89,204	88,974	−.3	1,992,353	1,982,160	−.5
Paper and printing:							
Paper and pulp	175	50,738	49,216	−3.0	1,290,758	1,268,605	−1.7
Paper boxes	142	14,974	15,249	+1.8	293,682	301,366	+2.6
Printing, book and job	209	24,528	24,835	+1.3	767,710	826,031	+7.6
Printing, newspapers	189	41,232	41,884	+1.6	1,497,911	1,531,073	+2.2
Chemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals	82	15,754	15,745	−.1	400,010	404,078	+1.0
Fertilizers	110	7,817	8,844	+13.1	143,480	169,544	+18.2
Petroleum refining	65	54,305	52,990	−2.4	1,684,007	1,694,563	+.6
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Cement	71	22,014	22,118	+.5	643,460	652,882	+1.5
Brick and tile	312	25,113	24,721	−1.6	637,403	633,338	−.6
Pottery	51	11,734	11,784	+.4	298,111	301,071	+1.0
Glass	96	24,145	24,166	+.1	607,918	609,269	+.2
Metal products, other than iron and steel:							
Stamped and enameled ware	34	13,093	13,865	+5.9	282,272	306,416	+8.6
Tobacco manufactures:							
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	29	3,607	3,641	+.9	54,003	55,371	+2.5
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	160	29,057	30,653	+5.5	478,541	537,241	+12.3

[1] Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Industry.	Establishments.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of change.
		Aug.	Sept.		Aug.	Sept.	
Vehicles for land transportation:							
Automobiles	184	272,091	275,328	+1.2	$9,135,347	$8,870,612	−2.9
Carriages and wagons	38	2,803	2,628	−6.2	59,968	55,420	−7.6
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	169	17,132	17,501	+2.2	494,084	492,475	−.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	259	170,431	168,064	−1.4	4,940,803	4,805,331	−2.7
Miscellaneous industries:							
Agricultural implements	70	20,659	19,701	−4.6	535,285	511,479	−4.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	120	96,086	97,652	+1.6	2,680,111	2,681,151	(1)
Pianos and organs	26	7,072	7,235	+2.3	191,635	207,558	+8.3
Rubber boots and shoes	8	11,077	10,424	−5.9	264,630	288,816	+9.1
Automobile tires	63	36,137	34,389	−4.8	1,016,958	977,468	−3.9
Shipbuilding, steel	32	27,411	26,561	−3.1	706,358	771,301	+9.2
Railroads, Class I (July 15, 1923	.....	1,938,281		.....	[2] 254,794,416		.....
Railroads, Class I (August 15, 1923	.....	1,957,055		+1.0	[2] 263,145,797		+3.3

[1] Increase of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Reports for a comparison of data between September, 1923, and September, 1922, are available from 2,993 establishments in 43 industries.

These reports from identical establishments show an increase in the 12 months of 10.6 per cent in the number of employees, an increase of 20.5 per cent in the total amount paid in wages, and an increase of 8.9 per cent in average weekly earnings.

Considering the industries by groups, 10 of the 12 groups show increases in employment, ranging from 2 per cent in the miscellaneous group to 24.3 per cent in the iron and steel group, while 11 groups show increased pay rolls, the range being from 1.3 per cent in the metal products other than iron and steel group, to 43.2 per cent in the iron and steel group. The tobacco group shows decreased pay rolls of 5.1 per cent.

Thirty-two of the 43 industries show increased employment, while 38 show increased pay rolls.

The greatest increases in employees in the year were 36.8 per cent in steam-railroad car building and repairing, 31.9 per cent in foundries and machine shops, followed by pianos and organs, iron and steel, and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, each 23 per cent or over, and automobiles, hardware, and slaughtering and meat packing, each 13 per cent or over.

The one great decrease in employees was 31.5 per cent in the automobile tire industry.

The greatest increases in pay-roll totals were 52.3 per cent in foundries and machine shops, 45.4 per cent in steam railroad car building and repairing, 43.2 per cent in electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, and 41.3 per cent in the iron and steel industry.

The one great decrease in pay-roll totals was 27.7 in the automobile tire industry, followed by 12.1 per cent in the women's clothing industry.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1922, AND SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.	Number on pay roll.		Per cent of change.	Amount of pay roll.		Per cent of change.
		Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.		Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.	
Food and kindred products:							
Slaughtering and meat packing	75	79,962	90,380	+13.0	$1,793,772	$2,221,662	+23.9
Flour	35	4,889	5,105	+4.4	123,481	130,912	+6.0
Baking	60	9,371	10,240	+9.3	249,221	289,406	+16.1
Textiles and their products:							
Cotton goods	119	84,420	87,992	+4.2	1,346,798	1,569,159	+16.5
Hosiery and knit goods	123	43,070	42,907	−0.4	693,880	757,222	+9.1
Silk goods	107	32,723	35,623	+8.9	610,080	764,151	+25.3
Woolen goods	100	41,204	44,060	+6.9	888,548	1,063,718	+19.7
Carpets	17	14,923	16,144	+8.2	388,074	441,331	+13.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	27	15,425	15,052	−2.4	320,723	349,291	+8.9
Clothing, men's	115	40,445	42,030	+3.9	1,082,203	1,093,371	+1.0
Shirts and collars	68	20,669	20,462	−1.0	288,803	311,580	+7.9
Clothing, women's	73	9,430	9,640	+2.2	292,103	256,757	−12.1
Millinery and lace goods	15	2,590	2,507	−3.2	58,035	56,711	−2.3
Iron and steel and their products:							
Iron and steel	126	142,561	176,072	+23.5	3,554,337	5,022,861	+41.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	157	62,089	81,921	+31.9	1,637,851	2,493,992	+52.3
Hardware	17	14,781	16,761	+13.4	312,562	421,427	+34.8
Stoves	21	6,074	5,610	−7.6	152,342	161,025	+5.7
Lumber and its remanufactures:							
Lumber, sawmills	151	50,704	56,041	+10.5	889,413	1,110,742	+24.9
Lumber, millwork	88	13,825	14,323	+3.6	331,877	369,285	+11.3
Furniture	92	17,918	18,998	+6.0	409,408	465,225	+13.6
Leather and finished products:							
Leather	106	23,360	22,992	−1.6	505,809	568,429	+12.4
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	120	72,214	75,434	+4.5	1,626,528	1,716,500	+5.5
Paper and printing:							
Paper and pulp	98	31,514	32,347	+2.6	746,050	836,544	+12.1
Paper boxes	52	9,114	9,676	+6.2	190,266	208,129	+9.4
Printing, book and job	80	15,053	15,012	−0.3	514,418	520,066	+1.1
Printing, newspapers	94	25,119	26,866	+7.0	893,873	994,860	+11.3
Chemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals	26	8,354	8,593	+2.9	197,675	223,229	+12.9
Fertilizers	19	2,300	2,359	+2.6	42,502	47,294	+11.3
Petroleum refining	29	40,010	44,216	+10.5	1,403,744	1,419,415	+1.1
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Brick and tile	137	12,431	13,431	+8.0	288,365	363,561	+26.1
Pottery	21	5,465	5,672	+3.8	146,542	152,276	+3.9
Glass	68	16,763	18,714	+11.6	355,383	449,936	+26.6
Metal products other than iron and steel:							
Stamped and enameled ware	12	5,485	5,432	−1.0	127,916	129,615	+1.3
Tobacco manufactures:							
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	7	1,312	1,317	+0.4	20,314	24,426	+20.2
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	100	24,077	22,872	−5.0	431,035	403,838	−6.3
Vehicles for land transportation:							
Automobiles	113	177,965	202,716	+13.9	5,364,367	6,466,279	+20.5
Carriages and wagons	17	1,666	1,572	−5.6	36,553	35,545	−2.8
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	102	57,633	78,861	+36.8	1,579,946	2,297,976	+45.4
Miscellaneous industries:							
Agricultural implements	46	15,769	17,557	+11.3	366,313	463,960	+26.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	77	61,286	75,386	+23.0	1,448,781	2,074,271	+43.2
Pianos and organs	10	3,657	4,541	+24.2	98,554	135,053	+13.7
Automobile tires	55	45,111	30,901	−31.5	1,235,870	893,387	−27.7
Shipbuilding, steel	18	16,926	17,154	+1.3	409,489	526,491	+28.6
Railroads, Class I. August 15, 1922	.....	1,578,381		.....	[1] 219,414,331		.....
Railroads, Class I. August 15, 1923	.....	1,957,055		+24.0	[1] 263,145,797		+19.9

[1] Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

Per capita earnings increased in September as compared with August in 39 of the 51 industries considered, rubber boots and shoes and steel shipbuilding leading with 16 and 12.7 per cent, respectively.

The women's clothing industry showed a decrease of 13.9 per cent in per capita earnings, the next greatest decreases being 4 per cent in the automobile industry and 3.5 per cent in men's clothing.

Comparing per capita earnings in September, 1923, with those in September, 1922, increases are found in all but 4 of the 43 industries for which data are available, steel shipbuilding leading with an increase of 26.9 per cent, followed by chewing and smoking tobacco with 19.8 per cent, hardware with 18.9 per cent, brick and tile with 16.7 per cent, electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies with 16.4 per cent, silk goods with 16.1 per cent, and foundries and machine-shop products with 15.4 per cent.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS—SEPTEMBER, 1923, WITH AUGUST, 1923, AND SEPTEMBER, 1923, WITH SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Industry.	Per cent change, September, 1923, compared with—		Industry.	Per cent change, September, 1923, compared with—	
	Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1922.		Aug., 1923.	Sept., 1922.
Boots and shoes, rubber	+16.0	.....	Paper and pulp	+1.3	+9.3
Shipbuilding, steel	+12.7	+26.9	Chemicals	+1.1	+9.8
Shirts and collars	+7.1	+9.0	Hardware	+1.1	+18.9
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	+6.4	−1.3	Automobile tires	+1.0	+5.5
Printing, book and job	+6.3	+1.4	Cement	+1.0	.....
Stoves	+6.2	+14.4	Brick and tile	+.9	+16.7
Pianos and organs	+5.9	+10.4	Paper boxes	+.8	+3.0
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	+5.7	.....	Pottery	+.6	+.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+5.0	.....	Printing, newspapers	+.6	+4.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+4.6	+11.6	Agricultural implements	+.2	+13.8
Fertilizers	+4.5	+8.5	Glass	+.1	+13.4
Baking	+4.2	+6.3	Lumber, sawmills	+.1	+13.0
Carpets	+3.4	+5.1	Boots and shoes, not including rubber	−.3	+1.0
Woolen goods	+3.2	+12.0	Confectionery and ice cream	−.9	.....
Petroleum refining	+3.1	−8.5	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	−1.4	+6.3
Furniture	+2.7	+7.2	Carriages and wagons	−1.4	+3.1
Stamped and enameled ware	+2.5	+2.3	Iron and steel	−1.4	+14.4
Millinery and lace goods	+2.4	+.9	Structural ironwork	−1.4	.....
Cotton goods	+2.3	+11.8	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−1.5	+16.4
Hosiery and knit goods	+1.9	+9.6	Machine tools	−2.1	.....
Leather	+1.9	+14.2	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−2.4	.....
Lumber, millwork	+1.9	+7.4	Clothing, men's	−3.5	−2.8
Flour	+1.8	+1.5	Automobiles	−4.0	+5.8
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	+1.6	+19.8	Clothing, women's	−13.9	−14.0
Silk goods	+1.5	+15.1			
Slaughtering and meat packing	+1.5	+9.6			
Foundry and machine-shop products	+1.3	+15.4			

Reports as to operating basis in September were received from 5,620 establishments. A combined total of these reports from 51 industries shows that 80 per cent of the establishments reporting were on a full-time basis, 18 per cent on a part-time basis, and 2 per cent were not in operation. This is an increase of 2.6 per cent in full-time operation as compared with the August reports.

Of the 80 per cent of the 5,620 establishments working full time, 41 per cent or more than one-half also reported full-capacity operation, 22 per cent part-capacity operation, and the remaining 17 per cent failed to report as to capacity operation.

The table following expands the full-time reports in a few industries. Establishments in the silk goods industry, foundries and machine shops, and machine tool, and leather establishments report more

part-capacity than full-capacity operation, although doubtless the full-capacity reports should gain a large part of the establishments not reporting as to capacity operation:

Industry.	Establishments reporting full time—			Total.	Industry.	Establishments reporting full time—			Total.
	And full capacity.	And part capacity.	But not capacity.			And full capacity.	And part capacity.	But not capacity.	
Cotton goods	115	18	34	167	Sawmills	144	13	25	182
Hosiery and knit goods	68	31	20	119	Furniture	97	22	49	168
Silk goods	40	59	13	112	Leather	19	36	13	68
Woolen goods	56	38	9	103	Boots and shoes	43	24	26	93
Men's clothing	48	38	19	105	Paper and pulp	57	26	18	101
Iron and steel	41	28	19	88	Brick and tile	164	29	45	238
Foundry and machine-shop products	141	176	85	402	Automobiles	55	48	24	127
Machine tools	23	31	10	64	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	165	12	28	205

FULL AND PART TIME OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments reporting—				Industry.	Establishments reporting—			
	Total.	Full time.	Part time.	As idle.		Total.	Full time.	Part time.	As idle.
Food and kindred products:		*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*	Paper and printing:		*Perct.*	*Perct.*	*Perct.*
Slaughtering and meat packing	61	90	10	.....	Paper and pulp	125	81	18	1
Confectionery and ice cream	93	89	10	1	Paper boxes	108	89	11	.....
Flour	245	42	56	1	Printing, book and job	179	88	12	1
Baking	211	87	12	1	Printing, newspapers	126	100	.....	.....
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	8	63	13	25	Chemicals and allied products:				
Textiles and their products:					Chemicals	58	83	14	3
Cotton goods	210	80	19	1	Fertilizers	83	51	49	.....
Hosiery and knit goods	165	72	27	1	Petroleum refining	39	85	15	.....
Silk goods	165	68	32	1	Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Woolen goods	147	70	29	1	Cement	62	100	.....	.....
Carpets	13	69	31	.....	Brick and tile	284	84	13	3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	66	56	44	.....	Pottery	47	83	15	2
Clothing, men's	139	76	23	1	Glass	103	61	14	25
Shirts and collars	54	85	13	2	Metal products other than iron and steel:				
Clothing, women's	84	75	24	1	Stamped and enameled ware	28	86	14	.....
Millinery and lace goods	52	81	19	.....	Tobacco manufactures:				
Iron and steel and their products:					Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	25	80	20	.....
Iron and steel	140	63	31	6	Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	109	66	30	4
Structural ironwork	108	92	8	.....	Vehicles for land transportation:				
Foundry and machine-shop products	474	85	14	1	Automobiles	151	84	15	1
Hardware	32	88	13	.....	Carriages and wagons	36	81	19	.....
Machine tools	67	96	5	.....	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	131	99	2	.....
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	89	93	7	.....	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	213	96	3	1
Stoves	79	72	28	.....	Miscellaneous industries:				
Lumber and its remanufactures:					Agricultural implements	55	80	18	2
Lumber, sawmills	207	88	12	.....	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	94	96	4	.....
Lumber, millwork	149	91	7	2	Pianos and organs	19	100	.....	.....
Furniture	197	85	14	1	Rubber boots and shoes	3	67	33	.....
Leather and its finished products:					Automobile tires	56	48	48	4
Leather	82	83	12	5	Shipbuilding, steel	29	97	3	.....
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	120	78	22	1					

Increases in rates of wages effective during the month ending September 15 were reported in 35 of the 51 industries here considered. These increases, ranging from 1.3 per cent to 25 per cent, were reported by a total of 198 establishments. The weighted average increase for the 35 industries combined was 14.9 per cent and affected 57,933 employees, being 6.7 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned and 2.5 per cent of the entire number of employees in all establishments in the 51 industries covered by this report.

The 4 industries reporting any considerable number of wage increases were iron and steel, glass, foundry and machine-shop products, and steam-railroad car building and repairing. The iron and steel increases affected 43,477 employees, and were largely the result of putting employees in continuous operations on 8-hour turns.

Three foundries and machine shops, 3 automobile establishments, and 1 establishment in each of the steam fittings, fertilizers, and brick industries reported decreases in rates of wages during the month.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.

Industry.	Establishments.		Amount of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total number	In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
Food and kindred products:			*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Slaughtering and meat packing	82	1	6	6.0	141	8.1	0.2
Confectionery and ice cream	123	8	3–20	12.3	136	23.0	.9
Flour	265	6	5–11.5	10.6	177	27.3	1.3
Baking	268	3	7–10	7.2	20	9.3	.1
Sugar refining, not including beet sugar	12	(1)					
Textiles and their products:							
Cotton goods	238	3	10	10.0	1,707	74.5	1.2
Hosiery and knit goods	229	4	3–12.5	11.1	1,058	88.9	1.5
Silk goods	187	1	10	10.0	18	48.6	(2)
Woolen goods	163	(1)					
Carpets	20	(1)					
Dyeing and finishing textiles	67	1	8.3	8.3	7	10.1	(2)
Clothing, men's	203	(1)					
Shirts and collars	91	(1)					
Clothing, women's	143	2	5–10	6.5	17	23.6	.1
Millinery and lace goods	74	2	7–10	10.0	131	79.9	1.1
Iron and steel and their products:							
Iron and steel	178	34	1.5–25	17.4	43,477	78.8	20.1
Structural ironwork	130	7	6–15	8.6	256	14.7	1.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	498	[3] 21	1.8–15	9.0	1,086	25.0	.8
Hardware	33	1	7.7	7.7	30	10.2	.1
Machine tools	77	2	10–11	10.5	16	7.8	.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	107	[4] 3	4–10	8.5	190	39.1	.5
Stoves	82	5	5.1–15	9.1	151	20.4	.9
Lumber and its remanufactures:							
Lumber, sawmills	234	3	7–10	7.1	811	67.2	1.1
Lumber, millwork	183	5	6–20	7.9	216	22.9	.8
Furniture	251	8	1.3–25	13.8	125	13.1	.3
Leather and its finished products:							
Leather	127	(1)					
Boots and shoes, not including rubber	171	1	5	5.0	3	7.0	(2)
Paper and printing:							
Paper and pulp	175	1	10	10.0	20	5.5	(2)
Paper boxes	142	5	4.4–10	6.8	98	14.7	.6
Printing, book and job	209	9	3–5.8	4.8	449	11.1	1.8
Printing, newspaper	189	5	4–10.7	8.4	83	10.2	.2

[1] No wage change reported.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Also 3 establishments reduced the rates of 575 of their 953 employees 22 per cent.
[4] Also 1 establishment reduced the rates of 9 of its 65 employees 10 per cent.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN AUGUST 15 AND SEPTEMBER 15, 1920—Concluded.

Industry.	Establishments.		Amount of increase.		Employees affected.		
	Total reporting.	Number reporting increases.	Range.	Average.	Total number	In establishments reporting increases.	In all establishments reporting.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Chemicals and allied products:							
Chemicals	82	(1)					
Fertilizers	110	[2] 1	25	25.0	21	100.0	0.2
Petroleum refining	65	1	5	5.0	540	77.0	1.0
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Cement	71	(1)					
Brick and tile	312	[3] 1	20	20.0	15	100.0	.1
Pottery	51	(1)					
Glass	96	23	7.5-20	11.1	1,767	27.7	7.3
Metal products other than iron and steel:							
Stamped and enameled ware	34	1	7	7.0	22	10.8	.2
Tobacco manufactures:							
Tobacco: Chewing and smoking	29	1	10	10.0	288	100.0	7.9
Tobacco: Cigars and cigarettes	160	(1)					
Vehicles for land transportation:							
Automobiles	184	5	5-20	5.9	251	16.6	.1
Carriages and wagons	38	2	10	10.0	128	72.0	4.9
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	169	(1)					
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	259	21	2.5- 8	3.5	4,458	59.0	2.7
Miscellaneous industries:							
Agricultural implements	70	(1)					
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	120	1	5	5.0	20	6.0	(2)
Pianos and organs	26	(1)					
Rubber boots and shoes	8	(1)					
Automobile tires	63	[7]					
Shipbuilding, steel	32	(1)					

[1] No wage change reported.
[2] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.
[3] Also 1 establishment reduced the rates of 16 of its 27 employees 15 per cent.
[6] Also 1 establishment reduced the rates of 37 of its 40 employees 20 per cent.
[7] Three establishments reduced the rates of 8,755 of their 8,819 employees 10 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, August, 1922, and July and August, 1923.

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in August, 1923, in comparison with employment and earnings in July, 1923, and August, 1922.

The figures are for Class I roads; that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN AUGUST, 1923, WITH THOSE OF AUGUST, 1922, AND JULY, 1923.

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items shown under the respective groups.]

Month and year.	Professional, clerical, and general.			Maintenance of way and structures.		
	Clerks.	Stenographers and typists.	Total for group.	Laborers (extra gang and work train).	Track and roadway section laborers.	Total for group.
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
August, 1922	160,496	23,995	315,250	54,595	239,720	420,668
July, 1923	174,893	25,391	290,540	74,557	240,515	456,090
August, 1923	175,054	25,486	291,264	80,518	247,176	471,185
	Total earnings.					
August, 1922	$20,354,879	$2,831,406	$43,257,345	$4,046,493	$16,957,985	$36,725,820
July, 1923	21,785,908	2,979,174	38,181,773	6,392,322	18,353,322	42,809,993
August, 1923	22,422,615	3,066.260	39,091,319	7,035,978	19,674,396	45,571,541

Month and year.	Maintenance of equipment and stores.					
	Carmen.	Machinists.	Skilled trade helpers.	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).	Total for group.
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
August, 1922	64,032	26,440	66,621	37,831	43,322	313,773
July, 1923	142,526	68,845	138,766	50,181	67,717	604,146
August, 1923	142,393	69,323	138,217	50,036	68,231	605,120
	Total earnings.					
August, 1922	$12,757.995	$6,245,502	$10,469,700	$4,056,553	$3,932,653	$52,575,250
July, 1923	20,474,089	11,135,898	15,226,106	4,950,054	5,627,275	78,624,080
August, 1923	21,296,296	11,388,894	15,590,360	4,954,528	5,834,966	80,756,009

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN AUGUST, 1923, WITH THOSE OF AUGUST, 1922, AND JULY, 1923—Concluded.

Month and year.	Transportation other than train and yard.					Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers).
	Station agents.	Telegraphers, telephoners, and tower men.	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.	Total for group.	
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
August, 1922	31,561	26,470	35,862	22,203	212,143	23,650
July, 1923	31,989	27,705	41,967	23,243	219,083	26,516
August, 1923	31,749	27,618	42,100	23,256	218,823	26,498
	Total earnings.					
August, 1922	$4,814,010	$3,907,224	$3,286,322	$1,519,811	$25,296,200	$4,336,317
July, 1923	4,719,108	4,027,145	3,856,315	1,742,292	25,968,038	4,749,992
August, 1923	4,824,023	4,055,428	4,000,596	1,753,175	26,468,984	4,763,257
	Transportation, train and engine.					
	Road conductors.	Road brakemen and flagmen.	Yard brakemen and yardmen.	Road engineers and motormen.	Road firemen and helpers.	Total for group.
	Number of employees at middle of month.					
August, 1922	33,705	69,952	44,914	41,122	43,075	292,897
July, 1923	38,876	80,159	54,645	47,182	49,316	341,906
August, 1923	39,106	80,619	55,574	47,135	49,380	344,165
	Total earnings.					
August, 1922	$7,960,388	$11,823,446	$7,150,642	$10,641,370	$7,929,806	$56,223,399
July, 1923	8,790,342	13,165,556	8,878,867	11,983,810	8,847,059	64,460,540
August, 1923	9,095,933	13,722,328	9,089,103	12,357,997	9,123,610	66,494,687

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, August 18 to September 15, 1923.

CONTINUING a series of tables which have appeared in previous numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the accompanying table shows for a large number of coal mines in the bituminous fields the number of mines closed the entire week and the number working certain classified hours per week from August 18 to September 15, 1923. The number of mines reporting varied each week, and the figures are not given as being a complete presentation of all mines, but are believed fairly to represent the conditions as to regularity of work in the bituminous mines of the country. The mines included in this report ordinarily represent 55 to 60 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal. The figures are based on data furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Geological Survey.

WORKING TIME IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES BY WEEKS, AUGUST 18 TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.

[The mines included ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output. Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data furnished by the United States Geological Survey.]

Week ending—	Number of mines reporting.	Mines—															
		Closed entire week.		Working less than 8 hours.		Working 8 and less than 16 hours.		Working 16 and less than 24 hours.		Working 24 and less than 32 hours.		Working 32 and less than 40 hours.		Working 40 and less than 48 hours.		Working full time of 48 hours or more.	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Aug. 18...	2,219	632	28.5	41	1.8	199	9.0	329	14.8	327	14.7	273	12.3	237	10.7	181	8.2
Aug. 25...	2,224	623	28.0	29	1.3	144	6.5	351	15.8	343	15.4	305	13.7	252	11.3	177	8.0
Sept. 1...	2,205	599	27.2	34	1.5	133	6.0	288	13.1	382	17.3	331	15.0	249	11.3	189	8.6
Sept. 8...	2,266	595	26.3	37	1.6	183	8.1	387	17.1	449	19.8	328	14.5	241	10.6	45	2.0
Sept. 15...	2,223	562	25.3	37	1.7	170	7.6	389	17.5	396	17.8	279	12.6	221	9.9	169	7.6

Recent Employment Statistics.

Massachusetts.

STATISTICS of employment and earnings in 704 manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts for a specified week in July and in August, 1923, are given in the following table:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST JULY 15 AND AUGUST 15, 1923.

Industry.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees on pay roll.		Average weekly earnings.	
		July, 1923.	August, 1923.	July, 1923.	August 1923.
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	14	2,799	2,848	$32.22	$30.76
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	45	1,724	1,620	21.81	22.54
Boots and shoes	76	26,233	29,617	22.95	24.57
Boxes:					
Paper	20	4,361	4,318	21.79	23.32
Wooden packing	10	1,005	1,012	24.73	21.89
Bread and other bakery products	33	1,412	1,425	28.37	29.69
Clothing:					
Men's	17	1,709	1,735	26.15	24.55
Women's	17	445	491	20.13	20.02
Confectionery	14	3,342	3,705	18.36	18.08
Copper, tin, and sheet iron	8	705	735	25.40	24.42
Cotton goods	44	41,311	39,674	21.21	20.54
Cutlery and tools	12	2,967	2,949	24.25	23.66
Dyeing and finishing, textiles	5	6,964	5,761	21.33	19.39
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	9	11,250	11,173	28.19	28.02
Foundry and machine shop products	59	8,138	8,129	29.84	29.20
Furniture	14	1,744	1,739	23.95	22.76
Hosiery and knit goods	10	3,401	4,034	19.84	17.92
Jewelry	21	1,744	1,756	23.62	23.79
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	25	4,641	4,711	25.97	25.66
Machine tools	15	1,431	1,490	25.81	26.30
Paper and wood pulp	20	4,933	4,708	26.08	25.82
Printing and publishing:					
Book and job	21	2,093	2,051	30.82	30.40
Newspaper	10	2,364	2,421	38.65	36.73
Rubber tires and goods	9	3,181	2,761	24.60	22.19
Silk goods	10	1,668	1,919	21.22	22.25
Slaughtering and meat packing	4	1,538	1,431	28.47	27.44
Stationery goods	10	1,658	1,741	19.13	18.53
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	5	564	598	31.68	30.26
Textile machinery and parts	14	7,818	7,728	29.16	28.12
Woolen and worsted goods	40	20,011	19,827	24.51	22.20
All other industries	93	47,106	45,238	25.66	25.09
All industries represented	704	220,260	219,345	24.54	24.04

In 16 of the 30 industries listed in the above table there were increases in the number of employees in August as compared with the preceding month, the largest percentage increase, 18.6, being in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods due to a return to normal after vacations. In the silk goods industry there was a rise of slightly over 15 per cent in volume of employment, strike conditions having affected two establishments in July. The number of employees decreased in 14 industries, the greatest reduction being 17.3 per cent in the dyeing and finishing of textiles, which was the result of a large curtailment of the force in one important establishment.

Average weekly earnings were lower in August than in July in 23 of the 30 tabulated industries, while in the remaining 7 earnings were higher. Only one industry, wooden packing-box manufacture, showed over 10 per cent fluctuation in earnings from July to August.

According to a statement received October 9, 1923, from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, the total number of persons placed by the four State employment offices of Massachusetts in August, 1923, was 2,829, a decrease of 11.4 per cent compared with the number placed in August, 1922. Employers called for 3,512 persons in August of the present year, or 19.9 per cent less than in the same month of the preceding year. There were 28,712 persons placed by the 4 offices in the first 8 months of 1923, 15.8 per cent more than in the corresponding period in 1922, while the number of persons called for by employers in the first 8 months of 1923 was 36,672, an increase of 14 per cent over the first 8 months of the previous year.

Pennsylvania.

THE following is the first of a series of tables on employment and earnings in Pennsylvania, which will be issued by the Department of Labor and Industry of that State:

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN PENNSYLVANIA, AUGUST, 1923.

Industry.	Number of plants reporting.	Average number of employees, 1919.	Employees, Aug. 15, 1923.		Total pay roll for week ended nearest Aug. 15, 1923.	Average weekly wage, week of Aug. 15, 1923.
			Number.	Percent of 1919 average.		
Metal manufactures	227	454,298	144,437	31.8	$4,249,247	$29.42
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	20	14,708	6,422	43.7	168,287	26.20
Car construction and repair	9	94,546	28,114	29.7	882,144	31.38
Electrical machinery and apparatus	21	24,228	3,596	14.8	74,673	20.77
Engines, machines, and machine tools	19	18,283	8,917	48.8	233,833	26.22
Foundries and machine shops	57	71,087	13,538	19.0	439,588	32.47
Heating appliances and apparatus	11	9,129	2,451	26.8	83,257	33.97
Iron and steel blast furnaces	12	14,619	12,130	83.0	331,437	27.32
Iron and steel forgings	10	6,197	4,243	68.5	118,060	27.82
Steel works and rolling mills	42	171,715	47,605	27.7	1,363,898	28.65
Structural-iron work	9	10,722	3,570	33.3	164,355	46.04
Miscellaneous iron and steel products	17	19,064	13,851	72.7	389,715	28.14
Textile products	164	183,825	48,966	26.6	985,825	20.13
Carpets and rugs	12	7,626	3,565	46.7	89,853	25.20
Clothing	23	37,872	3,423	9.0	66,888	19.54
Hats, felt and other	4	5,414	5,055	93.4	107,423	21.25
Cotton goods	14	12,907	3,357	26.0	76,364	22.75
Silk goods	43	53,052	14,689	27.7	276,140	18.80
Woolens and worsteds	24	22,798	8,783	38.5	185,029	21.07
Knit goods and hosiery	44	44,156	10,094	22.9	184,128	18.24
Foods and tobacco	76	65,459	20,298	31.0	490,991	24.19
Bakeries	21	16,410	4,947	30.1	127,430	25.76
Confectionery and ice cream	20	11,010	5,281	48.0	173,548	32.86
Slaughtering and meat packing	13	4,438	2,130	48.0	54,676	25.67
Sugar refining	3	3,221	1,685	52.3	46,909	27.84
Cigars and tobacco	19	30,380	6,255	20.6	88,428	14.14
Building materials	51	44,942	17,475	38.9	599,461	34.30
Brick, tile, and terra cotta products	13	15,807	2,066	13.0	60,141	29.11
Cement	14	7,443	7,334	98.5	211,883	28.89
Glass	24	21,602	8,075	37.4	327,437	40.55
Chemicals and allied products	23	18,789	8,751	46.5	251,600	28.75
Chemicals and drugs	18	10,554	2,096	19.9	54,309	25.91
Petroleum refining	5	8,235	6,655	80.8	197,291	29.65
Miscellaneous industries	111	93,359	23,848	25.5	565,581	23.71
Lumber and planing mill products	8	16,295	2,414	14.8	57,039	23.63
Furniture	17	10,954	2,331	21.3	52,614	22.57
Leather tanning	21	13,749	5,828	42.4	144,276	24.76
Leather products	3	1,529	283	18.5	5,773	20.40
Boots and shoes	25	13,317	5,132	38.5	86,772	16.91
Paper and pulp products	14	9,843	3,783	38.4	104,233	27.55
Printing and publishing	19	22,792	3,144	13.8	91,446	29.09
Rubber tires and goods	4	4,880	933	19.1	23,428	25.11
Total	652	860,672	263,775	30.6	7,142,705	27.07

Wisconsin.[1]

FROM July to August, 1923, the manufacturing industries in Wisconsin, excluding canning and preserving, showed an aggregate increase of 1 per cent in volume of employment and of 7.4 per cent in average weekly earnings. This rise in earnings, however, only a little more than offset the 6.2 per cent decline in earnings of the previous month due to reductions in working time in pay-roll periods which included July 4.

[1] Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Wisconsin Labor Market, August, 1923.

The following table gives the percentage changes in volume of employment and total pay rolls in specified industries from July to August, 1923, and from January, 1922, to August, 1923:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JANUARY, 1922, TO AUGUST, 1923.

Industry.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in number of employees from—		Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in total pay roll from—	
	July, 1923, to August, 1923.	January, 1922, to August, 1923.	July, 1923, to August, 1923.	January, 1922, to August, 1923.
Manual.				
Logging	−1.7	−28.9	.....	.....
Mining	−20.4	+63.0	−11.7	+142.1
Stone crushing and quarrying	−7.6	+19.7	+6.4	+135.6
Manufacturing	−1.3	+34.7	+4.6	+66.9
Stone and allied industries	+8.6	+120.8	−.1	+224.3
Metal	+.6	+56.7	+8.5	+129.7
Wood	+1.7	+20.8	+11.4	+52.3
Rubber	+3.9	+37.3	+1.9	+43.7
Leather	−.1	+9.7	+7.6	+23.4
Paper	−.1	+23.0	+10.1	+40.2
Textiles	+5.6	+6.1	+5.5	+8.7
Foods	−16.6	+65.4	−20.8	+67.0
Light and power	−7.1	+39.1	+2.0	+39.4
Printing and publishing	+1.7	+13.8	−.1	+17.1
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	−.8	+26.7	+.5	+46.8
Chemicals	−5.5	+24.2	−.4	+32.3
Building construction	+20.5	+120.1	+18.1	+183.3
Highway construction	−1.7	+214.2	.....	.....
Railroad construction	+9.2	+69.4	+15.5	+52.1
Marine construction, etc	−19.9	+80.4	−9.1	+168.0
Steam railways	+7.7	+35.4	+5.6	+44.2
Electric railways	−4.3	+5.2	+3.3	+20.2
Express, telephone, and telegraph	+2.7	+42.2	+6.2	+46.1
Wholesale trade	+20.7	+51.2	+.7	+59.5
Hotels and restaurants	−1.3	+15.8	.....	.....
Nonmanual.				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	+1.4	+10.8	+2.3	+9.0
Construction	−1.5	+7.1	−1.8	+22.5
Communication	+.9	+5.7	+3.2	+13.5
Wholesale trade	+1.0	+10.3	+.6	+14.5
Retail trade—sales force only	−4.5	−1.0	−2.9	−.2
Miscellaneous—professional services	−1.0	−3.1	+2.2	+15.4
Hotels and restaurants	−.5	+11.9	.....	.....

The number of persons placed by the Wisconsin public employment offices in August, 1923, was 12,367. For some months previous to that period the labor market of the State was comparatively settled and steady. Employment office records indicate that there was only a "small minima of unemployment" toward the close of the summer, such unemployment showing no undue proportion in any section of the State or in any particular line of industry.

Unemployment in Foreign Countries.[1]

SINCE the last publication in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (July, 1923, pp. 154–163) of data on unemployment in foreign countries the situation as regards the state of employment has on the whole shown signs of further improvement. Unemployment is decreasing rapidly in all the Scandinavian countries, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and although the number of unemployed is still very high in these countries, the situation in general shows an improvement as compared with the previous year. In Austria there is also a slow decrease in unemployment. In Germany the last official statistics indicate a slight improvement but later reports not based on statistics tend to show a turn for the worse. In Great Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands the situation remains practically unchanged. In France, Finland, and Latvia the number of unemployed has so dwindled that one may safely say that there is no unemployment in these countries. In Canada and Australia, the only two non-European countries for which unemployment statistics are available, the last reports indicate continued improvement of the situation as compared with last year.

Briefly summarized, the situation in the individual countries at the latest date for which data are available is as follows:

Great Britain.—According to a report of the American commercial attaché at London (Commerce Reports, September 10, 1923, p. 659) a lessening of business activity was noticeable during August, particularly in the volume of production and of new buying. This resulted in increased unemployment and a continued weakness in most commodity prices. Seasonal factors and midsummer holidays are partially responsible, but the general unsatisfactory condition of Europe is regarded as the chief cause. A slight temporary improvement may be expected when the autumn seasonal demands are made, but no great permanent improvement is expected until the continental outlook is cleared.

In spite of the fact that in the early autumn the number of unemployed is usually at the lowest level for the year, unemployment in August showed a slight increase this year over the preceding month. A serious situation is feared unless there is an early revival of industry. Among 1,149,588 members of trade-unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 11.4 at the end of August as compared with 11.1 at the end of July, and 14.4 at the end of August, 1922. Among workers covered by the unemployment insurance acts, numbering approximately 11,750,000 and working in practically every industry except agriculture and domestic service, the per cent of unemployed on August 27 was 11.5 as compared with 11.3 on July 23, and 12.3 at the end of August, 1922.

In summarizing the employment situation in August, the Ministry of Labor Gazette states that "the industries principally affected" by the decline in employment "included the pig iron, tin-plate, shipbuilding, wool textile, hosiery, textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., furniture, and pottery trades. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the building trades in some districts. Employment was still good in the tin-plate trade, fairly good in coal mining, coach building, brick

[1] Except where otherwise noted the sources from which this article is compiled are shown in the table on pages 163 and 164.

making, and the carpet trade, and fair in the building, tailoring, paper, and printing trades; but in most of the other principal industries it was slack."

Germany.—The latest available official statistics as to unemployment in Germany are those published in the Reichsarbeitsblatt of September 1, 1923, which cover the month of July. The Reichsarbeitsblatt summarizes the situation as follows:

> During July, as in previous months, in spite of isolated unfavorable symptoms, a further slight improvement in employment was generally reported. In the first half of August, however, the symptoms indicating the beginning of more unfavorable conditions in the labor market increased in number.

The statistics for July show a further decrease of unemployment among organized workers. Thirty-nine trade-union federations, with an aggregate membership of 5,474,378 members covered by the returns reported 190,078 of these (3.5 per cent of the total) as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 4.1 per cent at the end of the preceding month, and 0.6 per cent in July, 1922. In addition 36 trade-union federations, with an aggregate membsrship of 4,904,735 members, reported that 708,546 members (14.5 per cent of the total) worked short time in July, as against 15.3 per cent in June.

A further decline also took place during July in the number of unemployed in receipt of assistance from public funds. On August 1 the number of totally unemployed receiving unemployment doles was 138,278, as against 184,859 on July 1. This total increased, however, on August 15 to 145,320. The number of short-time workers in receipt of unemployment donations on August 15, exclusive of Berlin, was 210,604, as against 188,833 on August 1. It should, however, be noted that these figures do not include unemployed workers temporarily employed on emergency relief works, or the vast number of idle workers in occupied territory. In spite of the fact that these are not included in the above statistics the sum of 90,810,977,437 marks was disbursed in July, 1923, from public funds for unemployment doles to workers in unoccupied territory.

Returns from employment exchanges show that the number of applicants for employment decreased from 1,055,329 in June to 934,309 in July, while the number of vacancies reported rose from 510,238 to 519,512. On the average there were 212 applicants for each 100 situations for men and 131 for each 100 for women. In June the corresponding figures were 245 and 149.

Sickness insurance funds report an increase in the number of members under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be working). Returns from 4,459 funds showed a total of 10,912,672 members on August 1, as against 10,833,812 on July 1, an increase of 0.7 per cent.

More recent reports from the American commercial attaché at Berlin seem, however, to indicate that in August and September the employment situation in Germany changed for the worse. In a report dated September 4 (Commerce Reports, September 17, 1923, p. 776) he says:

> The increasing tendency in Germany to demand payment of wages on a gold basis, on account of the prevailing high prices, is reflected in the grave and growing increase in unemployment. Every section of unoccupied Germany is affected, including many leading industries, such as the metal, electrotechnical, chemical, textile, paper, leather, rubber, woodworking, and foodstuff industries. Many small plants and shops, unable to cope with conditions, are closing down, throwing many workmen out of

work. * * * In Saxony during the week ending August 25 on certain days as many as 100 plants closed down, against a total closing of 130 in April last. The total unemployed in the same week in Berlin was 78,000, an increase from the previous week of 11,000; this figure will probably be increased in succeeding weeks. The great electrotechnical industry in Bamberg is working on a half-time basis, the rubber industry in Hanover shows 5,000 on part time, and there is an increase of 100 per cent in the unemployed in the woodworking trades in Berlin. In the tobacco industry very few plants are running full time. Furthermore, the demand for labor in agriculture, usually very strong at this time of the year, is limited to the harvesting of potatoes. The situation in the occupied territory is naturally much worse than that above outlined, on account of the critical conditions prevailing there.

A later report of the commercial attaché, dated September 20 (Commerce Reports, October 1, 1923, p. 9), states:

There has been a still further increase in unemployment for the week ending September 18, although there are as yet no official estimates. The Government now proposes additional emergency work, in the hope of eliminating unemployment doles, but it will probably be unable to finance this plan on any adequate scale. Part-time work is increasing in all industries, with a growing proportion of half time, which means that the incomes of the workers affected are entirely insufficient to give them a minimum wage for existence. Wholesale dismissals of both labor and employees of all grades have been announced for November 1, and the present serious situation may become critical then, if not before.

A cable from the commercial attaché at Berlin, dated October 8 (Commerce Reports, October 15, 1923, p. 142), paints a still more gloomy picture of the employment situation in Germany in October. It says:

Industrial production is less than at any time since 1919, with total unemployment daily growing, and the 24-hour week and other part-time employment also increasing. Total unemployment is estimated unofficially to-day (October 8) by an expert in the Labor Ministry at 1,200,000, exclusive of the Ruhr and Rhineland districts, against 800,000 last week. The total of less than half-time employment is general in the occupied area, and there is small prospect of relief while conditions of industrial, transport, and political control are so unsettled. The ministry ventures no forecast of the dimensions of unemployment by November 1, but the figure of this week indicates the rapidity of the present deterioration of the labor market. There are no official or industrial estimates of part-time work in unoccupied Germany since September 15, but it is thought that there are now between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 workers on part time, of which about 40 per cent are working only a 24 to 33 hour week.

France.—France seems to be the most fortunate country with respect to the employment situation. Unemployment is almost nonexistent. The number of unemployed receiving benefits from departmental or municipal unemployment funds had dwindled from 91,225 in March, 1921, when unemployment was at the highest level in France, to 1,436 on September 20, 1923. Unemployment funds had been established in 31 (approximately one-third) of the Departments in France, and in addition there were 233 municipal funds. Of this total of 264 funds there are now only 43 (6 departmental and 37 municipal funds) in operation, thus indicating a general improvement throughout the country as compared with 1921 and 1922.

Belgium.—The most recent unemployment statistics available relate to July but are provisional in character. Returns received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labor from 1,616 approved unemployment funds, with a total membership of 638,389, show that 13,457 of the members were either wholly or partially unemployed at the end of the month. The aggregate days of unemployment in July numbered 195,574, or 1.03 per cent of the aggregate possible working days. For June the corresponding percentage was 1.22 and for July, 1922, 2.97.

The Belgian industries, stimulated by the depreciation of the franc, have attained a high degree of prosperity. The iron and steel plants have orders on hand to keep them busy for four months. The present demand continues to absorb all the output of the glass works and there is also good demand for textiles for export.

The Netherlands.—Official unemployment statistics supplied to the British commercial secretary at The Hague by the Dutch State Department of Unemployment Insurance show that in the week ending July 28, 1923, out of 280,632 members of unemployment funds making returns, 28,635, or 10.2 per cent, were unemployed for six days in the week, and 8,173, or 2.9 per cent, were unemployed for less than six days. In the week ending June 30, 1923, the corresponding percentages were 8.7 and 2.3, and in the last week of July, 1922, they were 7.4 and 2.1, respectively. The number of applicants for work at public employment exchanges shows also an increase, 114,285 applications having been received in July, as against 109,274 in June.

A report from the American acting commercial attaché at The Hague, dated September 18, 1923 (Commerce Reports, September 24, 1923, p. 791) says:

> A serious situation has developed in Rotterdam shipping, due to conditions in the Ruhr and the general industrial stagnation. Formerly under normal conditions 12,000 port workers were employed, whereas now only 7,000 are engaged, and even of these half are on part-time work. The Dutch navigation on the Rhine is furthermore suffering from the encroachment of French and Belgian cargo carriers, both representing competition difficult to overcome.
>
> Part-time employment continues in practically all industries, although the clothing lines recently enjoyed a temporary seasonal improvement. The metal and textile trades have been especially affected by the competition from adjacent low-exchange countries. The shoe industry also showed slight improvement recently. * * *
>
> Total unemployment was reported on September 1 at 78,063, as compared with 76,120 on August 1. In the building and metal construction trades the situation is serious, the former having 15,665 unemployed, and the latter 13,807, both larger figures than in the previous month.

Switzerland.—The situation of the labor market in Switzerland is gradually approaching normalcy. The general industrial situation continues to show gradual improvement, although many industries are still in an unsatisfactory position. Unemployment is steadily declining, the rate, however, at which this decline is taking place being much slower than in the first half of the present year. The number of totally unemployed fell from 22,722 at the end of July to 22,554 at the end of August, a decrease of only 168. As 8,139 persons employed on emergency relief works were counted as totally unployed, the number actually unemployed was only 14,415. Of this number, 3,655 received unemployment donations.

Decreases in the number of unemployed were reported in the following groups: Unskilled workers (395), textile industry (231), foodstuffs (129), watch making (125), printing trades and paper industry (119), and lesser decreases in five other groups. The principal increases took place in the hotel and restaurant trade (604) and in the building trades (255).

The number of short-time workers increased from 12,592 in July to 13,507 in August. The greatest increase in the number of short-time workers took place in the metal-working, machinery, and electrical industries (2,595). A decrease in short-time work was reported by the textile industry (1,083), the watchmaking industry (439) and in a smaller measure by four other industry groups.

Denmark.—According to a report from the American commercial attaché at Copenhagen, dated September 13, 1923 (Commerce Reports, September 24, 1923, p. 794), "the favorable outlook prevailing in Denmark at the beginning of July, based on excellent harvest prospects and the improvement of the trade balance, was clouded during the past month (August). Extremely unfavorable harvest conditions, large increased excess of imports over exports, the sagging crown, and the central European situation have caused a temporary economic depression in Denmark. * * *"

The industrial situation may, however, be called fair. "Unemployment has remained unchanged at 20,000, attesting to satisfactory industrial activity. Building, shipbuilding, and other industries, hampered by the delay of deliveries from the Ruhr district, have been relieved by a restoration of the raw material shipments and continue active. The shipping situation is still unchanged; ships are well occupied but at a very low margin of profit."

Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and and by the central employment exchange covered 247,997 workers, of whom 7.6 per cent were unemployed on August 31, as compared with 7.4 per cent on July 27, and 11.1 per cent at the end of August, 1922.

Norway.—The American commercial attaché at Copenhagen reports under date of September 13, 1923 (Commerce Reports, September 24, 1923, p. 792), that "the Norwegian industrial situation is very nearly the same as last month. Unemployment figures have continued to decline, now reaching 7,500, the lowest since 1920. Parallel with this, the number engaged in part-time work has also been much reduced. The branches of industry engaged in exporting show favorable results, while those engaged in supplying the home market are suffering somewhat from general dullness and considerable foreign competition. The shipping industry remains depressed, while agriculture is in a serious situation, being faced with a partial crop failure."

Trade-unions reported 6.5 per cent of their membership unemployed in July, as against 7.7 per cent in June and 12.4 per cent in July, 1922.

Sweden.—Conditions in Sweden continue to improve steadily over those existing during the first few months of the year. Lockouts, strikes, bank failures, and disturbed conditions in western Europe had a telling effect on the exports of Sweden during the first five months of the year. Now all the large industries are active and labor disputes have been settled, seemingly to the advantage of both sides.

The unemployment commission reports 19,100 persons unemployed at the end of July as compared with 20,700 at the end of June. The industries having the largest number of unemployed in July were the metal-working and machinery industries (3,684), mining (2,592), and the stone and glass industries (2,267). In order to appreciate the remarkable improvement in the Swedish labor market it should be recalled that on February 1, 1922, when unemployment had reached its highest level, there were 163,000 unemployed persons in Sweden.

A report of the American consul at Stockholm, dated August 3, 1923, states that 453 workers were receiving State aid for their sup-

port on July 1, 1923, as compared with 1,300 on June 1, and 4,700 on May 1. The number of unemployed workers given temporary employment by the Government on public works was 15,084 on July 1 as against 13,964 on June 1. Aside from the State aid given to the unemployed, relief work is also provided by the communes, the number of unemployed engaged in such work on July 1 being 2,031 as compared with 2,300 on June 1. In all, about 75.6 per cent of the unemployed were given support by the authorities. During the first six months of the year the total cost to the Government for unemployment doles and emergency public works was 17,588,893 kronor ($4,713,823, par). During June, 1923, this cost amounted to 3,034,630 kronor ($813,281, par).

A part of the assistance rendered by the State to the unemployed has been in the form of employment on highway construction. As a result, 235 miles of roads were constructed during the depression period by "unemployment" labor at a cost of about 90,000,000 kronor ($24,120,000, par). "The building of roads in the northern part of Sweden will, no doubt, aid Swedish colonization there and also will facilitate the transportation of goods in general to and from the hinterland."

Reports from trade-unions show that 9.7 per cent of their membership were unemployed at the end of July, 1923, as compared with 9.8 per cent at the end of the preceding month and 20 per cent at the end of July, 1922.

Finland.—The labor exchange department of the Ministry of Social Welfare reports the number of unemployed registered at communal labor exchanges in the large towns and rural centers as being 524 at the end of July as against 512 in June.

The Bank of Finland in its monthly market review for August says:

> The condition of the labor market may again be considered as good. The lockout in the building trade has practically come to an end, having lasted about a month. Work was resumed after small concessions had been made both by the masters and the men. There is no unemployment at all; on the contrary in some places there is a shortage of labor.

Poland.—A report from the American consulate at Warsaw, dated July 23, 1923, covering the employment situation in June, states that "with improved industrial conditions during the month unemployment in Poland decreased from 93,700 on June 1 to 76,120 on June 30. Part-time work, which had been increasingly the rule in the majority of Polish industries during March, April, and May, also decreased. The improved industrial conditions came as a result of a sharp decline in the value of the mark, encouraging speculative purchases of commodities and enabling Polish manufacturers to meet foreign competition by reason of lower labor costs."

Considering the fact that on June 1, 1919, the unemployed in Poland numbered 354,222, and on January 1, 1922, 218,368, it seems that Polish industry is on the way to recovery.

Latvia.—A communication of the Lettish Minister of Labor to the Bureau of Labor Statistics states that on July 1, 1923, there remained 1,622 persons on the live register of public employment exchanges. Of this number 878 were men and 744 were women. As 5,732 applicants for work registered at the employment offices during June it seems that work could be found for the great majority of the unemployed.

Italy.—In Italy unemployment has been decreasing rapidly since the beginning of the year in all industries, but especially in agriculture, the harvesting work absorbing a great number of unemployed. At the end of June 216,287 persons were reported totally unemployed, as compared with 243,928 at the end of May and 372,001 on June 30, 1922. In addition, 39,288 were partially unemployed on June 30, as against 57,715 on May 31, 1923, and 95,334 on June 30, 1922. At the end of June, 1923, the number of totally unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was 61,547. The corresponding figures for May 31, 1923, and June 30, 1922, were 64,517 and 123,767, respectively.

Austria.—Since February unemployment in Austria has steadily decreased. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment donations, which was 167,417 in February, fell to 87,349 by the end of July. The decrease in July was chiefly due to increased activity in the building, textile, and printing trades.

In Vienna unemployment is still very extensive, 69,429 unemployed persons having been on the live register of employment exchanges on August 1. Metal workers (19,178), communal employees (17,403), private salaried employees (8,982), hotel employees (4,942), woodworkers (3,011), the printing trades (2,190), shoemakers (2,632), building trades workers (2,286), and tailors (2,026) account for the largest number of unemployed. The large number of unemployed among hotel employees is due to the recent falling off of tourist traffic in Austria.

There is also much short-time work in Vienna, especially among metal workers, woodworkers, ladies' tailors, shoemakers, and textile workers. There are 145,000 metal workers in Vienna. Of these, 84,000 were working short time and 19,000 were totally unemployed, while only 42,000 were working full time.

Czechoslovakia.—In Czechoslovakia unemployment has rapidly decreased since the beginning of the year. According to a report of the commercial attaché at Prague, dated May 10, 1923, there were 441,075 persons unemployed at the end of January, 1923. Of this number, 202,625 received unemployment benefit direct from the Government, while 75,498 received unemployment benefit indirectly from the Government through their employers. By the end of May, 1923, the number of unemployed had fallen to 273,234, according to the International Labor Review (September, 1923, p. 387), and the number of those receiving unemployment benefit from the Government, directly and indirectly, had decreased to 117,100 and 49,000, respectively, according to a report from the American consul at Prague, dated June 27, 1923.

Better employment conditions are now prevailing in the glass industry. Large numbers of former part-time workers are now working full time. Improvement is also to be noted in the textile industry, in which the number of workers was recently increased by 7,000. More than half of the textile workers are now working full time. In other industries the situation is not so favorable. A considerable decrease in unemployment has taken place in Slovakia, due to the opening of the building season, railway construction, and agricultural activities.

Labor agitation throughout Czechoslovakia during July resulted in many serious strikes and lockouts. One of the most important labor questions now before the Republic is the settlement of the

strike in the Ostrava-Karvin coal mines to prevent a reduction of wages. Negotiations which have been conducted since the strike began have fallen through so far.

Canada.—In a special report released September 22, 1923, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics summarizes the September employment situation as follows:

Employment at the beginning of September, as indicated in reports from 5,794 employers tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, remained on practically the same level as at the first of August. The pay rolls included 821,471 persons, as compared with 824,398 in the last report; the index number therefore declined from 100.2 on the latter date to 100 at the beginning of this month, while at the same period of 1922 it had stood at 93.7 and in 1921 at 88.7. The minor decrease was to a large extent due to loss in personnel in railway construction gangs on account of men leaving for the harvest, which is the largest on record. Since agriculture is not represented in these employment statistics, a corresponding expansion in that industry is not shown, although employment throughout the country at the beginning of September was no doubt in greater volume than in the month before. The declines in railway construction were supplemented by further shutdowns for inventories and holidays in textile and tobacco works. On the other hand, mining was decidedly more active, railway operation, trade, services, building construction, and communication afforded increased employment, and logging showed some revival.

The maritime Provinces and Ontario reported considerable improvement; the gains in the former occurred largely in Nova Scotia in rolling mills and car shops, where activity had been curtailed in recent months, and also in coal mining and railway transportation. The reopening of logging camps accounted for a substantial share of the increase in Ontario, while there were also gains in railway transportation and construction and in building construction. The largest declines in Quebec were recorded in water transportation, but the textile and tobacco industries suffered fairly heavy losses. The contraction in the prairie district was entirely due to reductions in staff in railway construction. Logging and lumber firms registered the most pronounced decreases in British Columbia.

Firms in Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver reported moderately increased activity, while in Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton the tendency was downward. Employment around the harbor and in tobacco and textile factories in Montreal declined quite heavily; recovery in rubber and in some other branches of the manufacturing industry was not sufficient to offset these reductions. The expansion in Toronto was fairly general, the most important increases occurring in textiles. Small reductions in personnel were registered by a large number of Ottawa employers; the decreases in saw and paper mills and in car works were the largest. Improvement was recorded in Hamilton by manufacturers of electric current, electrical appliances, and agricultural implements, while textile works were decidedly slacker. The changes in Winnipeg were slight; the largest additions were reported in iron and steel and building construction. In Vancouver small increases were registered in a number of industries. The largest expansion in that city took place in steel ship yards, but these gains were partly offset by contractions in sawmills and in building construction.

Employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole declined moderately. Sawmills showed the first falling off they have recorded since the beginning of the year and textile and tobacco workers were further affected by shutdowns. On the other hand, marked improvement was registered in rubber, iron, and steel. Though comparatively slight, the increases in logging are interesting, since they mark the reopening of the active season. Coal, other nonmetallic minerals, and metallic ore mining showed improvement, and further gains were indicated in communication, services, and trade. Railway operation and building construction also afforded more employment. These gains, however, were counteracted by contractions in water transportation, on railway and highway construction and maintenance; the latter declines, as previously pointed out, were largely due to men leaving for the harvest fields.

Australia.—Trade-union reports for the second quarter of 1923 show that 7.1 per cent of the members were unemployed, as against 7.2 per cent in the preceding quarter and 9.6 per cent in the second quarter of 1922.

A summary of the latest statistical reports on unemployment is given in the table following.

Country.	Date.	Number or per cent of unemployed.	Source of data.	Remarks.
Great Britain and northern Ireland.	1923. Aug. 27	1,354,750 (number of unemployment books lodged), representing 11.5 of all persons insured against unemployment.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, September, 1923.	Of the 1,354,750 persons having lodged their unemployment books, 1,027,278 were men, 277,831 were women, and 49,641 were juvenile workers. The number of systematic short-time workers entitled to out-of-work donation was 72,067. The per cent of unemployed workers on July 23, 1923, was 11.3.
Do	Aug. 30	11.4 per cent of trade-union members	do	The corresponding per cent at the end of July, 1923, was 11.1 and 14.4 at the end of August, 1922.
Germany	Aug. 15	145,320 totally unemployed persons receiving unemployment donation.	Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, Sept. 1, 1923.	Of the 145,320 persons receiving unemployment donations 114,819 were males and 30,501 were females. In addition 210,604 persons were working short time. On Aug. 1, 1923, the number of totally unemployed was 138,278 and that of short-time workers 188,833.
Do	July 28	3.5 per cent of trade-union members	do	The corresponding per cent at the end of the last week of June, 1923, was 4.1 and 0.6 at the end of the last week of July, 1922.
France	Sept. 20	1,436 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits from departmental and municipal unemployment funds.	Bulletin du Marchè du Travail, Paris, Sept. 21, 1923.	Of the 1,436 persons in receipt of unemployment benefits, 1,337 were males and 99 were females. At the end of the preceding week the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits was 1,473.
Do	Sept. 15	8,485 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	Of the 8,485 persons on the live register of employment exchanges, 5,667 were males and 2,818 were females. At the end of the preceding week the corresponding total was 9,812.
Belgium	Aug. 4	13,457 members of unemployment funds, or 2.1 per cent of the total membership were either wholly unemployed or on short time.[1]	Revue du Travail, Brussels, Aug. 31, 1923.	The corresponding per cent on June 30, 1923, was 2.6 per cent. The aggregate days of unemployment in July, 1923, numbered 195,574,[1] as against 193,373 in June, 1923.
Do	July 31	9,185 persons on live register of public employment exchanges.	do	The corresponding number at the end of June, 1923, was 9,297.
The Netherlands	July 28	28,635, or 10.2 per cent of the total membership of unemployment funds were totally unemployed and 8.173 or 2.9 per cent, partially so.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, September, 1923.	In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 8.7 and 2.3, respectively, and in the week ended July 29, 1922, 7.4 and 2.1.
Do	July —	114,285 applicants for employment at public employment exchanges.	Maandschrift, The Hague, Aug. 31, 1923.	The corresponding number for June, 1923, was 109,274.
Switzerland	Aug. 31	22,554 totally unemployed (including 8,139 employed on relief works), 13,507 short-time workers.	Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, Bern, Sept. 15, 1923.	The corresponding figures for July 31, 1923, were 22,722 totally unemployed (including 8,816 employed on relief works), and 12,592 short-time workers.
Do	do	3,655 persons received unemployment donations.	do	The corresponding number on July 31, 1923, was 4,136.
Denmark	Aug. 31	7.6 per cent out of a total of 247,997 workers covered by returns of trade-unions and of the Central Employment Exchangewere unemployed.	Statistiske Efterretninger, Copenhagen, Sept. 12, 1923.	The corresponding per cent at the end of the last week of July, 1923 was 7.4, and 11.1 per cent at the end of the last week of August, 1922.

[1] Subject to revision.

SUMMARY OF LATEST REPORTS ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Country.	Date.	Number or per cent of unemployed.	Source of data.	Remarks.
	1923.			
Norway	July —	6.5 cent of trade-union members	Sociala Meddelanden, Stockholm, No. 9, 1923.	The corresponding per cent for June, 1923, was 7.7, and 12.4 for July, 1922.
Sweden	July 31	9.7 per cent of trade-union members	....do....	The corresponding per cent for June, 1923, was 9.8 and for July, 1922, it was 20 per cent.
Do	...do....	19,100 unemployed (estimate of State Unemployment Commission).	....do....	The corresponding number at the end of June, 1923, was 20,700.
Finland	July 31	524 unemployed (289 men and 235 women) registered at communal employment exchanges.	Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin, Helsingfors, August, 1923.	At the end of June, 1923, the number of unemployed was 512, and 627 at the end of July, 1922.
Poland	June 30	76,120 persons unemployed	Report of American Consulate at Warsaw dated July 23, 1923.	The corresponding number on June 1, 1923, was 93,700.
Latvia	July 1	1,622 persons (878 men and 744 women) on live register of employment exchanges.	Communication of the Lettish Ministry of Labor, Riga, July 19, 1923.	
Italy	June 30	216,287 persons totally unemployed and 39,288 short-time workers.	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, September, 1923.	The corresponding figures for May 31, were 243,928 totally unemployed and 57,715 short-time workers.
Do	...do....	61,547 unemployed persons received unemployment benefit.	....do....	The corresponding figure for May 31, 1923, was 64,517, and 123,767 for June 30, 1922.
Austria	July 31	87,349 unemployed persons in receipt of unemployment donation.	Statistische Nachrichten, Vienna, Aug. 25, 1923.	The corresponding figure for the end of June, 1923, was 92,788.
Czechoslovakia	May —	117,100 totally unemployed persons (81,700 men and 35,400 women) received unemployment donation.	Report of American Consulate at Prague, dated June 27, 1923.	The corresponding figure for April, 1923, was 183,000.
Canada	Aug. 1	2.9 per cent of trade-union members	Labor Gazette, Ottawa, September, 1923.	The corresponding per cent on July 1, 1923, was 3.4 and 4.1 on Aug. 1, 1922.
Australia	Second quarter.	7.1 per cent of trade-union members	Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, September, 1923.	The corresponding per cent for the first quarter of 1923 was 7.2 and 9.6 for the second quarter of 1922.

HOUSING.

Housing and Town-Planning Regulation in Massachusetts.

THE annual report of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare for the year ending November 30, 1922, contains a brief report on the progress of housing and town-planning control in that State. Town planning, it points out, is a natural development from any attempt to regulate the housing situation, since overcrowding, poor sanitation, and inadequate transportation facilities are all parts of the same problem, and no one aspect can be satisfactorily treated by itself. Control of the individual house, however, is usually the initial step, and housing legislation generally precedes town planning and zoning.

In Massachusetts legislation has done something toward abolishing windowless rooms, overcrowding, and insanitary plumbing, but the work is only partially accomplished. "There are still too many communities without even building laws." A questionnaire as to the building laws or ordinances in force was sent out to the 355 cities and towns in Massachusetts, to which 247 replies were received. Twenty towns reported codes which did little or nothing beyond regulating the materials which might be used in building and giving some measure of fire protection. Seventeen had codes making some provision for light and air, size of rooms, privacy, and sanitation. Twenty-six had accepted the terms of the State tenement house act, six had building codes but copies were not available for analysis, and 178 reported that they had neither ordinances nor by-laws relating to the subject. In view of this situation the report points out that "much still remains to be done" in the way of legal regulation of housing.

In 1913 Massachusetts passed an act requiring all cities and towns with a population of over 10,000 to establish town-planning boards. At the end of 1922 there were 54 such boards in active operation. Many had been working on comprehensive plans for city development, but in the majority of cases financial limitations restricted their work and piecemeal planning resulted. Comprehensive plans, however, have been adopted or are in preparation for ten cities and towns, among them being Boston, Cambridge, Springfield, Fall River, and Worcester. Seven cities have put zoning plans into effect, and zoning is under way in ten others, including Boston, Worcester, and Fall River.

Housing in Philadelphia.

THE Philadelphia Housing Association, in its annual report for 1922, presents an unusually complete and informative account of conditions prevailing in that city, in which the discussions of the rental and building situations are perhaps of the most general interest. In its report for 1921, the association gave the results of

a rent survey made in that year. (See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1922, pp. 154 to 157.) In December, 1922, it made a similar survey of 1,159 rental properties in seven industrial centers of the city, from which it appeared that the trend of rents was still upward.

The average rental of the dwellings studied was $21.25 per month in 1922 as against $19.63 for approximately the same number of houses in 1921, and $13.93 in 1914 for a larger number of houses. Their gross annual rental of $295,636 was $106,636 more than for the same dwellings in 1914, and the rate of increase over 1914 was 56.4 per cent.

The increase was found in every section of the city, but varied in amount. In West Philadelphia the increase over 1914 was more than 100 per cent, and sections which in 1921 showed only small increases showed in this survey increases of from 8 to 17 per cent over the rents of 1921. The poor were hardest hit by the changes. More than a third of the houses renting for less than $15 a month showed increases, and so did 28 per cent of those whose rents ranged from $15 to $30 a month, while only 16 per cent of those renting for over $30 showed an increase. Also, the percentage of increase was higher in the cheaper houses. The steady rise in rents had brought about an unfortunate situation.

One aspect of the rental situation was felt to be alarming. There was a rising tide of indignation among tenants who were being gouged. It did not show in vociferous shouting but in sullen resentment. They had limited incomes and soaring rents meant that other living costs must be cut. Some moved into rooms, causing congested occupancy; one mother and four children were found sleeping in a room of less than 100 square feet, while a man, his wife, and four children were found in a room of 96 square feet. Other families reduced living costs by purchasing less clothing and food, leaving undernourished and poorly protected bodies, with a consequence detrimental to public health and welfare. * * *

The city knows that families, like rats, have taken to cellars to cook, eat, and work; that many are housed in attic rooms, up where the blistering heat of the summer sun makes life one unremitting state of sweltering; that the same intensive occupancy has driven 4, 8, and 10 families into houses of as many rooms each to carry on all household activities in an apartment of only one room.

The report discusses at some length the practicability of laws controlling rents as one means of meeting the situation. The association made a study of the methods of rent control adopted by various States and cities since the housing shortage became acute and found little to support the charges brought against the emergency laws and rent commissions. The constitutionality of these methods, it is pointed out, has been upheld by the Supreme Court. Where such laws have been adopted the courts have not been clogged with rent cases, and this is especially noticeable where rent commissions have been established. There is no truth in the allegation that rent laws tend to restrict building, "for in no city where they have been in force has the building program been retarded." And on the positive side the effect has been good.

Rent laws have been effective where adopted and consistently enforced. Those speculative investors who, as temporary landlords, gouge their tenants have had a warning that they must justify rental increases wherever made. The common experience of rent commissions has been that after the commissions become active the number of cases of outrageously high rents decrease. Neither courts nor commissions have restricted rents so that returns fall below a fair earning on the investment. Both have found many cases before them where the increases asked were not excessive. Rent laws have not disturbed legitimate barter between landlord and tenant, but they have in a measure controlled the new crop of get-rich-quick speculative investors who have arisen because of the emergency created by the housing shortage.

The association sees little prospect that the situation will soon right itself if left to the workings of supply and demand. Philadelphia shared in the building boom of 1922, and at the end of the year permits had been issued for new and converted dwellings to accommodate 11,947 families. A large portion of these, however, would not be completed until late in 1923, and meanwhile the destruction or vacation of houses to make room for various civic developments was increasing the demand beyond that due to the normal increase of population. Even should the 1922 rate of dwelling construction keep on steadily Philadelphia could not catch up with its housing shortage for years.

Moreover, the bulk of the building of 1922 was not of a character to meet the needs of the poor. Most of the one-family houses were planned to sell for from $6,000 to $9,000 each, which puts them definitely out of the reach of the lower-paid workers, either for buying or renting. A proportion, wholly unprecedented in Philadelphia, of the new housing was for "multiple" buildings, instead of the one-family house which has long been characteristic of the city. But even these will not provide what is wanted, since "few buildings of this type can be built in Philadelphia to-day to rent profitably below $15 per room per month." Practically the only provision made for the small wage-earning class has been the conversion of old houses into tenements under standards which are below the requirements for new construction. This, and the provision in the new construction of buildings for multiple occupancy, has made a net increase of legal tenement housing of almost 21 per cent during the year.

This is a definite trend toward tenement living in a city which has had the reputation of having less than 10 per cent of its families housed in buildings of multiple occupancy. It bodes no good for Philadelphia, since authentic reports from many American cities show that where the tenement type is substituted for the dwelling type the number and size of rooms occupied by families so housed decrease and rents increase. Such economic limitations on the number of rooms which tenants may rent forces congested occupancy with the increased hazard to public health and public morals.

The association does not admit that it is impossible to build houses within the reach of the poorer classes but concedes that it is improbable that such will be provided by the speculative builder, since he feels the need of a large margin of safety, "sometimes as large as $1,500 on a $6,000 house." The association does not question the right of the builder to put up whatever kind of house he thinks he can sell, but it regrets that the public should accept as a fact his unproved assertion that low-priced houses can not be built under present conditions. The general acceptance of this statement discourages those who might undertake low-priced construction, and leads the buyers to believe that they have no recourse but to buy at any price asked. Hence they purchase or rent at a cost beyond their means, and either take in roomers or suffer in food and clothing to make up the deficiency.

To-day houses can be built large enough to house comfortably the average family and at prices which will permit reasonable rentals, provided cheap building money is available, "frills" are omitted, and the builders are willing to take a modest profit. The Housing Association has developed plans upon which bona fide construction bids have been received which show a cost of $2,650 to $2,800 per house in units of 10, including the builder's profits of about $550. These houses are of plain architecture,

substantial construction, of sanitary equipment, with individual yards, and with rooms as large as the average room in tenement types catering to the same wage group. With low financing costs and a smaller builder's profit such houses can be built to rent at $25 a month, or a rent within the reach of those workers who a decade ago, when cheaper houses were built, had incomes of $12 to $15 a week, but who are now earning $25 and upward per week.

The association presents a strong plea for the acceptance of the city zoning policy, which is making slow headway in Philadelphia. Zoning is opposed by different classes on different grounds. In the central districts the property owners apparently object most to the restrictions on height.

Their chief argument seems to be personal, namely, that if zoning is adopted and the height of central realty buildings is restricted they can not get as much from the sale of their speculative holdings as they otherwise might.

Against this it is pointed out that if unrestricted building continues a point of saturation will be reached, at which returns from the buildings will decrease, unless heavy expenses are incurred to secure light and ventilation easements. Such has been the experience in other cities, and though the cessation of building during the war and the enormous expansion of business has temporarily checked the development of such conditions they can not permanently delay the consequences of unregulated and uncontrolled growth.

Control of the height of buildings, however, is only one feature, and that not the most important, of a zoning policy. One of its greatest values is the protection it affords residential districts against the invasion of objectionable businesses and the consequent deterioration of the property.

Each misuse is an entering wedge in a neighborhood for further misuses, and is the forerunner of slum centers. The history of many of the blighted areas in Philadelphia to-day begins with the injection of some store, factory, garage, or like business into a residential area, starting a migration of old established families, usually home owners, and the influx of home renters who, because they have no financial investment in the neighborhood and are, therefore, foot-loose nomads, take little, if any, interest in keeping up good neighborhood conditions. From such beginnings deterioration logically follows.

Moreover, the use of zoning serves as a guide in city planning and helps to determine the layout of new areas, the width of streets, and the public service facilities to be provided. The casual hit-or-miss fashion in which many cities have developed in the past has proved costly to the city and the individual landholder alike. Mere common sense and common prudence dictate a more systematic and foresighted method of development, which shall determine from the beginning the use to which a given section shall be put, and then protect it in that use.

German Law For Protection of Tenants.[1]

ON JUNE 1, 1923, the Reichstag passed a law for the protection of tenants of dwellings (*Mieterschutzgesetz*), which becomes effective on October 1, 1923, and is to remain in force until July 1, 1926. The law provides that any lease shall on its expiration continue in force unless the lessee has himself agreed to discontinue the lease and has given notice of the discontinuance to the

[1] Germany. Reichsarbeitsministerium. Reichsarbeitsblatt, Berlin, July 1, 1923, p. 422.

lessor. The lessor is no longer allowed to give notice to the tenant; if he wishes to terminate a lease he must bring suit at the local court of lowest instance (*Amtsgericht*) for annulment of the lease.

The law admits only the following reasons as sufficient for annulment of a lease:

(1) If the lessee or a member of his household or a person employed by him in his business becomes a considerable nuisance to the lessor or to another tenant of the dwelling, or endangers the leased premises or the house through improper use, or if the lessee sublets the leased premises without authorization. In all such cases the lessor must first warn the lessee, and annulment of the lease is permissible only if the lessee does not heed this warning. The lessor must sue for annulment of the lease within six months from the date on which the fact causing him to sue has come to his notice. If a year has elapsed since the date on which the lessee committed an act which may justify annulment, suit for annulment is no longer permissible.

(2) If the lessee does not pay his rent promptly. The lessor may, however, sue for annulment of the lease only if in the case of monthly payment the rent overdue amounts to twice the monthly rate, or in the case of quarterly payment to a whole quarterly rate. The lessee has also the right to pay the overdue rent after suit for annulment of the lease has been instituted.

(3) If for urgent reasons the lessor desires to obtain the use of the leased premises, and the withholding thereof would constitute great unfairness to him, notwithstanding the inconvenience to the lessee. This concession to the lessor is, however, not unconditional, for the law provides that the court before rendering a decision must take into account certain facts in favor of the lessee, i. e., if, for instance, the lessee, with the consent of the lessor, has incurred great expenditures for the improvement of the premises; if the property in question is the only place of business which the lessee has and the lessor has in addition to a main establishment several branches of his business within the same commune and wants the use of the leased premises merely to enlarge his business. The lessor's claim to the leased premises for his own personal use or that of members of his family is not sufficient reason for annulment of the lease. If the lease is annulled by the court because the lessor is especially interested in obtaining the use of the premises the court may order the lessor to pay to the lessee the cost of moving. It must also make provision that the lessee shall not be evicted unless suitable premises have been assigned to him by the communal housing office.

In the case of subleases the discontinuance of the relation of tenancy is made somewhat easier by the law, but even a renter of a furnished room can not be forced to move by mere notice of the lessor. Even in such a case the lessor must first bring suit. The court is, however, authorized by the law to annul a sublease of a furnished room if the lessor is essentially interested in obtaining the use of the leased premises, especially if he needs the premises for his own use. If rooms have, however, been sublet for housekeeping the law gives the same protection to the tenant as is given by it to the original lessee.

Of great importance to labor are those provisions of the new law that regulate tenancy in company dwellings, i. e., in dwellings rented by employers to their employees. The law provides that when in

such cases the service or employment relation is terminated certain distinction shall be made. If the employee has given to the employer a legal reason for discharging him or if he has left his employment voluntarily although the employer has given him no cause for leaving, the law gives to the employer the right to sue for eviction, and if the court gives judgment in favor of the employer the employee may be evicted even if another suitable dwelling is not available for assignment to him. If, on the other hand, the employer had no legal reason for discharging the employee or the employer had given the employee good cause for leaving his employment the general protective provisions for tenants are also applicable to the tenant of a company dwelling even if the tenant has left the service of the owner of the dwelling. The employer may, however, bring suit for annulment of the lease if he urgently needs the premises for another worker employed in the place of the one who has left or been discharged. If the employer is willing to pay a suitable compensation to the employee, he may demand the latter's eviction. The amount of such compensation is fixed by the court.

The law provides specifically that an employee occupying a company dwelling may not be evicted for trade-union activities, and particularly not for participation in a strike for better wages or working conditions.

The right of subletting leased premises is conditioned on the consent of the lessor. If the lessor refuses his consent the matter is to be decided by the local rent board. In the case of premises used for business purposes the lessor alone can permit the subletting of the premises.

The law is applicable alike to all leases of dwellings, stores, and storage rooms. It is not applicable to new buildings that have become ready for occupancy after July 1, 1918, to rooms newly created through remodeling of old buildings, or to buildings owned by public welfare building societies. Persons who were not residing in Germany on January 1, 1914, may on expiration of their leases also be evicted from dwellings leased by them if the lessor has an essential interest in obtaining possession of the premises.

In deciding suits for annulment of leases the local courts must call in associate lay judges. One-half of these must be landlords and the other half must be tenants. They are to be chosen from lists made up by the local landlords' and tenants' associations.

Housing Shortage and Housing Activities in Great Britain.

SOME indication of the need for more houses in England is seen in the preparations, made in advance of its passage, to take advantage of the new housing act, which provides a limited subsidy for houses conforming to certain specifications. The act was introduced into Parliament in April, 1923, and had rather a stormy passage, as the minority felt that its provisions were far from being sufficiently liberal to meet the needs of the situation. A number of changes were made in it, but many more were asked, and for some time it was quite uncertain in what form it would finally pass. (For its final terms, see the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1923,

pp. 115–117.) Notwithstanding this uncertainty, a number of plans were prepared and definitely submitted to the Minister of Health for approval. According to the English magazine, Garden Cities and Town Planning (September, 1923, p. 168), by August 9, schemes had been definitely submitted, in anticipation of the passage of the new act, providing for the erection of over 17,000 houses, grouped as follows:

To be built by—	
Private enterprise	4,633
Public utility societies	2,235
Local authorities	10,358
	17,226

To these may be added schemes for 7,611 houses to be built by local authorities which were prepared after the collapse of the first program of State aid, and before the formulation of the second, making a total of 24,837 houses for which aid is asked under the new bill immediately upon its passage.

Strong evidence of the need for houseroom was seen recently when the Manchester authorities announced that they would receive applications for new houses. The corporation, which has undertaken a number of municipal housing schemes involving over 4,000 houses, had 700 houses approaching completion, and 690 others for which contracts had been let, and for these two groups it proposed to receive applications. According to the issue of Garden Cities and Town Planning, already quoted, the response was immediate and pronounced.

> The result of the announcement was that people began to assemble outside the public health office, which was due to open at 9 a. m., shortly after midnight, and the Manchester papers are full of stories of the difficulty in regulating the queue, which extended for two or three hundred yards from the office, applications received by telegram and telephone, etc. At the end of the day the corporation clerks had succeeded in entering the names of 2,600 persons.

Now that the terms of the new act are known, local authorities in a number of places are pressing forward housing campaigns. The Manchester housing committee has issued a report recommending that the city borrow £100,000 ($486,650, par) to be used in subsidizing new housing erected by private builders. The subsidy authorized by the General Government has a capitalized value of only £75 ($365, par), which the corporation considers an insufficient inducement for building any but the smallest house permissible under the new legislation, so the city will make an additional contribution from the local rates. A condition of the latter subsidy, however, is that not more than 12 houses shall be built to the acre. This is a proviso which the advocates of better housing fought hard to get into the national housing bill while it was before Parliament, but which was rejected by the Government.[1]

Certain local authorities are cited by Garden Cities and Town Planning as having added extra inducements to the Governmental subsidy, since there seems to be a rather general feeling that the latter is not, in itself, sufficient to lead private builders to put up houses which can be rented or sold to working-class people.

[1] See Manchester Guardian, issues of Sept. 3 (p. 9) and Sept. 6 (p. 9), 1923.

The city of Glasgow seems to have given up the idea that private builders can be relied upon to meet the situation, and has undertaken municipal housing schemes upon a larger scale than has been attempted since the war. The local authorities have carried out schemes providing 885 houses, nearly all of which are now completed. They are at present promoting new schemes which will provide 5,500 additional houses and involve a cost of over £3,000,000 ($14,599,500, par). These are not designed for the poorest classes, for whom tenements seem to be the only form of housing which can at present be provided on economic terms.

The policy of the corporation, however, would appear to be to provide the most attractive type of house, let them to the citizen who can afford it, and thus relieve the pressure on existing house properties, which from their smaller capital cost should be available, it is calculated, at rents within the range of the humbler wage earners of the community. (Manchester Guardian, Sept. 8, 1923.)

REHABILITATION.

Training and Employment of Disabled Workmen in the Ford Plant.

THE possibilities of rehabilitation and employment of disabled workers has been demonstrated in the plants of the Ford Motor Co. at Detroit. This is shown by a paper read before the International Conference on Rehabilitation of the Disabled (held in New York City under the auspices of the American Red Cross, March 18–22, 1919), by Dr. J. E. Mead, chief surgeon of the Ford Motor Co., of which the following is a summary:

On January 12, 1914, Henry Ford, while setting the minimum wage for employees of the Ford Motor Co. at $5 for a day of eight hours, issued instructions that in the future no one applying for work should be rejected on account of his physical condition unless found to be suffering with a contagious disease which would endanger the health of fellow employees; and, furthermore, that no one should be discharged on account of his physical condition. On January 1, 1919, the minimum wage was raised to $6 per day with the same rule in force, for during those past five years efficiency and production had increased and the company had not yet gone into the hands of a receiver.

It may be inferred that with this rule in force for the past five years the labor force of the Ford Motor Co. would include a great many employees who are not up to the average physical standard. Such is the fact. At the present time there are 123 men working, with either amputated or hopelessly crippled arms, forearms, or hands; 1 with both hands off; 4 totally blind men; 207 blind in one eye; 253 with light perception in only one eye; 37 deaf and dumb; 60 suffering with epilepsy; 4 with both legs or feet missing; 234 with one foot or leg amputated or hopelessly crippled; 1,560 suffering from hernias of various types; 900 tubercular employees; and 6,180 more suffering from other ailments or diseases, bringing the total up to 9,563.

A fact "of minor importance but probably of interest is that Ford employees are minus 1,031 of their allotted number of fingers or thumbs."

How are these employees placed so that their maximum ability can be realized in the manufacture of the Ford product?

A man applying for a job is first interviewed and the preliminary employment papers written up in the employment office. He is then immediately referred to the examining surgeon, who gives him a most thorough examination. If found to be suffering with a contagious disease, dangerous to the health of fellow employees, he is refused immediate employment and the case is reported to the local health authorities. If, however, his debarring ailment is acute and probably will respond readily to treatment, he is assured that when he can present a clean bill of health he will be accepted.

Once hired, a man is assured of permanent employment, for one rule of this company which is hard and fast is that no person shall be discharged or laid off because he is physically unable to do his work. Further, an employee who is acutely ill or in need of rest and medical attention may obtain sick leave, with the assurance that his job will be awaiting him on his recovery.

During the past year the average number of employees of the Ford Motor Co. was 33,000. As already stated, 9,563 of these were either actual cripples or men suffering with some ailment or disease or otherwise physically below par, including many men between 70 and 80 years old.

Equitable adjustment of the work to the man is accomplished in the following way: An accurate card index is kept showing the number of different jobs or operations performed in the course of manufacturing the various parts and of assembling the Ford product. These cards give the department number; operation number; kind of machine and a description of the work, whether light, medium, or heavy; whether dry or wet, and if wet, the kind of fluid used; whether clean or dirty; whether near an oven or furnace; the condition of air in the department; whether one or both hands are used; whether the employee sits or stands at his work; whether the room is noisy or quiet; whether natural or artificial light is used; the number of shifts; the approximate number of pieces handled per hour; the weight of the material or piece handled; and a description of any strain the workman is under. There are 7,882 of these cards, describing that number of different jobs in the factory. Of these, 949 are classified as heavy work, requiring strong, able-bodied and practically physically perfect men; 3,338 require men of ordinary physical development and strength; while the remainder, 3,595, call for practically no physical exertion and can be performed by men of the slightest build or physical development. In fact, the last class of work could be performed by women or older children without taxing their strength. As many of these lightest operations required the use of all the faculties and would not be suitable for many of the physically handicapped, another canvass was made to ascertain the number of jobs that could be performed by the various classes of permanently disabled men. This canvass showed that 670 operations could be performed by legless men; 2,637 by one-legged men; 2 by armless men; 715 by one-armed men; and 10 by blind men. The time required to become proficient in these various occupations was estimated to be as follows: 1,743 jobs, or 43 per cent, would require one day or less; 1,461 jobs, or 36 per cent, one day to one week; 251 jobs, or 6 per cent, one to two weeks; 534 jobs, or 14 per cent, one month to one year; and 43 jobs, or 1 per cent, one to six years. These last 43 jobs are skilled occupations, such as tool-making and die-sinking.

Two fundamental facts became prominent from the above: First, there were 9,563 substandard men who required more or less consideration in order to secure efficiency from their labor, and, second, throughout the plant there were over 14,000 jobs perfectly suited to the various types and conditions of these physically substandard men. "The problem then became clear and the solution simple. It was the rational adjustment of the two factors, the man and the job."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE.

Twelfth Congress of National Safety Council.

THE twelfth annual congress of the National Safety Council was held in Buffalo from October 1 to 5, 1923.

The congress was given an international aspect by the presence and participation of Sir Thomas Oliver, the British authority on occupational diseases, Hon. Forbes Godfrey, M. D., Minister of Health and Labor of the Province of Ontario, and Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways, of the same Province. Dr. Royal Meeker, Secretary of Labor and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania, presented the "International aspects of the safety problem."

An outstanding feature of recent development has been the national safety code program. Some 40 of these codes are being formulated under the auspices of the American Engineering Standards committee. The program has involved practically all of the great engineering, commercial, and industrial organizations of the country. Several of the sections of the congress devoted a part of their sessions to consideration of codes which are in process of formulation.

The congress was augmented materially by the fact that the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons and the annual safety conference of the New York State Department of Labor held joint sessions with the safety council.

The intensive consideration of specific accident prevention problems takes place in the sectional meetings. It has been necessary to increase the number of these until the present program shows 24 sections.

In the automotive section two codes were discussed. The punch press code has already been approved and attention is now being directed toward means for carrying out its provisions. The forging code is now being formulated. The first tentative draft was presented for consideration of the section. This draft has been very carefully drawn, and judging from the discussion may reach the final stage without material modification.

Two papers in this section were of particular interest. Mr. R. F. Thalner, of the Buick Motor Co., discussed the value of accident statistics on the standard basis. The Safety Council has rendered a very great service in promoting among its members the use of the standard method of preparing accident statistics. Mr. Thalner's paper brought out clearly the benefits to his own company and the greater benefits incident to a general adoption of such methods.

The other paper was on eye injuries, by Dr. L. M. Francis, of Buffalo. This paper was important in that it stressed the fact that as a cause of blindness the accidents which are severe enough in themselves to destroy the eye are of relatively small importance. Blindness

results largely from injuries which, if properly treated at the outset, would not be serious. It is still easier to prevent the injury altogether by proper protective measures. Industrial blindness is needless.

The construction section devoted parts of two sessions to the code for construction work. This code is in its first draft.

The paper and pulp section devoted a portion of one session to discussion of the code in preparation for that industry. This was followed by a round-table discussion of paper and pulp mill hazards.

In the woodworking section an important demonstration of various safeguards was presented, which will be utilized in putting the finishing touches on the code for that industry, now practically completed. Among the apparatus exhibited to the section was a new shaper guard which seems to have elements of promise.

In the educational section one of the most instructive presentations was "How Buffalo teaches safety in its public schools from the third grade to the teachers' training school."

The electric railway section in a round-table discussion considered the very timely topic of "Cooperation of electric railways in community safety activities."

The metals section had one of its most animated discussions over the relation of medical and safety departments. It is essential that these departments should work in the closest harmony with the employment department, in order to assure the success of safety development.

Two sessions of the mining section were devoted to a discussion of various phases of underground transportation. That so much time was given to this subject indicates its importance from a safety standpoint.

In the public safety section all the papers were of great interest, but perhaps the most suggestive was the one presented by President Dow regarding safety work by the New York police department. This problem has been attacked with exceptional vigor and ingenuity in New York.

Among the papers presented in the steam railroad section, a volume of relevant information is to be found in the paper on "National cost of accidents to the railroads," by Mr. Lew R. Palmer, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Decrease in Corn-Shredder Accidents in Wisconsin.

THE records of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin show that in 1911, 94 farmers were seriously injured on corn shredders, corn huskers, and feed cutters in the State.[1] During that year there were 4 deaths, 6 arms were lost, 21 hands were amputated, and other injuries were sustained. The compensation paid was estimated at $307,000. In contrast to this, the commission's records for 1922 show no deaths and only 8 compensable injuries caused by corn shredders and ensilage cutters. The amount of benefits paid for these injuries was $5,306.

[1] The Wisconsin Safety Review, July, 1923, p. 4.

Protecting the Belgian Worker's Health.

AN ARTICLE in The Nation's Health, July, 1923 (pp. 424, 425, 486, and 489) by Dr. D. Glibert, director of medical service, Belgian Ministry of Labor, describes the measures taken by both industry and the State to raise the health level of the working people of Belgium.

For many years prior to the war efficient steps had been taken by the Belgian Government, the writer states, toward the protection of the health of the workers, while at the same time the work for prevention of disease was taken up by the unions. Although all of this work was interrupted by the war the resumption of industrial activity included the restoration and development of health activities.

The basis upon which the present social legislation has been built is the act of 1810 relating to mines and metallurgy which gave the "mine officers" powers by which they could impose on the industrial enterprises within the limits of their jurisdiction any measure they considered proper for the protection of the health of the workers. A royal decree of the same year covered establishments, other than those included in the act, which were considered to be "dangerous, unhealthy, or troublesome." This decree has been revised several times, the last time in 1863, but has kept its legal force and is now being reexamined again. By the end of the last century most of the industrial establishments had become subject to one or the other of these regulations.

In 1889 following a period of strikes and riots the Government conducted a national survey of working conditions and a law was passed regulating the employment of women and children. Numerous social laws have been enacted since that time, the most recent being the eight-hour law passed in June, 1921. Regulations safeguarding the employment of women and young persons, said to be "law protected people," prohibit the employment of children under the age of 14 unless they can show a certificate of completed primary studies, when they may be permitted to work if they are at least 13 years old. Many reservations apply to the employment of boys between the ages of 14 and 18, and of girls between 14 and 21, in work which is considered too hard or dangerous for them; and the employment of women of any age is prohibited in certain industries such as coal mining, and in night work except under special circumstances.

Hygienic regulations applying to industrial or commercial undertakings fix the amount of space allowed for each worker, the height of workrooms, and the volume of air supply. The work places must also be warmed and in summer must be protected against high temperatures. Workers must be provided with good drinking water; and there are special regulations relating to the prevention of steam, gases, and dusts in workrooms, and to cleanliness and general sanitary provisions. Where toxic materials are used, eating in workrooms is forbidden. An important part of the Belgian regulations is the provision of penalties for workmen who violate them, as well as for the employers.

Aside from these measures of a more or less general nature, there are more detailed regulations which apply to specially hazardous in-

dustries or those which manufacture or use poisonous substances and which provide also for periodical physical examinations of workers in such industries.

The workmen's compensation law provides for payment of compensation even when there has been serious carelessness on the part of the workman; and the preceding state of health of the victim is not considered, so that, for example, a one-eyed man who loses the sight of his good eye through accident receives indemnity for total blindness. The compensation, however, amounts to only 50 per cent of the loss suffered. Nearly all the manufacturers are insured, but those who are not have to bear personally the consequences of accidents occurring on their property, and they are obliged to contribute to a special fund which is used to pay the compensation of workmen in case the uninsured employer is insolvent. The cost of treatment of industrial accidents is paid by the employer, who may either maintain his own medical service or have it organized by an insurance company, in which case the employee is not free to choose his doctor; or the employer may allow the injured worker to choose his own physician, although a royal decree fixes the maximum amount for which the employer is liable.

All these provisions were in effect before the war and have again been enforced during the period of reconstruction, while the eight-hour day has been added to the list of labor laws and the compensation law has been amended by royal decree. The amendment requires the employers to provide first-aid facilities for injured employees, and prompt and adequate medical care. First-aid equipment must be provided in all work places where more than 25 persons are employed, except in cases where a hospital with satisfactory equipment is located within a certain distance from the factory.

By a decree issued in June, 1920, a physical examination of girls and boys between the ages of 16 and 18 is required once a year, while more frequent examinations are required for those whose state of health demands it. These examinations are made by the medical inspector of labor or under his supervision by doctors chosen by the employers. During the last half of 1922, 903 industrial firms provided medical service for their employees, 523 doctors chosen by the employers were approved by the Minister of Industry and Labor, and 23,481 young persons, of whom 8,174 were girls, were given physical examinations. About 6 per cent were examined quarterly and 0.26 per cent of the boys and 0.16 per cent of the girls every month.

The workers' societies which provide their members with financial and medical assistance in time of illness are so numerous that their work is said to be of very direct assistance in supplementing that of the State and of employers in caring for the health of injured and sick workmen.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

THE tenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held at St. Paul, Minn., September 24–27, 1923. Twenty States, three Canadian Provinces, the Republic of Mexico, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education were officially represented. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. J. A. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota, and Hon. Arthur E. Nelson, Mayor of St. Paul. Mr. F. A. Duxbury, in his presidential address, recommended the general policy of vesting the supervision and administration of all laws of a kindred nature in one supervising and executive body. Such a policy, he stated, was in harmony with the best and latest tendency in governmental organization for the purpose of efficiency and economy of administration, afforded an opportunity for better organization, and avoided unnecessary duplication of activities and overhead expense. Mr. Duxbury further advised that in order to make the work of the organization definitely effective, it should single out some principle or subject and concentrate its efforts on thoroughly informing itself as to the reasons and wisdom of certain definite legislative action, and then by a well-thought-out plan of action, follow up such conclusions before legislative bodies to secure their enactment.

The principal subjects discussed by the association were the following: Standard permanent disability schedule, medical problems, special State fund problems, rehabilitation of injured workmen, and the teaching of workmen's compensation in the schools.

Standard Permanent Disability Schedule.

THE committee on statistics and compensation insurance cost submitted its final report, embodying a standard permanent disability schedule, which was approved and adopted by the association. The disability ratings for the various types of injuries are stated in percentages of permanent total disability, and vary with age. The rating for the loss of an arm at the shoulder, for example, ranges from 40 per cent at age 20 to 85 per cent at age 70. The report also recommends that if the permanent disability is of a character which peculiarly and exceptionally unfits the employee for the performance of his regular occupation, the compensation shall be increased to such a degree as may be determined by the commission, but not more than 25 per cent of the schedule allowances.

Teaching of Workmen's Compensation in the Schools.

AT THE ninth annual meeting of the association, in 1922, the association authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate the extent to which the public schools in the United States and Canada had been utilized in teaching the fundamentals of workmen's compensation laws to the school children. The report of this committee was presented by Mr. L. A. Tarrell of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. The committee reported that this subject was taught in the schools in the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and North Dakota and in the cities of Lincoln, Nebr., and South Bend, Ind. A diversity of opinion was found among the several State boards of education as to the advisability of adding this subject to the curriculum of the schools. Of the State boards which expressed themselves on the subject, 13 were in favor of the idea and 8 were opposed to it. The State of Virginia, through the instrumentality of the industrial commission, has been the pioneer in this movement. Mr. C. G. Kizer, chairman of that commission, read a paper before the association on "How Virginia teaches the fundamentals of the workmen's compensation law." He stated that the committee on courses of study of the State board of education did not place the compensation booklet prepared by the commission in the curriculum as a compulsory subject, but placed it among the material to be used by teachers wherever community civics is taught. Of the 16,000 teachers in the State of Virginia 12,000 are said to be using the compensation catechism. Mr. Kizer also stated that the expense of administering the compensation law is reduced in direct proportion as the information as to its provisions is disseminated among the people affected by it. Numerous hearings could be avoided if both employer and employee understood the law.

Medical Session.

THE medical session included a paper on the differential diagnosis between organic and functional nervous conditions following injuries, by Dr. Arthur S. Hamilton of Minneapolis, and one on the hygiene of the eye in connection with the prevention of ocular injuries, by Dr. Frank E. Burch of St. Paul.

State Fund Problems.

ONE session of the meeting was devoted exclusively to the discussion of problems connected with the administration of State insurance funds. The subject of "Assessment versus capitalized reserve method of computing insurance rates" was discussed by George A. Kingston of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario.

A paper on the "Accumulation of experience for the construction of an 'American' remarriage table" was read by William C. Fisher of the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania. Many of the State compensation laws provide that, in the case of the death of a workman, compensation shall be paid to the widow until her death or remarriage. In computing compensation insurance rates and setting up reserve in death cases, it becomes necessary therefore

to know not only the life expectancy but also the remarriage expectancy of widows of deceased workers. Little information on this subject has thus far been collected by the various compensation commissions. Many of the State funds and insurance carriers, in the absence of American data, use the Dutch remarriage table. Mr. Fisher strongly urged the various commissions to keep a record of the remarriage experience of widows in their respective jurisdictions, pointing out that the experience in Pennsylvania and several other jurisdictions proved that the remarriage table compiled by the Dutch Royal Institute was not applicable to American conditions. The association authorized the committee on statistics to make a study of the subject and report at the next meeting of the association.

Mr. L. W. Hatch, manager of the State insurance fund of New York, discussed the policy of State funds with respect to rates and compared the relative merits of dividends and low rates. He stated that three principles confronted competitive State funds, and in fact all insurance carriers, viz: Security, certainty as to cost, and competitive or business-getting ability. He believed that it was a better policy to charge low rates than to declare dividends at higher rates, and he advised that competitive State funds should charge as low rates as possible without endangering the security of the fund. Mr. Hatch further recommended that State funds should have a considerable surplus, not alone for the sake of security, but to take care of fluctuations in compensation costs.

Mr. Fred W. Armstrong, of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, discussed the policy with respect to auditing pay rolls.

A paper on the "Proper method of computing reserves" was read by R. V. Mothersill, of the Compensation Insurance Board of Minnesota.

An interim report of the committee on forms and procedure, dealing with State fund claim procedure, was presented by Miss R. O. Harrison, of the Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland.

Rehabilitation.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY interesting and valuable paper on rehabilitation and reconstruction surgery was read by Dr. Fred H. Albee, of the New Jersey State Rehabilitation Commission. Doctor Albee's address included motion pictures of actual surgical operations, showing the transplantation of bones from one part of the body to another. He stated that physical reconstruction was more important than occupational training and reeducation. The latter was not only more expensive but in many cases failed of its purpose because the workmen did not possess the requisite educational qualifications and experience for retraining. Out of 6,000 persons registering for rehabilitation in New Jersey, over 2,000 were found to be illiterate. Doctor Albee stated that rehabilitation should include every process from the time of the injury to replacement in industry. He strongly urged State universities and medical colleges to introduce courses in rehabilitation, and also recommended the establishment of curative workshops, since for curative purposes active use of members was much better than passive use.

Mr. Oscar M. Sullivan, of Minnesota, and D. M. Blankinship, of Virginia, spoke of the rehabilitation work in their respective States.

Officers Elected.

THE following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Fred W. Armstrong, Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia.
Vice president: O. F. McShane, chairman Industrial Commission of Utah.
Secretary-treasurer: Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
Executive committee:
Fred W. Armstrong, Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia.
O. F. McShane, chairman Industrial Commission of Utah.
Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
F. A. Duxbury, Industrial Commission of Minnesota.
L. W. Hatch, manager State insurance fund of New York.
Royal Meeker, secretary Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania.
H. C. Myers, chairman Industrial Commission of Oklahoma.
Ralph Young, deputy commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Service of Iowa.
Ernest Withall, chairman Industrial Commission of Illinois.

The place and date of the next meeting of the association were left to the incoming executive committee.

Legislative Action on Old-Age Pensions, 1923.

THE action this year of the legislatures of Montana, Nevada, and Pennsylvania in enacting old-age pension laws suggests the beginning of serious practical measures in this field which has been a subject of discussion for a number of years. The Territory of Alaska should also be mentioned in this connection on account of its amendment of an existing law of similar purpose. In Arizona a futile attempt was made by an initiated act, in 1914, to establish a system of old-age pensions to supersede almshouses by monthly allowances to "aged people and people incapable of earning a livelihood by reasons of physical infirmities," etc. However, this law was held unconstitutional on account of "the lack of a clear statement of the means and method of its enforcement." Technical defects also vitiated the act, so that it was declared void. (State Board of Control *v.* Buckstegge, 18 Ariz. 277, 158 Pac. 837.)

The legislation affecting the subject in Alaska was initiated by Congress, which by an act of May 14, 1906 (34 Stat. 192) provided that all moneys received for liquor licenses and occupation or trade licenses outside of the incorporated towns of Alaska should be held as a separate fund to be known as the "Alaska fund." In 1913 by act of March 13, this provision was amended so as to devote 10 per cent of the State fund to "the relief of persons in Alaska who are indigent and incapacitated through nonage, old age, sickness, or accident."

In the same year, the Alaska Legislature took up the subject and provided (ch. 80) for the use of a building at Sitka as an "Alaska Pioneers' Home," to which residents of five years' standing might be admitted if in need of aid because of physical disability or otherwise. Support was to be derived from donations from private persons and allotments from the Alaska fund above noted. In 1915 action was taken looking toward the grant of assistance to pioneers of Alaska, male or female, at least 65 years of age and resident for 10 years in

Alaska. These, if entitled to the benefits of the home, might be granted an allowance not to exceed $12.50 per month in lieu of residence in the home. This provision was superseded in 1923 by one which (ch. 46) admitted to the benefits of such a law men 65 years of age or women 60 years of age who had been residents of the Territory for 15 consecutive years immediately prior to the application. These persons, if entitled to the benefits of the Pioneers' Home, might be granted by trustees of the home an allowance not exceeding $25 per month for men and $45 per month for women. Allowances might be reduced, in the discretion of the board, or increased within the maximum limit set. In order to be entitled to the benefits of the law, conditions of necessity, lack of resources, and lack of relatives or other persons responsible for the support of the applicant must be shown. Funds for the maintenance of this system are an obligation of the Territory. The estate of any beneficiaries is subject to a preferred claim in behalf of the fund if there is no widow or minor child under 18. Otherwise claims for reimbursement stand on the same footing as claims of general creditors.

The Montana law (ch. 72, Acts of 1923) contemplates the establishment in each county of an old-age pension board or commission, which may receive applications from persons who are 70 years of age and have been citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Montana for at least 15 years. Imprisonment in the State penitentiary within the preceding 10 years is a bar; also the desertion of a wife by a husband within 15 years without just cause, or failure to support wife or children under 15 years of age; the same rule applies if a wife deserts her husband or children under age without cause. Being a professional tramp or beggar within a year preceding the application is also a bar.

The income of the claimant from all sources may not exceed $300, nor may he receive the benefits of the law if he has deprived himself of property for the purpose of qualifying for old-age relief, or if there is a child or other person legally responsible for his support and "fully able to support" him.

The amount of benefits may not exceed $25 a month, and may be less than that according to the conditions in each case. Monthly warrants are contemplated, and provision is made for the protection of the fund in case of discovery of resources which would have barred the application. No vested rights are granted by this act, or other claim which may not be modified or voided by amendment or repeal.

The Nevada law (ch. 70, Acts of 1923) is administered by a State commission, county boards being appointed by the governor. The amount of benefits that may be allowed may not, with other resources, bring the income to above $1 per day. Applicants must be at least 60 years of age, have been citizens of the United States for at least 15 years and residents of the State of Nevada for at least 10 years. Inmates of prisons, workhouses, infirmaries, etc., are excluded, as are persons who have been in prison for 4 months or more during the 10 years preceding if such prison sentence was without the option of a fine. Provisions as to desertion of family, etc., are the same as in the Montana law.

No one may receive a pension whose property, or whose joint property with a spouse, exceeds $3,000. Methods of computing

income are prescribed, and investigations are to be made by the county boards, which have the powers of the court to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and papers. Pensions may not be alienated, and penal provisions are enacted for fraud, etc. All grants are subject to subsequent legislation.

The law of Pennsylvania (No. 141) resembles in its main provisions those of Montana and Nevada already noted. An old-age assistance commission is to be appointed by the governor, the members to give such time as is necessary for the supervision of the work, on a per diem allowance. This commission is to appoint a superintendent at a salary not exceeding $1,800 per annum, who may himself, with the approval of the commission, appoint assistants and fix their duties and salaries within the appropriation made by the legislature.

County boards, consisting of three residents serving without compensation other than expenses, exercise local supervision in conjunction with the State board.

Benefits may not, added to the income of the applicant from all other sources, exceed $1 per day. Applicants must be at least 70 years of age and have been citizens of the United States and residents of the State for at least 15 years. Temporary interruptions do not disqualify. The applicant must not at the time be an inmate of any public reform or correctional institution, and he is barred if he has, during the 15 years preceding the application, for six months or longer deserted his wife or without just cause failed to support her and his children under the age of 15; the same rule applies to a wife. Having been a professional tramp or beggar within the previous year also disqualifies; and if there is a child or other person responsible for support, the State will not render assistance. Possession, alone or jointly with a spouse, of property exceeding $3,000 in value is a bar. Property may not be disposed of to qualify for the receipt of relief. Any remaining estate is liable for the amounts paid as assistance during the lifetime of a beneficiary, together with 3 per cent simple interest.

Certificates awarding assistance are made after investigation, and must be renewed from year to year. Payments may be made monthly or quarterly as the commission may decide, and the amounts varied according to changes in circumstances. Beneficiaries must report any accession of property, and if such accession brings holdings above $3,000 the amount paid may be canceled or varied. Excess payments are recoverable as debts due the State; and if at death it is found that the beneficiary has owned property in excess of the allowed amount, the benefits paid shall be recovered twofold. Grants are not subject to assignment, execution, or other process. Conviction of crime or other offense punished by imprisonment for one month or longer calls for a suspension of payments during the period of imprisonment.

Other provisions relate to offenses, provisions for funeral expenses, payment to charitable, etc., institutions in which beneficiaries may be at the time, cases of incapacity, etc. The sum of $25,000 is appropriated for the first two years' operation of the act.

Recent Workmen's Compensation Reports.

Kentucky.

ACCORDING to the sixth annual report of the Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Board, there were reported to the board during the year ending June 30, 1922, 18,611 accidents, of which 9,052 occurred in the coal-mining industry. The report states that 11,145 agreements were approved, of which 62 involved fatal accidents, 4 permanent total disabilities, 311 permanent partial disabilities, 10,762 temporary total disabilities, and 6 temporary partial disabilities. The amount of compensation involved in these agreements was stated to be $1,118,226, and "in addition to the agreements the board awarded to injured employees or dependents of deceased employees the sum of $154,689, but this does not represent the total amount awarded by the board, as a number of awards were followed by agreements which were filed with and approved by the board after the written awards were entered, and which are accounted for in the agreements approved."

Maryland.

THE eighth annual report of the State Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland reviews the experience under the workmen's compensation law for the year ending October 31, 1922. During the year there were filed with the commission 33,493 reports of industrial accidents, of which 10,658 resulted in claims. The distribution of these claims with respect to the nature of disability was as follows: Fatal 123, permanent total 3, permanent partial 450, temporary total 9,689, temporary partial 9, withdrawn or disallowed 384.

The following statement shows the benefits awarded and paid during the year, by type of benefit. The amounts specified for death and permanent disability are the amounts awarded, including both the amount of compensation paid out and the amount outstanding. The other types of benefits include only the amount reported to have been paid out during the year.

Death	$350,404
Permanent total disability	5,000
Permanent partial disability	204,556
Temporary total disability	475,239
Temporary partial disability	461
Funeral	15,375
Medical (compensable accidents)	135,949
Medical (noncompensable accidents)	264,777
Total	1,451,761

The report also contains a summary of the operations of the State accident fund during the same period. The total assets of the fund as of October 31, 1922, were $637,349, while the total liabilities were $199,913, leaving a surplus of $437,436. The premiums written during the year amounted to $155,243. The administrative expenses were $20,862.

Ohio.

IN 1921 Ohio reorganized the administrative procedure under the workmen's compensation act, creating for administrative purposes a department of industrial relations in place of the former industrial commission. The first annual report of the department reviews the experience under the compensation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. The number of claims filed during this period was 108,824, of which 676 were for death, 37,548 for compensable nonfatal injuries, and 70,600 for medical expenses only, the disability in these latter cases being for not more than the waiting period of 7 days. Of these claims filed, 413 were for occupational disease, distributed as follows: Anthrax, 1; aniline poisoning, 3; arsenic, 1; benzol poisoning, 8; carbon dioxide, 4; dermatitis, 221; fume poisoning, 1; lead poisoning, 130; naphthol vapor, 1; zinc poisoning, 1; other causes, 42.

Wisconsin.

THE number of industrial accidents in Wisconsin during the year 1922–23 exceeded those of any prior year, according to statistics recently made public by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission in Wisconsin Labor Statistics for July–August, 1923. The following table shows the number of industrial accidents and the amount of compensation and medical aid paid under the workmen's compensation act during each of the eight years ending June 30, 1916 to 1923, inclusive:

COMPENSATION AND MEDICAL AID PAID UNDER WISCONSIN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1915-16 TO 1922-23, BY TYPE OF INJURY.

Year ending June 30—	Death.			Permanent total disability.			Permanent partial disability.		
	Number of cases.	Compensation paid.	Medical aid paid.	Number of cases.	Compensation paid.	Medical aid paid.	Number of cases.	Compensation paid.	Medical aid paid.
1916	133	$223,138	$5,542	5	$19,377	$1,814	732	$273,422	$57,582
1917	219	344,436	12,496	11	38,317	2,873	1,012	341,648	72,547
1918	163	320,422	12,528	5	19,779	1,735	1,150	483,988	100,205
1919	244	521,398	30,029	6	23,544	1,092	1,442	710,758	131,952
1920	158	370,201	25,217	10	42,757	3,653	1,377	677,471	124,938
1921	197	608,224	34,272	8	45,395	3,923	1,782	1,002,803	197,462
1922	156	420,143	27,691	7	39,445	1,988	1,567	1,065,360	230,390
1923	201	689,342	39,851	4	29,502	371	1,664	1,182,777	242,727

Year ending June 30—	Temporary disability.			Total.		
	Number of cases.	Compensation paid.	Medical aid paid.	Number of cases.	Compensation paid.	Medical aid paid.
1916	11,978	$422,837	$212,477	12,848	$938,774	$277,415
1917	15,915	459,970	304,042	17,157	1,184,371	391,958
1918	14,507	454,194	312,617	15,825	1,278,383	427,085
1919	14,779	427,310	345,829	16,471	1,683,010	508,902
1920	12,900	476,643	319,625	14,445	1,567,072	473,433
1921	15,635	705,423	432,798	17,622	2,361,845	668,455
1922	14,122	727,190	447,767	15,852	2,252,138	707,836
1923	17,189	862,215	555,231	19,058	2,763,836	858,180

Wyoming.

THE seventh annual report of the Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Department, compiled under the direction of the State treasurer, contains data on the operation of the accident fund for the year ending December 31, 1922. The total receipts of the fund for the year amounted to $359,274, of which $329,735 were assessments from employers, the remainder being interest on deposits and investments.

The following table shows the number of claims and amounts awarded under the compensation act during the year 1922:

NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNTS AWARDED UNDER WYOMING WORKMEN'S COMPANSATION ACT DURING 1922.

Type of claim.	Number.	Amount awarded.
Fatal	33	$63,419
Permanent total disability	3	11,500
Permanent partial disability	126	75,757
Temporary disability	1,069	98,693
Medical	691	34,166
Witness fees and investigations	135	2,863
Payments on claims prior to 1922	98	63,667
Total	2,155	350,065

Development of Workmen's Compensation in Argentina.

A RECENT communication from the United States trade commissioner at Buenos Aires, published in Commerce Reports of August 20, 1923, states that, according to a report of the Argentine National Labor Bureau, there has been a constant and healthy growth of workmen's insurance against industrial accidents in Argentina since the enactment of the workmen's compensation law of 1916.

The following table, which gives the figures for the years 1916, 1919, and 1922, shows the progress of this type of accident insurance in Argentina:

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE IN ARGENTINA.

[Peso at par=42.45 cents.]

Item.	1916	1919	1922
Number of policies	7,472	17,118	47,292
Number of workmen covered	199,233	305,325	356,087
Premiums paid.....pesos..	2,637,180	5,365,660	11,960,870
Indemnities paid.....do....	596,650	3,281,000	4,062,440

First Scandinavian Health Insurance Meeting, Christiania.

AN account is given in Sociala Meddelanden, No. 9, 1923, published by the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*), of the first Scandinavian health insurance meeting at Christiania, August 20 to 22, 1923. Upon initiative of the Norwegian District Sick Funds National Organization (*Kredssygekassernes Landsforening*) a meeting was held at Goteborg, Sweden, April 17 and 18, 1922,[1] to further cooperation in health insurance in Scandinavian countries. Temporary by-laws, to be approved by the proper authorities and organizations, were adopted, which provided that health insurance meetings be held alternately every three years in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Such approval was later obtained and in accordance with plans made at the Goteborg meeting the first health insurance meeting was held at Christiania August 20 to 22, 1923.

At the meeting representatives were present from the Governments' sick-fund authorities—the Swedish Labor Bureau (*Socialstyrelsen*), the State Insurance Institute (*Riksforsikringsanstalten*) of Norway, and the Sick Fund Inspectorate (*Sjukkasseinspektoratet*) of Denmark—and also from the sick-fund organizations of the three Scandinavian countries. It was decided to continue cooperation along the lines laid down at the Goteborg meeting. A proposal from the State Insurance Institute of Norway to unite the health insurance meetings with the Scandinavian Accident Insurance Congress was rejected because the subject as well as organization differences were not favorable to such union. The next meeting is to be held in Copenhagen in 1926.

[1] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, August, 1922, pp. 167, 168.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS.

Analysis of Mexican State Laws on Wages and Hours of Labor, and Employment of Women and Children.[1]

By JOHN RITCHIE, 3D.

ON FEBRUARY 5, 1917, the United States of Mexico adopted a new Federal Constitution, superseding the old constitution of 1857. Article 123 of this new constitution contains many provisions on labor and social welfare to guide the Federal Government and the governments of the various States in legislating upon these matters. The provisions regulating hours of employment and rest periods are as follows: Eight hours shall be the maximum limit of a day's work; seven hours shall be the maximum limit of night work; every workman shall be given at least one day's rest for every six days' work; overtime work shall not exceed three hours per day nor take place on more than three consecutive days; contracts providing for an excessively long working-day shall be held null and void.

In the following exposition of the various State laws regulating rest periods and hours of labor the relationship between the State laws and article 123 will become evident and it will be obvious that the latter has been the foundation for the State legislation.

Maximum Working-Day.

TWELVE of the 28 States of Mexico (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) have enacted laws limiting the number of hours which may be worked per day. This maximum working-day is defined by the laws of three States (Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro) and the Federal District as the actual time, within a period of 24 hours, during which the worker must render the services enumerated in the labor contract. These 12 States have, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, established the maximum 8-hour day, although the Yucatan law specifies that the "ordinary" workday shall be only 6 hours, and permits the employees through their "leagues of resistance" to do all they can to establish the 6-hour day.

In Guanajuato, while there is no general law applicable to all industries, maximum hours are established for particular industries.

[1] The data on which this article is based are from: Campeche, Codigo del trabajo, Campeche, 1918; Chiapas, Ley reglamentaria del trabajo, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, 1918; Chihuahua, Ley del trabajo, Chihuahua, 1922; Coahuila, Ley reglamentaria del artículo 123 de la constitución géneral de la república, Saltillo, 1921; Michoacan de Ocampo, Ley del trabajo número 46, Morelia, 1921; Pueblo, Codigo de trabajo, Pueblo, 1921; Querétaro, Ley del trabajo, número 34, Querétaro, 1922; San Luis Potosí, Ley sobre la jornada maxima de trabajo y descanso obligatorio, número 86, San Luis Potosí, 1921. Sinaloa, Ley del trabajo y de la previsión social, promulgada en el decreto num. 166, Culiacan [1920]; Sonora, Boletín Oficial, Hermosillo, Apr. 29, 1919, and May 4, 1919; Vera Cruz-Llave, Ley del trabajo [1918], Jalapa, 1922; Yucatan, Codigo del trabajo, decreto número 386, Mérida, 1918.

Thus, dairies and bakeries may remain open for business from 6 a. m. to 10 a. m. and from 5.30 p. m. to 8.30 p. m.; meat shops, from 6 a. m. to noon and from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.; retail grocery stores and all stores which sell the necessaries of life, from 7 a. m. until noon and from 6 p. m. until 9 p. m.; pharmacies, from 8 a. m. until noon and from 3 p. m. until 7 p. m., except those which operate on shifts and remain open day and night; and clothing stores and stores of a similar character, from 8.30 a. m. until 1 p. m. and from 3.30 p. m. until 7 p. m. This law also stipulates that the commercial establishments included in the above enumeration may remain open outside of the hours fixed, on permission from the president of the municipality, but only with the understanding that the employees are paid for the overtime work. Any question as to the interpretation or application of this law is to be settled by the department of labor.

In San Luis Potosí it is provided that the business hours of commercial establishments are to be determined by vote of all persons engaged in the respective trade at a meeting called by the city council (*Ayuntamiento*); these hours, however, may not exceed the legal maximum. In Puebla, eight hours constitute the maximum working period for those who work by the day and for those doing task work, but when the work is done at home the employee may use the time as he pleases without the employer being held liable for any violation of the law.

Nine States divide the workday into two periods, labor done during the one being known as day work and during the other as night work. By the acts seven of these (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) day work is defined as being all work done between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and night work as that done between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. In Campeche, however, daywork is considered to be that which is done between 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. and night work that done from 7 p. m. to 5 a. m., while in San Luis Potosí day work is considered to be all work done between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. and night work that done between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Four States (Coahuila, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, and Vera Cruz) also admit a further classification of the workday into the so-called "mixed day." In San Luis Potosí any working period which extends from day work into not more than two hours of night work is known as a "mixed day," whereas Vera Cruz and Puebla designate a "mixed day" as one in which the working period includes both day and night work. Three of the States (Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and Vera Cruz) agree, however, that the maximum duration of a "mixed day" shall be 7½ hours.

Eleven States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) have established seven as the maximum number of hours which a laborer shall be permitted to work at night. The Yucatan law provides that the "ordinary" period of night work shall be five hours, and gives the employees the right to attempt to establish five as the maximum number of hours permitted in night work.

According to the laws of six States (Campeche, Chiapas, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, and Sonora) the workday begins the moment the employee enters his place of employment and terminates after the expiration of the number of hours for which he was employed.

Furthermore the laws of four States (Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora) expressly state that the time spent by the employee in going to and from his place of employment shall not be included in the working-day if a clause to this effect is contained in the labor contract; the Campeche law makes the same provision but does not require that this clause occur in the work contract. Moreover, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa and Sonora stipulate that mealtime and rest periods shall not be included in the workday; Vera Cruz has a similar provision which applies only to the time for meals.

Overtime work, i. e., all work in excess of the maximum working-day, is a subject for legislation in 12 of the Mexican States. These States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) provide that overtime work shall not exceed three hours per day and shall not be required on more than three consecutive days.

With regard to the length of the working-day in continuous industries, the laws of San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, and Sonora provide that in an industry which is by its nature continuous and in which the work is done in three shifts of eight hours each, the day, night and "mixed" workers must change places every two weeks. There is a distinction between night work in this and the ordinary sense, for in the latter case the employees may work only seven hours. This distinction is made because under the shift system no employee works at night for more than two weeks in succession.

Furthermore the Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora laws declare that the requirement of an inhuman workday—a day notoriously excessive—will be considered as a justifiable cause for the nullification of the employment contract. However, should the worker for any reason continue to work under such conditions the municipal authority shall intervene in his favor and shall present his case to the central board of conciliation and arbitration or to the municipal board of conciliation and arbitration, in order to determine the responsibility of the employer.

Rest Periods and Weekly Day of Rest.

Rest Periods.

REST periods, of varying lengths, are required by the laws of seven Mexican States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan); these provide in substance that the workday shall never be continuous but shall be so arranged as to allow the employees a period of rest. The laws of Sonora, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosí, and Chihuahua specify one hour as the minimum length of this period, although Chihuahua does not require that there be any rest period for salaried employees when they are employed during the day for not more than six hours. The Yucatan law establishes two hours as the minumum rest period, as does that of Chiapas unless the workers prefer that the period be less. The Campeche law, however, compromises between these two extremes by fixing an hour and a half as the minimum rest period.

Rest days.

The provisions of the various State laws as to rest days are many and comprehensive. Eleven of the States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) and the Federal District agree that for six days of work there must be one day of rest. In four of the States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Hidalgo, and Puebla) the law provides that the 16th of September and the 1st of May of each year shall be obligatory holidays. As these are the only two factors concerning which there is any great degree of similarity between the laws of the various States on the subject of the weekly rest day and holidays, the more comprehensive and exhaustive laws upon these topics will be examined separately.

Hidalgo.—The State of Hidalgo has enacted a full and detailed law covering the matter of the day of rest. This law establishes Sunday as the obligatory rest day, unless this will interfere with the normal functioning of an establishment or will do injury to the public. If the work does not cease on Sunday the rest day must be given in accord with one of the following plans: Another day during the week; or from 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon until Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock; or Sunday afternoon after 3 o'clock, the remaining time due the worker being given to him in short periods. In other words, those employed in industries necessitating Sunday work shall receive a rest sometime during the following week which will be equivalent to the time they have been employed on Sunday, while those who have worked until 1 o'clock on Sunday shall have a choice between another afternoon holiday or receiving the remainder of the time due in short periods. The law enumerates those establishments which are exempted from the general law requiring that the weekly rest day be Sunday. These include: Factories producing food for immediate consumption; hotels, restaurants, inns, and the like, provided intoxicating beverages are not dispensed; hospitals; drug-stores; museums and expositions; bathhouses; undertaking establishments; lighting plants and water works; means of communication and transportation; establishments in which discontinuance of work will do great damage to the product; and establishments selling food at retail. Exception is also made in cases of emergency where it is necessary to prevent accidents in a plant.

No establishment, however, may remain open all day Sunday until the proprietors thereof have complied with certain regulations. These proprietors must obtain a permit stating the number of employees who will be permitted to work on Sunday. Such permits are to be granted by the State department of labor. In applying for such a permit the proprietors must submit a plan of rest hours, showing the schedule by which the employees will ultimately receive the rest day the law requires. There is a further stipulation that the authority which grants these permits can not refuse to grant a similar permit to another establishment of the same number of employees in which the same conditions obtain. Likewise it is declared to be the duty of the city council to see that at least one store of every kind selling goods essential to the public welfare remains open.

The Hidalgo law provides that, in addition to the 1st of May and the 16th of September, the following shall be holidays: The 16th of January; the 5th of February; the 5th of May; and all other days which the law shall declare holidays. If, in retail commercial establishments, the regular weekly rest day coincides with a national holiday, the employee is to have his rest day at some other time that week, unless the holiday is the end of the week, in which case he is to be given the first day of the next week as his rest day with the option of taking the whole day then or of taking two half days.

Federal District.—Many laws have been enacted in the Federal District relative to holidays and rest periods. These laws provide that the weekly rest day shall be on Sunday with exceptions which correspond almost identically with those of the Hidalgo law, though there are additional exceptions, examples of which are: Photograph studios, barber shops, hair-dressing parlors, etc. Furthermore, in agricultural industries when natural occurrences such as rain, snow, etc., have caused an enforced day of rest other than Sunday, it is not necessary also to give the Sunday holiday. Only those will be permitted to work on Sunday whose labor is absolutely necessary and they may be employed for only such time as is required to complete the task. Finally, the governor of the district shall determine in each case those industries which will be permitted to operate on Sunday, it being understood that the employees in these industries are to receive some other day during the week as a rest day.

Guanajuato.—The Guanajuato law specifies that all who are employed in offices, factories, workshops and similar places shall have, as days of rest, all the Sundays in the year, all the national holidays, and the first of May. Furthermore it is provided that sometime during the week the employees shall enjoy another half day of rest, which the city council shall designate in accordance with the customs and needs of the locality. The law of Guanajuato contains many exceptions to the provision for the Sunday rest day; several of these are not found in any other State law, and include such work as the guarding of canals, aqueducts, etc., and all work directed toward the extermination of field pests.

Other States.—Other States which have enacted fairly comprehensive laws as to rest days and holidays are Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, and Vera Cruz, all of which designate Sunday as the day of rest and all of which exempt certain industries from this provision. These industries are all included among those exempted by Hidalgo and the Federal District laws, though no one State law includes all these exceptions.

Likewise, the Chiapas law contains provisions declaring that all manual work requiring much physical energy shall be prohibited on Sundays and holidays, with many exceptions, similar to those in the Hidalgo law, referred to above.

Wages.

WAGES are defined by the laws of five States (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro and Vera Cruz) as the pecuniary remuneration which must be paid by the employer to the employee in return for the services of the latter. An examination of the provisions

on the subject of minimum wage and of profit sharing in article 123 of the Federal Constitution of 1917 will further substantiate the statement made at the beginning of this article, that the Federal Constitution has been the basis for the legislation of the various States. Provisions on these subjects in the Federal Constitution which are reflected in many of the State laws are as follows: The minimum wage to be received by a workman shall be "that considered sufficient, according to the conditions prevailing in the respective region of the country, to satisfy the normal needs in the life of the workman, his education and his lawful pleasures, considering him as the head of a family." In all industries the workers shall have a right to participate in the profits; the same compensation shall be paid for the same work without regard to sex or nationality; the minimum wage shall be exempt from attachment, set off, or discount; the determination of the minimum wage and the rate of profit sharing shall be made by special commissions to be appointed in each municipality and to be subordinate to the central board of conciliation to be established in each State; all wages shall be paid in legal currency and shall not be paid in merchandise, orders, counters, or any other substitute for money; when, owing to special circumstances, it becomes necessary to increase the working hours, overtime shall be paid for at double the regular rate; employers shall be liable for industrial accidents and occupational diseases arising from the employment and for the payment of compensation therefor in accordance with the provisions of law; labor contracts providing for the payment of wages at a rate which, in the judgment of the board of conciliation and arbitration, is not remunerative will be null and void, as will also those providing for a period of more than one week before the payment of wages, and those permitting the retention of wages by way of fine.

In the laws of eight of the Mexican States (Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) are to be found provisions stating that in general the amount of the wage due the employee may be determined freely above a minimum wage for that trade. By a minimum wage is meant a wage which is sufficient, depending upon the conditions of each region, to satisfy the normal needs of the workers, to afford them the opportunity of obtaining an education and to enable them to enjoy certain wholesome pleasures, always considering the wage earner as the head of a family. Such is the definition incorporated in the laws of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Sinaloa, Sonora, Querétaro, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan. That of Querétaro further elaborates upon this definition by establishing an actual minimum for certain classes of workers in certain trades. The law of this State provides that the minimum wage for rural and domestic employees shall be 40 cents per day, for day laborers 60 cents per day, and for clerks 75 cents per day.

There are a great many different means of determining just what the minimum wage shall be, though the divergencies are not great. In Campeche and Chiapas the standard minimum wage and the rate of profit sharing are to be fixed by special commissions formed in each municipality, these special commissions being subordinate to the State central board of conciliation and arbitration. Members of these commissions are appointed by the governor of the State from

the city council and serve without pay. In Campeche these commissions are to be composed of three members each. There is also a provision permitting the special commissions to allow exceptions to the standard minimum wage whenever circumstances make it advisable, and requiring that the wage be fixed annually. The Campeche law stipulates that the minimum wage determined for each trade shall be reported to the central board of conciliation and arbitration for its approval, no later than November of each year. The central board shall then approve or modify these rates and return them to the special commission not later than the 15th of December of the same year. The law of Chiapas also provides for a permanent board of conciliation and arbitration with headquarters in the capital, this board to be composed of five members and five alternates. The employees' unions and the employers will each select two members and two alternates and the remaining member and alternate will be appointed by the governor.

The law of Campeche provides that when the amount of the wage or salary is not stated in the contract of employment the employer must pay at least the minimum wage in that particular trade and if this has not been determined he must pay whatever the special commissions decide is a just wage. In determining the just wage the commission shall conduct a hearing of the parties concerned and shall take into consideration the place, the customs, the class of work, the need of the workers, and various other special circumstances.

In Chihuahua, likewise, the minimum wage is determined by special municipal commissions appointed for this purpose. The wage thus fixed is to be revised from time to time by the commissions after study of the economic conditions in their respective municipalities. These commissions will ordinarily meet during the month of January but may meet upon petition of one or more employers or 50 employees or at the request of the State central board of conciliation and arbitration, to which they are subordinate. The law provides that each of the commissions shall be composed of a representative of the employers and a representative of the employees in each of the industries in the municipality, and one citizen elected from the municipal council, who will act as president of the commission. A copy of the decision fixing the minimum wage and rate of profit sharing is to be sent to the State central board of conciliation and arbitration, and other copies are to be sent to the city council, where one is placed in the public archives and the others are published in periodicals and posted in public places. The employer or employee who objects to the minimum wage as established must present his objections in writing to the head of the municipal board of conciliation and arbitration within eight days after this minimum wage has been made public. This objection is then forwarded to the central board of conciliation and arbitration, which either sustains or modifies it.

In Coahuila the law stipulates that the minimum wage and the rate of profit sharing shall be fixed by special commissions which must meet once every six months. The membership of these commissions is the same as those of Chihuahua except that the president of the commission is a "representative of the political authority." The representatives of the workers and employers must be selected by the day on which it has been decided that the commission will meet.

For two weeks these commissions will collect the information necessary for the compilation of the required reports. After the expiration of this period the commission shall determine upon the standard minimum wage and the rate of profit sharing.

The Michoacan and Querétaro laws contain only one provision on the subject of the minimum wage. This provision stipulates that in fixing the minimum wage the time required to perform the work, as well as the quality of the work, shall be taken into consideration.

The Puebla law merely states that in each municipality the standard minimum wage shall be determined by a special commission, the membership of which shall be as determined by the respective laws.

The laws of Sinaloa and Sonora touch only briefly on the subject of fixing a standard minimum wage, simply stating that the minimum wage shall be fixed by special boards formed in each municipality and subordinate to the central board of conciliation and arbitration.

The Vera Cruz law on this subject combines the provisions of the laws of Chihuahua and Coahuila, providing for special municipal commissions whose membership is the same as those established by the Chihuahua act and setting the same time limit for the selection of the workers' and employers' representatives as that of Coahuila. The commissions are to convene at the call of the central board of conciliation and arbitration but not oftener than twice a year. The act contains the same provisions as the Coahuila law as to collection of information upon which to base the minimum wage decision. After the minimum wage has been fixed for each particular industry the same procedure will be followed as in the case of Chihuahua.

Equal work shall receive equal pay; there must be no discrimination because of sex, age, or nationality. This provision is to be found in almost identical words in the laws of nine Mexican States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan).

Incorporated in the laws of 11 States (Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan) is the requirement that salaries must be paid promptly and in legal currency, and no wages are to be paid in merchandise, with promissory notes, or any other substitutes for money.

In the laws of eight States (Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Vera Cruz) are to be found provisions designating the place where salaries and wages shall be paid. In Chiapas they must be paid at the disbursing office of the place of employment. In Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora they must be paid directly to the worker or some one the worker may designate. Also this payment must be made in some place where there is no recreation hall, restaurant, coffee house, saloon, canteen, or store. In Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, and Vera Cruz the laws merely require that the wages and salaries must be paid at the place of employment.

In addition to these provisions some of the States have even enacted legislation specifying when the wages shall be paid. In Campeche all wages must be paid on the day agreed upon in the contract, which must in no case be more than a week from the day on

which they are due, except in the case of persons employed in banks and similar institutions. In Chiapas the salaries and wages must be paid at least once a week. In Chihuahua, all unskilled and agricultural laborers must be paid at least once a week, and domestic servants and clerks at least once every two weeks; with these exceptions there is no restriction as to the date of payment. Michoacan has a somewhat similar law which requires all unskilled and agricultural laborers to be paid at least once a week and all domestic workers and clerks once every 10 days. The Querétaro law, likewise requires all unskilled and farm laborers to be paid at least once a week, all clerks at least once every 10 days, and all domestic servants at least once every 2 weeks. The Coahuila and Vera Cruz laws are similar to the Querétaro law except that domestic servants and clerks must be paid at least once a month.

The laws of nine of the Mexican States (Campeche, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan) require that all overtime work be paid for at double the regular rate, and that of Coahuila at the rate of time and a half. In Coahuila and Puebla night work must be paid for at 50 per cent more than the rate for day work.

In the event of bankruptcy or dissolution of the employing firm, salaries or wages due employees shall be a preferred claim under the laws of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan. In Chiapas, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan employers are forbidden to reduce the wages of the workers in order to pay industrial accident insurance or compensation for occupational diseases. Furthermore, the minimum wage can not become the subject of an attachment, set-off, or discount in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, Querétaro, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yucatan.

In Puebla and Coahuila, if the wages of a worker depend upon the size, weight, and measure of the goods, he shall have the right to be present or to send a representative when the rate of payment is being determined. In Puebla an employee or his representative also has the right of making to the employer any kind of complaint relating to the work in the establishment. In Michoacan the minimum wage for apprentices is fixed at 50 cents (national gold currency) per day or food and clothing plus at least 50 cents a week. Querétaro requires employers to pay apprentices a minimum wage of 25 cents a day, unless necessaries are furnished, in which case the apprentices must receive at least 50 cents a week. In Querétaro domestic servants must show a certificate from the department of education stating their occupation in order to be entitled to the benefits of the minimum-wage provision.

While a number of the State laws have made reference to profit sharing and its determination in a manner similar to that of the minimum wage, only a few States have enacted comprehensive legislation on the subject.

The law of Chihuahua provides that in all enterprises, agricultural, commercial, and industrial, workers shall have a right to participate in the profits of the business. These profits are to be distributed in proportion to wages, such distribution to be not more than 10 per cent nor less than 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified in the labor contract. An employer who believes he has a right to exemption

from sharing the profits of his business shall submit to the commission on minimum wage and profit sharing during the first 10 days after its organization all data and information required by it in order to determine his right to such exemption.

In Coahuila the computation of the amount of the profits which shall go to workers and the payment of the same shall take place at the end of each year. Those workers who quit work without justifiable cause before the date for the distribution of profits lose their right to a share of these profits, and what otherwise would have been their share is divided among the other workers. The profits of one year may not be used to compensate any losses which may have been incurred in previous years, nor do the employees share losses. Each year the employees shall select by majority vote one who will represent them in the examination of the books of the firm and in determining the amount of the profits which shall go to the employees. The fact, however, that the employees share in the profits of the business shall not be a restriction upon the power of the entrepreneur in conducting his business.

Puebla completes the list of States having comprehensive legislation on the subject of profit sharing. Its law provides that in all industries the employees have a right to share in the profits. The employees' share in the profits is determined by special commissions subordinate to the central board of conciliation and arbitration. In the determination of the share of an individual laborer, account must always be taken of the amount of the salary which he receives, and the rate of profit sharing must not be less than 10 per cent of the same.

Woman and Child Workers.

ARTICLE 123 of the Federal Constitution forbids the employment of women and children under 16 years of age in unhealthful and dangerous occupations, and in commercial establishments after 10 o'clock at night; and of women "of whatever age" and boys under 16 on overtime work. It sets the maximum limit of a day's work for children over 12 and under 16 years of age at 6 hours and provides that the work of children under 12 years of age shall not be the object of a contract. Women shall not be allowed to perform any physical work requiring considerable physical effort during the three months immediately preceding parturition; during the month following parturition they shall be given a period of rest with full pay and shall retain their employment and the rights they have acquired under their contracts; during the period of lactation they shall have two extra daily periods of rest of one-half hour each, in order to nurse their children.

The provision found in the laws of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Michoacan, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, and Sonora reads like that of article 123: "For children of either sex, over 12 and under 16 years of age, the maximum limit of a day's work shall be 6 hours." In Chihuahua, Sinaloa, and Sonora, however, this provision does not apply if the work is domestic in nature or does not require great physical force. Coahuila and Yucatan have similar laws, except that the limits are different, between 14 and 16 years in the former and between 15 and 18 years in the latter. In Yucatan, while

the maximum day for children is set at 6 hours, the "ordinary" workday is set at 4 hours.

Employment of minors at overtime work is prohibited by the laws of Coahuila, Michaocan, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa, and Sonora.

Many of these States contain laws, relative to unhealthful and dangerous work, which are similar in essence but differ in detail. One provision, however, which is common to many, states that unhealthful and dangerous work, as well as night work in industrial firms, is prohibited for women in general and for boys under 16 years of age. Such a provision is found in the laws of Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan. In Campeche, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Michoacan, San Luis Potosí, and Vera Cruz women and boys of less than 16 years may not be employed after 10 p. m. in commercial or industrial establishments.

The Querétaro law prohibits all night work for women and children in commercial and industrial establishments after 8 p. m., while the Yucatan act prohibits the night work of women and children under 18 years of age.

The Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Yucatan laws define unhealthful and dangerous work. In Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla, and Vera Cruz the following are considered in this category: All oiling, cleaning, examining, and repairing of machinery in motion; all work with mechanical saws, files, sharp knives, pile drivers, and similar mechanical apparatus the manipulation of which requires special precaution; all work specified as dangerous or unhealthful in the rules and regulations of the factory, workshop or other industrial establishment; work involving the danger of industrial poisoning; all industrial operations entailing poisonous and injurious gases and vapors, as the drilling of oil wells; all operations in which injurious dust is produced as in the polishing of crude crystals; those industries which require "prudent and attentive labor," as the manufacture of explosives and powder; and all industries in which the workers labor in damp surroundings, as the work around cold tanks of breweries. The Puebla law adds that the provisions of the above article will be enforced by the technical staff of the Department of Labor.

In Yucatan, also, the law prohibits unhealthful and dangerous work for women in general and for young men between 15 and 18 years of age. Then follows a definition designating as unhealthful and dangerous work not only that which endangers life but also all work which is injurious to health and morals.

Five of the Mexican States have enacted more or less detailed legislation on the subject of childbirth. The Campeche law stipulates that during the three months prior to childbirth women shall not perform any work requiring considerable physical exertion. During the month following childbirth they shall rest, shall receive their salary, must not be discharged, and must receive all those rights which accrue from the labor contract.

In Chihuahua women shall receive a total of eight weeks' rest before and after childbirth, during which time they shall have a right to receive one-half of their salary, with the understanding that the rest after childbirth will be at least six weeks. In order to begin employment again, a certificate must be obtained from the civil

registrar stating that six weeks have elapsed since the birth of the child.

The Coahuila law is similar to that of Campeche except that it also requires the woman, upon resuming work, to present a health certificate declaring she is in good health.

The San Luis Potosí law merely provides that women shall have an enforced rest during the month following childbirth, receiving full wages and retaining their employment and the rights which have been acquired through the contract.

In Puebla, during the three months before childbirth, women will not be allowed to perform any physical work which requires considerable effort, and during the three weeks immediately preceding and in the month following the birth of the child they must have complete rest, retaining their salaries and positions.

The Yucatan law is similar to the others except that it requires an enforced rest of two months before and two months after childbirth.

Many of the States have enacted legislation requiring additional rest periods, of varying lengths, during the period of lactation. The laws of Campeche, Coahuila, and Vera Cruz require two rest periods a day of half an hour each during which they may nurse their children; the San Luis Potosí law requires two rest periods of half an hour each; and the Yucatan law requires two rest periods of an hour each.

The laws of three of the Mexican States (Campeche, Puebla, and Yucatan) stipulate that establishments employing women must provide a special place, in a good sanitary condition, in which these women may nurse their children.

In Campeche the employment is prohibited of boys under 16 years of age and of girls under 21 in factories, workshops, or establishments in which they make or sell objects which, while not in violation of the penal code, are of such a nature as to affect adversely the morality of the workers.

In Chihuahua and Coahuila the employment of women and minors at all work which involves the dispensing of intoxicating beverages for immediate consumption is prohibited, while in San Luis Potosí no one, regardless of age or sex, can be employed to dispense intoxicating beverages between 12 midnight and 6 a. m. and from 2 p. m. Saturday afternoon until 6 a. m. on Monday.

In Campeche an employer who contracts with minors must report the fact to the municipal president within 24 hours after the contract has been negotiated. Also the employer must keep a record containing the name of each minor, the place and date of his birth, his address, the names, professions and address of his parents or trustees.

The Puebla law prohibits an employer from concluding a labor contract with a minor 16 years of age or under unless he has previously ascertained from those in whose care or custody the minor is that he has completed a primary-school education, or that he is attending some school at the time of employment. The Yucatan law merely states that, in order to comply strictly with the educational requirements, the work of children of either sex under 15 years of age may not be contracted for.

Five Mexican States (Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Puebla, and Yucatan) provide that the payment of wages to minors is valid unless the parent or guardian of the employee who authorized the labor contract opposes such payment and makes his opposition known to the employer. In that case the employer must submit the matter to the president of the municipality, who is to determine to whom the wages shall be paid.

In Campeche children under 16 years of age must receive leave of absence from work for at least two hours daily in order to obtain an elementary education and in Puebla the employer must receive from the proper authority a certificate stating that the minor who is applying for a position has attended an elementary school, before he can employ the minor.

Lastly, the laws of both Campeche and Yucatan provide that the municipal president may demand, whenever he so desires, that minors who are employed be given a physical examination and, on the basis of the doctor's report, may force the resignation of any minor whose health is being undermined by his work.

Injunction Against Railroad Shopmen.

A BRIEF article under the above heading appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for October, 1922 (pp. 176–178), in connection with which was reproduced a temporary injunction granted by the courts against the striking shopmen. The United States brought the proceeding on which the injunction was granted under the general equity jurisdiction of the district court and under the antitrust act of July 2, 1890 (26 Stat. 209). The grounds of the action were that there was an unlawful combination and conspiracy to obstruct and restrain interstate trade and commerce and the transportation of the mails over the lines of railroad affected by the action of the strikers.

The difficulty was precipitated by the decision of the Federated Shop Crafts to strike as a protest against the decision of the Railroad Labor Board handed down June 5, 1922, sustaining the "justness and reasonableness" of the wages and salaries of the employees involved as then in effect. The strike leaders issued a bulletin at the outset of the strike, declaring that their act in quitting their work en masse was the "only recourse left after two years of negotiation and 'buck passing' on the part of the railroad managers, and a series of 'injuries and usurpations' by the United States Railroad Labor Board." The strike at once took an aggressive, belligerent, and violent course. The 50 railroads which furnished evidence showed that they had been compelled to house and feed employees on company property at 1,055 points scattered throughout the country.

The evidence shows 19 deaths due to assaults and violence by strikers; 1,500 instances of various kinds of assaults by strikers on employees of the respective railroad companies and those seeking employment with them; 65 cases of kidnapping, with accompanying brutal assaults; 8 cases of tarring and feathering of new employees by strikers; 50 instances of burning and dynamiting, or attempting to burn and dynamite, bridges over which trains engaged in interstate commerce and carriage of the

United States mails passed; 250 cases of burning or dynamiting, or attempting to burn or dynamite, property of the railroads and homes and property of the employees; 50 cases of derailments, or attempts to derail or wreck trains engaged in interstate commerce by greasing tracks, placing obstructions on tracks, removing spikes, interfering with frogs and switches, cutting wires, signal apparatus, etc. The cutting of air hose, throwing of stones, firing of shots, placing foreign substances, such as blue vitriol, gaskets, soap, and slugs in pipes, cylinders, and other parts of locomotives, tampering with electrical equipment, removal of cotter pins and other necessary parts of locomotives, and placing of emery, sand, and other foreign substances in journal boxes, occurred so generally and frequently throughout the country, on all railroads from which proof was taken, that it is impossible to compile the exact number of such cases.

Many millions of dollars were expended on account of the strike aside from the damages to property, losses to business, etc., while the Department of Justice expended almost $2,000,000 for additional United States deputies and other expenses. The reduction of business throughout the country and the discontinuance of mail trains, numbering 706 in all, cut off postal service from a number of points, 462 in all, serving a population of 352,671 people.

A temporary injunction was issued on September 1, 1922, and a hearing was set for September 11 as to its continuance. The decision granting the injunction appears in 283 Federal Reporter, page 479, while the decision overruling the employees' motion to dissolve the injunction was reproduced in 286 Federal Reporter, page 228. No appeal was taken from these decisions, and depositions were procured between the 5th of January and the 2d of May for the securing of evidence as to the course and nature of the strike. The trial was set for May 2, but on May 1, 1923, counsel for the striking associations appeared in open court and withdrew their appearance. The United States introduced additional evidence at the trial, while the defendant union offered none. Under the proceedings had, a final decision and decree were arrived at, and announced by Judge Wilkerson on July 12, 1923 (290 Fed. 978).

In announcing his decision at this time, Judge Wilkerson referred to the earlier discussions as setting forth the questions of law involved, adding that, "I find no reason to modify the views there expressed."

While the strike had somewhat subsided at the time of the final hearing in May, it was still in existence against 62 per cent of all the railroads in the United States engaged in interstate commerce, representing a mileage of more than 140,000 miles. After the granting of the temporary injunction the acts of violence, assault, etc., diminished in number, but the evidence was said clearly to indicate the necessity of continuing the injunction to prevent "fresh outbursts of lawlessness and a recurrence of the depredations committed in 1922." The strike was said to be manifestly more than a controversy between employer and employees, and had as its purpose, as shown by the evidence, the destruction of interstate commerce and the creation of public, open hostility toward decisions of the Railroad Labor Board. "The primary purpose of the combination, therefore, is unlawful, and it may not be carried out by means that otherwise would be legal." It would not be sufficient merely to enjoin acts of violence which are done in secret, but the open encouragement by words and deeds in themselves apparently peaceful and lawful must also be restrained, as they are an encouragement to injury to persons and property. Moreover, "the peaceful words of the

strikers and pickets, the peaceful exhortations of the strike leaders, take on, by virtue of the atmosphere of lawlessness and violence in which they are spoken, a force not inhering in the words themselves, and therefore transcending any possible right of free speech."

A decree was therefore granted with provisions essentially the same as those contained in the temporary injunction (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1922, pp. 177, 178). The language of the final decree varies somewhat from that of the temporary injunction, as, for instance, omitting the word "persuasion" in paragraphs d and e, and extending the prohibition of picketing so as to include such action "along the ways traveled by such employees" to or from their places of work. However, nothing in the injunction shall be construed to prohibit the use of the funds of the union for any lawful purpose, nor to restrain the expression of opinion or argument not intended to aid or encourage the doing of the prohibited acts or not calculated to prolong a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce for the carriage of the mails.

Control of Coal Distribution.

AT AN extra session of the Ohio Legislature in 1922, an "emergency act" was passed by which the distribution of coal was brought within the control of a fuel administrator. All coal mined within the State was to be retained therein, and coal for domestic consumption must be sold at prices fixed by the administrator (act of September 12, 1922). The Ohio Collieries Co., a coal producing corporation, and a distributing corporation which had a contract for marketing the products of this company attacked the constitutionality of this act as an interference with their rights under the Federal Constitution. The points made were that it attempted to regulate and did interfere with interstate commerce; that it impaired the obligations of contracts; and that it deprived the plaintiffs of their property without due process of law, taking private property for public use without just compensation, thereby denying equal protection of the laws. Conflicts with the State constitution were also alleged.

Shortly after the passage of this act, Congress legislated on the same subject (42 Stat. 1025), and under settled decisions by the Supreme Court the Federal statute dominated in case of conflict. This conflict was said to exist to such an extent that the State law could not function, while the powers granted to the fuel administrator of fixing prices and compelling their acceptance by the plaintiffs "would have been an interference with interstate commerce and an invasion of plaintiffs' rights under the Constitution" beyond argument. Therefore, without going into other considerations the statute was said to be plainly unconstitutional because it was an interference with interstate commerce (290 Fed. 1005).

Extension of Norwegian Law on Industrial Home Work.

IN ITS issue of August, 1923, Meddelelsesblad (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade-Unions) states that the Norwegian Parliament (*Stortinget*) has extended for another five years the law of February 15, 1918,[1] relating to industrial home work.

The bill extending the law stated, among other things, that the importance of the law lies particularly in the control exercised over wage conditions. Through the fixing of a minimum wage and the intervention of the Home Workers Commission (*Hjemmearbeidsraadet*) an attempt has been made to arrive at a comparatively adequate working wage. The wage-regulating activities have also been to the advantage of the employers, as the more considerate employers have been protected from competition with employers who, without wage regulations, would have underpaid their employees.

The lack of power to further their interests through individual or organization activities, which characterizes the home workers, is as great now as before, and it was feared that if the law were repealed and the home workers had to deal singly with the employers regarding wage agreements the opportunity would be present to exploit home workers to the same extent as previously. Attempts at organization and collective agreements so far do not seem to be successful.

[1] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1918, pp. 204, 205.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Twenty-Second Congress of Trade-Union Committee of Belgium.[1]

THE twenty-second congress of the Trade-Union Committee of Belgium was held in Brussels July 27 and 28, with 388 delegates in attendance, representing 29 national federations and central organizations and 618,871 members. Delegates were present also from ten European countries. Owing to the economic crisis, strikes, etc., the trade-union membership decreased about 79,000 in the year ending December 31, 1922, although there has been an improvement in the situation since that time. As reported to the congress the union having the largest membership is that of the metal workers, with 128,656 members, followed by the building workers, with 102,870 members, and the miners, numbering 85,874. The textile federation, with a total of 62,190 members, included 28,547 women.

The topics on the agenda for discussion were the question of trade-union organization by industry instead of by craft, the eight-hour day, labor control of industry, workers' vacations, and family allowances. Owing to the length of the debates upon trade-union tendencies the discussion of the problem of labor control was left to be considered at a special congress to be called later. The congress adopted by a large majority a resolution urging the different organizations of workers in the same industry to unite in order to realize the organization of unionism by industry as soon as possible. In regard to international trade-union unity the congress instructed the Belgium delegates belonging to the executive organization of the International Federation of Trade-Unions to support every measure put forward by the latter to obtain unity of action in the international trade-union movement.

A resolution on the 8-hour day, which was unanimously adopted, stated that the enactment of the 8-hour law was obtained through the power of the trade-union organizations affiliated to the trade-union committee, and that, as this reform was subject to the repeated attacks of employers' organizations, chambers of commerce, and the capitalist press, it was more than ever necessary that the workers with the aid of their trade-union organizations should combine to oppose attacks upon the law itself and demands for unjustified limitations in its application.

The congress adopted practically unanimously a resolution on family allowances advocating the legalization of the payment of allowances and authorizing the national committee to advise with the socialist parliamentary group as to the best way of accomplishing

[1]Data are from Revue du Travail, Brussels, August, 1923, pp. 1552–1555; Bulletin Mensuel du Parti Ouvrier Belge, Brussels, Aug. 10, 1923, pp. 67–69, and Sept. 10, 1923, pp. 75–77; and L'Information Sociale, Paris, Sept. 13, 1923.

this purpose and also to carry on the necessary propaganda among the affiliated organizations and the federations of unions in order to inform the workers as to the objective to be realized. The resolution reaffirmed one adopted by the national committee[2] of the trade-union committee on February 6, 1923, which stated that the payment of such allowances was a duty devolving upon society in the same way as protection against labor accidents, sickness, invalidity, and old age, and that these allowances should be completely independent of work and wages.

In addition to these questions which had been considered by previous congresses, the question of vacations with pay for all industrial workers, which have already been granted by certain employers, was discussed. It was decided to use the information which had been gathered by the trade-union committee in regard to the extent to which vacations are in force both in Belgium and other countries as a basis for a general movement to secure this reform for all industrial workers in the country.

While waiting for the special congress to be called to consider the question of labor control, the congress recommended that a special commission should be constituted in each central affiliated organization which should prepare a plan to be followed in carrying on a campaign of education throughout the country by the various centrals. The economic council of the trade-union committee was directed to simplify and coordinate the work of these different organizations and to call together a group of technicians for the purpose of making a special study of the problems connected with the control of enterprises and their eventual socialization.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the trade-union committee, which was founded July 4, 1898, was held in connection with the congress. On July 29, the day following the close of the congress, a parade in which 150,000 trade-unionists participated was held in Brussels. The purpose of the demonstration, aside from commemoration of the anniversary, was said to be to impress both the friends and opponents of labor with the strength and solidarity of the trade-union movement.

[2] Revue du Travail, Brussels, February, 1923, p. 251.

Membership of Employers' and Workers' Organizations in France, January, 1922.

THE Bulletin du Ministère du Travail (Paris), April-June, 1923 (pp. 152, 153), gives the following table showing the membership of employers' organizations and trade-unions (*syndicats*) in France on January 1, 1920, and January 1, 1922, the number and membership of organizations formed during this two-year period, and the number of organizations dissolved. These organizations are grouped in 655 federations, of which 247 are employers, 268 workers, 7 mixed, and 133 agricultural.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF EMPLOYERS' AND WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN FRANCE, NUMBER DISSOLVED AND NUMBER FORMED JANUARY 1, 1920 TO JANUARY 1, 1922.

Organizations.	January 1, 1920.		Dissolutions in 1920 and 1921.		New organizations in 1920 and 1921.		January 1, 1922.	
	Number of organizations.	Number of members.	Number of organizations.	Number of members.	Number of organizations.	Number of members.	Number of organizations.	Number of members.
Employers'	5,078	379,855	16	1,236	696	35,146	5,758	413,765
Workers'	5,283	1,580,967	37	4,172	950	191,666	6,196	1,768,461
Mixed (employers' and workers')	175	31,806	.....	.....	18	652	193	32,458
Agricultural	6,519	1,083,957	2	100	1,137	65,727	7,654	1,149,584
Total	17,055	3,076,585	55	5,508	2,801	293,191	19,801	3,364,268

Trade-Unions in the Bombay (India) Presidency.

THE Bombay Labour Gazette in its issue for June, 1923, gives data concerning trade-unions in the Presidency, from which it appears that there were at the end of June, 1923, a total of 21 unions with a membership of 51,276, as against a total of 22 unions with a membership of 48,669 reported at the end of the previous quarter. The trade-union movement appears to be of recent date in the Presidency, as of the 21 unions listed only 2 were formed as early as 1918, 2 were organized in 1919, 12 in 1920, 4 in 1921, and 1 in 1922. For the year ending in June, 1923, the total membership shows a decrease of 11.5 per cent. Most of this occurred during the quarter ending September, 1922; during the second quarter of the current year there has been an actual increase in membership. This is especially noticeable in view of the fact that the unions of cotton textile operatives of Ahmadabad account for about one-third (31.4 per cent) of the total trade-union membership of the Presidency, and these unions have just come through a protracted strike, affecting 56 out of the 61 cotton mills in the city. The strikers won a partial victory and appear to have kept their membership intact throughout the struggle. These unions, formed on craft lines, are said to be the best organized in the Presidency, and have fully established their position as agents for the workers in collective bargaining.

The largest single union, as reported by the Gazette, is the Indian Seamen's Union, with 10,000 members; the various unions of the railway workers have a membership of 19,066, and the textile unions of Ahmadabad have 16,100 members.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Strikes and Lockouts in Germany, 1922.

IN THE Reichsarbeitsblatt of June 1, 1923, the German Ministry of Labor publishes statistics of strikes and lockouts in Germany during 1922, and compares these statistics with those for preceding years. A brief summary of this statistical review is given below:

In the statistics of German labor disputes covering the years 1899 to 1922 there may be distinguished three periods that differ sharply from each other. The first period, from 1899 to 1913, was one of normal economic development. In these 15 years there were three cycles of great economic prosperity, the years 1900–1901, 1906–7, and 1912–13. The beginning of each of these cycles was marked by a great number of labor disputes. Thus in 1900 the loss of industrial workers through strikes and lockouts was 3,711,994 days, in 1905 it was 18,984,553 days, and in 1910 it amounted to 17,848,440 days. The years following immediately upon cycles of economic prosperity on the other hand, were distinguished by few labor disputes. In 1902, for instance, the number of working-days lost through labor disputes amounted to only 1,950,847, in 1908 to 3,665,607, and in 1914 to 2,843,895.

The second period was the war period, comprising the years 1914 to 1918, in which labor disputes decreased to a minimum in number and intensity (i. e., number of working-days lost), and were chiefly confined to war industries. The year 1917 shows the greatest number of working-days lost during this period (1,862,302) through labor disputes of industrial workers.

The third period comprises the postwar years. It is distinguished by the strong political character of the strikes in contrast to the predominatingly economic character of the strikes in the two other periods. More than half the working-days lost during this period through labor disputes are chargeable to political strikes. These political influences, collective bargaining, and the extraordinary extension of organization among employers and workers have greatly increased the intensity of labor disputes during the post-war period, the number of strikers and the number of days lost being many times as great as the corresponding pre-war averages. A new development is the extensive strikes of salaried employees and agricultural workers, which in pre-war times were negligible. All of these facts are illustrated in the following table:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GERMANY, BY CLASS OF WORKERS AND NATURE OF DISPUTES, 1899 TO 1922.

Period.	Number of strikes and lockouts.	Establishments affected.	Persons employed.	Strikers and locked out workers.	Working-days lost.
Economic strikes and lockouts of industrial workers:					
1899–1913, annual average	2,114	11,410	510,644	234,623	8,006,791
1918	532	1,095	715,742	379,128	1,452,834
1919	3,719	33,840	2,760,767	1,938,354	33,082,774
1920	3,807	42,268	2,008,732	1,429,116	16,755,614
1921	4,455	55,237	2,036,070	1,489,454	25,874,452
1922	4,785	47,501	2,565,554	1,823,921	27,733,833
Economic strikes and lockouts of agricultural workers:					
1919	163	932	24,955	22,253	115,951
1920	369	3,240	56,918	53,707	227,836
1921	302	1,876	42,295	36,770	353,809
1922	331	2,853	69,093	56,228	468,207
Economic strikes and lockouts of salaried employees:					
1919	186	4,161	464,800	182,998	1,933,687
1920	216	2,780	123,319	78,912	719,350
1921	31	645	49,265	14,127	88,129
1922	85	2,429	115,957	89,114	692,394
Political strikes:					
1918	241	6,302	1,760,385	925,120	3,766,456
1919	902	12,871	3,568,403	2,562,664	12,934,768
1920	4,408	149,535	7,260,500	6,762,242	36,504,142
1921	435	2,768	716,596	502,021	3,751,504
1922	160	4,824	443,573	352,334	346,306
All strikes and lockouts:					
1918	773	7,397	2,476,127	1,304,248	5,219,290
1919	4,970	51,804	6,818,925	4,706,269	48,067,180
1920	8,800	197,823	9,449,469	8,323,977	54,206,942
1921	5,223	60,526	2,844,226	2,042,372	30,067,894
1922	5,361	57,607	3,194,177	2,321,597	29,240,760

From the preceding table it is evident that the strike curve reached its highest level in 1920. The strike and lockout statistics for the years 1921 and 1922 show great similarity. The intensity of the strikes, i. e., the number of working-days lost, was nearly the same, 30,067,894 in 1921 and 29,240,760 in 1922. The number of disputes, of establishments affected, and of persons employed in these establishments differed very little in the two years. The statistics for these two years seem to indicate that the great postwar strike wave has considerably abated. It would, however, be wrong to conclude from the similarity of the strike statistics of 1921 and 1922 that in Germany labor disputes have arrived at a state of postwar normalcy, although political strikes, which are chiefly responsible for the abnormal character of the postwar strike movement, became a rather negligible factor in 1922. In Germany, as in all other countries, the strike curve is largely determined by the ups and downs of economic conditions. Economic conditions in Germany were practically the same in 1921 and 1922. In both years there was an economic pseudoprosperity due to the continuous depreciation of German money which facilitated a large export business. The progressive depreciation of the mark caused a steady rise of prices and of the cost of living. Wages, however, did not keep step with this rise, so that the economic situation of manual workers and salaried employees, especially the latter, became worse from month to month, forcing their organizations to make new demands each month for wage increases. If political strikes, which have considerably decreased in number in the last two years, are left out of consideration, it is found that strikes and lockouts of an economic character have greatly increased in intensity since 1920.

While in 1920 the number of working-days lost by industrial workers through economic strikes and lockouts was 16,755,614, the corresponding number in 1921 was 25,874,452 and in 1922, 27,733,833.

Political strikes reached their highest level in 1920 when 4,408 political strikes took place, involving a loss of 36,504,142 working-days. In 1921 the number of working-days lost through political strikes fell to 3,751,504, or to about 10 per cent of the number in 1920, and in 1922 it fell again to 346,306, or to 10 per cent of the number in 1921. The number of strikers involved in political strikes fell likewise extraordinarily—from 6,762,242 in 1920 to 502,021 in 1921, and to 352,334 in 1922.

The economic strikes of industrial workers increased only slightly in intensity in 1922 as compared with 1921, if the intensity is measured by the number of working-days lost, which was 23,382,593 in 1922, as against 22,595,969 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of strikers (1,064,250 in 1922 as against 1,287,523 in 1921) was somewhat greater. This fact indicates that strikes of this kind were on an average of shorter duration in 1922 (14 to 15 days) than in 1921 (17 to 18 days). The number of establishments affected by economic strikes of industrial workers decreased from 52,244 in 1921 to 41,775 in 1922.

The number of persons employed in these establishments increased from 1,817,637 in 1921 to 2,241,281 in 1922. These data indicate that large-sized industrial establishments were more affected by economic strikes in 1922 than in 1921.

The 1922 statistics of economic strikes of industrial workers show that the metal-working and machinery industries were most severely affected by such strikes, with 10,000,000 and 2,000,000 working-days lost, respectively. These two industry groups, therefore, account for about half of the total number of working-days lost through strikes by all industry groups; also for more than one-fourth of the total number of strikers in 1922. The building trades, with 2,000,000 working-days lost and 146,000 strikers, and the textile industry, with 1,750,000 working-days lost and 153,000 strikers, come in third and fourth place. In the mining industry economic strikes were less intensive in 1922 than in preceding years, the number of working-days lost having been only 910,000 and that of strikers 166,000.

The following table gives summary statistics of the movement of economic strikes and lockouts of industrial workers for the period 1899 to 1922:

ECONOMIC STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN GERMANY, 1899 TO 1922.

Period.	Strikes.				
	Number.	Establishments affected.	Persons employed.	Persons directly affected.	Working-days lost.
1899–1913, annual average	1,885	8,584	406,403	173,501	5,290,991
1919	3,682	32,825	2,724,907	1,906,210	32,463,620
1920	3,693	40,863	1,915,581	1,338,410	15,444,349
1921	4,093	52,244	1,817,637	1,287,523	22,595,969
1922	4,348	41,775	2,241,281	1,604,250	23,382,593
	Lockouts.				
1899–1913, annual average	229	2,826	104,601	61,122	2,715,800
1919	37	1,015	35,860	32,144	619,154
1920	114	1,405	93,151	90,706	1,311,265
1921	362	2,993	218,433	201,931	3,278,483
1922	437	5,726	324,273	219,671	4,351,240

The preceding table shows that although lockouts were very rare during the war, since that time they have increased yearly both in number and intensity. In 1921 the number of lockouts and working-days lost through them exceeded considerably the pre-war average. In 1922 the increase and intensity became still more marked although the number of locked-out workers was only slightly greater than in 1921. The number of establishments affected has also increased from year to year. The proportion of strikes to lockouts indicates that if the number of working-days lost is considered, lockouts still lag far behind strikes in importance in post-war times as compared with pre-war times. In pre-war times the importance of strikes and lockouts based on the number of working-days lost was in the proportion of 2 to 1. In the post-war years this proportion was 52 to 1 in 1919, 12 to 1 in 1920, 6.9 to 1 in 1921, and 5.4 to 1 in 1922.

The industries most affected by lockouts in 1922 were the metal-working and machinery industries with a combined loss of 2,500,000 working-days, the textile industry with a loss of 603,000 working-days, the building trades (493,000 days), and the woodworking industries (447,000 days).

Strikes of agricultural workers (no lockouts of such workers occurred in 1921 and 1922) also show an increase. The number of working-days lost through such strikes was 116,000 in 1919, 227,000 in 1920, 354,000 in 1921, and 468,000 in 1922. The number of strikers, which had fallen from 54,000 in 1920 to 37,000 in 1921, rose again in 1922 to 56,000. The number of establishments affected, which was 3,220 in 1920 and 1,876 in 1921, also increased in 1922 to 2,853.

The strike movement of private salaried and civil-service employees reached its highest level in 1919, in which year they lost nearly 2,000,000 working-days. The number of working-days lost through such strikes fell to 662,000 in 1920 and to 88,000 in 1921. In 1922 there were no noteworthy strikes of private salaried employees, but the State railroad administration reported for the first time, strikes of railroad employees. It should be noted, however, that these reports are incomplete. They show that 692,000 working-days were lost by 90,000 railroad employees.

Wage demands were the predominating cause of the economic strikes and lockouts of 1922, but hours of labor also played a very important rôle in labor disputes. Among the other more important causes were demands for the discharge or reemployment of workers and supervisory officials, observance, introduction, and amendment of collective agreements, and recognition of workers' committees.

Of the 4,785 economic strikes and lockouts of industrial workers, 1,081 were fully successful from the viewpoint of the workers, 3,271 ended in compromises, and 933 were failures.

Industrial Strikes and Lockouts in Italy, 1922.

IN TWO recent issues of the Bollettino del Lavoro[1] the Italian Ministry of National Economy publishes statistics on industrial strikes and lockouts in Italy during the year 1922. A brief digest of these statistics is given below.

Strikes.

THE total number of economic industrial strikes that took place in 1922 was 552. The number of strikers participating in these strikes was 422,773 and the number of working-days lost by them totaled 6,586,235. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 47 per cent in the number of strikes and of 34 per cent in the number of strikers. The decrease in the number of working-days lost was, however, less marked (15 per cent), which fact is due to the long duration of several large strikes, especially to the general strike of the metal workers in Lombardy and the subsequent general strike of all Italian metal workers. These two strikes account for more than half (53 per cent) of all the working-days lost during the year. Compared with the average for the 10 pre-war years, 1905 to 1914, the number of strikes in 1922 was half as large but the number of strikers was more than double the pre-war average.

In 1922, the month with the largest number of strikes was July (85, or 15.4 per cent of the total strikes during the year). Next in order comes May with 84 strikes, January with 72, and June with 70. The smallest number of strikes occurred in December (3) and November (8). It is worthy of note that after the general political strike during the first days of August the strike movement abated in a very marked manner. During the last five months of the year there occurred only 80 strikes, in which but 19,546 strikers participated.

In the following table is shown the distribution of strikes in 1922 by industry groups:

DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC INDUSTRIAL STRIKES IN ITALY, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1922.

Industry group.	Strikes.		Strikers.		Working-days lost.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Fishing and hunting	2	0.36	80	0.02	260	.....
Mining	26	4.71	7,528	1.78	157,099	2.39
Woodworking, etc.	24	4.35	5,314	1.26	57,389	.87
Food	32	5.80	8,207	1.94	36,133	.55
Hides and leather	6	1.09	1,320	.31	26,616	.40
Manufacture of buttons and notions	7	1.27	2,618	.62	15,844	.24
Paper and printing	29	5.25	1,581	.37	47,473	.72
Iron and steel, metal working, and machinery	85	15.40	256,815	60.75	3,858,347	58.58
Instruments of precision, jewelry	2	.36	281	.07	5,957	.09
Quarrying, pits, stonecutting, etc.	65	11.78	11,128	2.63	647,962	9.84
Building and construction	91	16.48	40,190	9.51	664,008	10.08
Textile	73	13.22	28,237	6.68	387,768	5.89
Clothing and house furnishing	4	.72	965	.23	13,765	.21
Chemical industry	33	5.98	5,007	1.18	103,065	1.57
Production and distribution of power, light, water, and heat	5	.91	54	.01	1,185	.02
Transportation and communication	39	7.07	22,237	5.26	496,171	7.53
Commerce	11	1.99	1,623	.38	23,630	.36
Public service	15	2.72	3,988	.94	23,063	.35
Several industries simultaneously	3	.54	25,600	6.06	20,500	.31
Total	552	100.00	422,773	100.00	6,586,235	100.00

[1] Italy. Ministero dell 'Economia Nazionale. Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Rome, April-May-June, 1923, pp. 365-429 (I); July, 1923, pp. 49-54 (I).

The preceding table indicates that in 1922 the largest number of strikes occurred in the industrial group comprising building and construction (91), in the metal-working and machinery industry (85), and in the textile industry (73). The metal-working and machinery industries accounted for the largest number of strikers (256,815, or 60.75 per cent), while building and construction with 40,190 strikers, the textile industries with 28,237, and transportation with 22,237 strikers follow. The greatest loss of working-days through strikes was suffered by the following industry groups: Metal working and machinery (3,858,347 days), building and construction (664,008 days), quarries, pits, stonecutting, etc. (647,962 days), transportation (496,171 days), and the textile industries (387,768 days).

A noteworthy fact is the considerable decrease of strikes in 1922 in the textile industries. In the years 1919, 1920, and 1921 there occurred in the textile group 285, 212, and 175 strikes with 190,277, 114,951, and 240,437 strikers, respectively, while in 1922 the number of strikes in this industry group was only 73 with 28,237 strikers.

The majority of the strikes of 1922 (317, or 57.43 per cent) occurred in northern Italy. The southern districts, with 111 strikes (20.11 per cent), the central districts, with 92 strikes (16.67 per cent), and the island districts, with 29 strikes (5.25 per cent), follow; the remaining three strikes were national in scope. The three national strikes accounted for the largest number of strikers (163,776), the strikes in northern Italy for 154,686, those in southern Italy for 59,005, those in the central Provinces for 38,833, and those in the island Provinces for 6,473.

The great majority (63 per cent) of the strikes were of short duration (10 days or less); 24 per cent lasted between 11 and 30 days, and 13 per cent between 31 and 150 days.

In 1922, from the viewpoint of the workers, the majority (60.33 per cent) of the strikes terminated with only very slight success or were total failures. This was especially the case in the strikes that occurred in the metal-working and machinery industries. Only 18.48 per cent of the strikes were fully successful, while 18.84 per cent were compromised. In 13 strikes the outcome could not be ascertained.

Demands relating to wages were either the principal or the preponderating cause for 297 strikes involving 310,800 strikers. Of these 297 strikes, 172 were offensive strikes, i. e., strikes called for the purpose of obtaining increases in wages or cost-of-living bonuses, while 125 were defensive strikes, i. e., strikes called to prevent wage reductions. The number of strikes called to oppose the discharge of workers was much smaller (26) in 1922 than in the preceding year (104).

Lockouts.

LOCKOUTS also decreased considerably in 1922 in number and intensity. There was a total of 37 lockouts, involving 18,829 workers and a loss of 378,207 working-days. Compared with 1921 there was a decrease in the number of lockouts by 29, in that of locked-out workers by 41,450, and in that of working-days lost by 404,132. The great majority (25) of the lockouts terminated favor-

ably for the employers. The following table shows the distribution of the lockouts of 1922 by industry groups:

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL LOCKOUTS IN ITALY, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1922.

Industry group.	Lockouts.	Locked-out workers.	Working-days lost.
Mining	4	7,678	108,213
Food industries	5	1,555	52,923
Manufacture of buttons	1	590	4,720
Paper industry	6	2,309	91,793
Metal working and machinery	5	1,526	21,897
Manufacture of instruments of precision	1	195	5,360
Quarries, pits, stonecutting, etc.	2	116	1,912
Building construction	2	852	17,424
Textile industries	8	3,541	62,916
Chemical industries	1	326	962
Transportation	1	91	9,737
Commerce	1	50	350
Total	37	18,829	378,207

Agricultural Disputes in Japan.

THE position and problems of tenant farmers in Japan is the subject of a short article in the International Labor Review for September, 1923 (pp. 459–462).

In Japan, tenant farmers occupy a different position from that of tenant farmers in other countries. According to a Government investigation in 1920 the number of agricultural laborers, including daily, seasonal, and permanent workers, is about 373,000, while there are more than a million and a half peasants who do not own any land but who lease a small amount, usually 2 or 3 acres. For this land they pay a very high rental, amounting to about 55 per cent of the total produce of the land, so that their returns for their labor are much less than industrial workers receive. Although they cultivate the land at their own risk they are in reality agricultural workers who receive their wages in the form of a certain percentage of farm produce and they can not be considered as belonging to the enterpriser class.

The relation between landowners and tenant farmers has until recent years been generally a friendly one, the farmer and worker occupying the position of master and servant, but recently the relationship has become similar to that prevailing between industrial workers and their employers. Both sides have developed organizations and the number and the seriousness of disputes have increased to a point where they are one of the most important problems of both agricultural production and rural social life. In general the tenant farmers demand both reductions in the rent and improvement in the conditions of tenancy, and the situation has become sufficiently important to be made the subject of an official report.

According to this report the number of disputes recorded increased from 85 in 1917 to 1,398 in 1922. In part, this larger number in 1922 may be attributed to improved methods of collecting statistics, but in part it is due also to a real increase in the number of disputes. In 1922 the disputes involved 24,900 landowners, 108,300 tenant farmers, and about 180,000 acres of land. In the period from 1916 to 1918 the disputes were confined to a few districts, but since that time they have become fairly widespread.

Formerly, temporary organizations were frequently formed for the purpose of dealing with single disputes, but recently more permanent organizations have been set up, while some joint organizations of landowners and farmers have been established. In December, 1922, the Department of Home Affairs reported that there were 1,114 unions of tenant farmers, 247 associations of landowners, and 176 joint organizations. National or district federations of the farmers' unions are being organized and these unions keep in touch with industrial trade-unions and socialist organizations. The landowners' associations have increased proportionately to the farmers' unions. The joint associations formed for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations between employers and tenants and improving the systems of land tenure are increasing in number, though they are few in comparison with the other organizations.

The main causes of dissatisfaction are the smallness of the agricultural holdings, high rentals, increased prices, the rise in the standard of living, the growth of city industrial centers, and the difference in the interests of the landowners and tenants. Formerly there were almost no disagreements unless there were bad harvests, but now demands for decreases in rent are common regardless of the nature of the harvest. In 1922, 24 per cent of the disputes were caused by high rents or increases in the rent, 14 per cent were the result of a fall in the price of agricultural produce, while the remainder were due in the main to bad harvests, to outside influences, such as radical ideas and sympathy with other disputes, and to lowered prices for agricultural produce. The amount of reduction in rent demanded generally ranges from 10 to 30 per cent, although in extreme cases a reduction of as much as 70 or 80 per cent has been asked.

While the tenant farmers have been able to unite in collective action, it has frequently been more difficult for the landowners to combine in opposition to the farmers, since their interests are often conflicting, owing to the difference in the size of their estates and the fact that some reside on their estates while others do not. In 1922 about 82 per cent of the disputes resulted in a compromise, 9 per cent were settled in favor of the farmers, and in the remainder the farmers' demands were rejected, withdrawn, or the lease given up. The majority of disputes are settled by a mediator, although occasionally a settlement is reached by the two parties through direct negotiation. The communal or police authorities usually act as mediators, although the officials of the local agricultural associations and the priests serve in this capacity at times.

Strikes in Mexico in 1922.[1]

THE National Department of Labor of Mexico has published a report to the effect that there were in Mexico during the year 1922, 199 strikes, affecting 102,115 workers. Approximately 70 per cent (71,382) of the workers were actually on strike, the remaining 30,733 being thrown out of work on account of the strike. The estimated wages lost due to the strikes amounted to 1,214,900 pesos ($605,627.65 par).

[1] El Dia Español, Mexico City, Mexico, June 26, 1923.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in September, 1923.

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION.

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Division of Conciliation, exercised his good offices in connection with 29 labor disputes during September, 1923. These disputes affected a total of 28,358 employees. The following table shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected:

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Laundries, New York City	Strike	Drivers	(1)	Pending.
Waterproof garment manufacturers, Boston, Mass.	do	Employees	Piece or week work	Adjusted.
Model Clothing Co., Malden, Mass	do	do	do	Do.
Jacob Elishewitz & Sons, New York City.	do	Hat makers	Working conditions	Pending.
Loomis Bros., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Controversy	Carpenters and lathers.	Jurisdictional	Adjusted.
Grain elevators, Chicago, Ill	Threatened strike.	Employees	8-hour day; 10 cents per hour increase.	Unclassified.
Onyx Co., New York City	Strike	Boys' blouse makers.	Asked 10 per cent increase	Do.
Bartlett-Hayward Construction Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	do	Boiler makers	Alleged discrimination.	Adjusted.
Wm. Mann Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Controversy	Lithographers	(1)	Pending.
Pressmen, New York City	Strike	Pressmen	(1)	Do.
Sardine canneries, Maine	Threatened strike.	Sardine packers	Asked wage increase.	Adjusted.
Building trades, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	do	Teamsters	Nonunion drivers	Do.
Kingston Coal Co., Edwardsville, Pa.	Strike	Miners	Working conditions	Do.
Glenalden Coal Co., Edwardsville, Pa.	do	do	do	Do.
Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass	do	Loom fixers	Wage increase; collective bargaining.	Pending.
Mattress workers, New York City	do	Mattress makers	Wage; 44-hour week; union shop.	Unclassified.
Shetucket Worsted Mills, Baltic, Conn.	do	Textile weavers, etc.	(1)	Pending.
Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Newcastle, Pa.	do	Cement workers	8-hour day; wage increase.	Do.
Lehigh-Wilkes-Barre Coal, Honeybrook Division, Hazelton, Pa.	do	Miners	Split shift	Adjusted.
Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Ry. (Washington and Baltimore).	do	Shopmen	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Pending.
Fink Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio	do	Iron workers and engineers.	Working conditions	Do.
Bricklayers, Dayton, Ohio	do	Bricklayers	Wage dispute; discrimination (racial).	Adjusted.

[1] Not reported

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS DIVISION OF CONCILIATION, SEPTEMBER, 1923—Concluded.

Company or industry and location.	Nature of controversy.	Craft concerned.	Cause of dispute.	Present status.
Journeymen painters, Newark, N. J.	Threatened strike.	Painters	Asked 5-day week and $10 per day.	Adjusted.
Paper-box industry, New York City.	do	Box makers	(1)	Pending.
Elevators, New York City	do	Operators	(1)	Do.
Baking industry, New York City and Brooklyn.	do	Bakers	(1)	Do.
Madson, Petterson & Caldwell Construction Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy.	Carpenters and iron workers.	Jurisdictional dispute.	Adjusted.
Stanton Mine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Strike	Miners	Split shift—4 hours off and 4 hours on.	Do.
G. A. Fuller & Co., Baltimore, Md.	do	Stonecutters	(1)	Pending.

Company or industry and location.	Terms of settlement.	Duration.		Men involved.	
		Beginning.	Ending.	Directly.	Indirectly.
		1923.	1923.		
Waterproof garment manufacturers, Boston, Mass.	Piece work eliminated; increase of $4 per week.	Aug. 18	Aug. 28	600	.....
Model Clothing Co., Malden, Mass...	Piece work eliminated; increase of $4 per week; and compromise on number of workers.	Aug. 18	Sept. 1	22	.....
Jacob Elishewitz & Sons, New York City.	State board cooperating	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Loomis Bros., Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	Lathers allowed to finish work.	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	10	65
Grain elevators, Chicago, Ill	Strike recalled by officers	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Onyx Co., New York City	7½ per cent increase allowed..	July 24	Aug. 7	36	.....
Bartlett-Hayward Construction Co., Elizabeth, N. J.	No concessions; men returned	(1)	Sept. 18	(1)	.....
Wm. Mann Co., Philadelphia, Pa	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Pressmen, New York City	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Sardine canneries, Maine	Increase granted both to packers and laborers.	Sept. 1	Sept. 15	3,500	400
Building trades, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Owner agreed to employ union drivers.	(1)	Sept. 18	20	.....
Kingston Coal Co., Edwardsville, Pa.	(1)	Sept. 9	Sept 24	900	.....
Glenalden Coal Co., Edwardsville, Pa.	(1)	Sept. 20	Sept. 24	1,800	.....
Lancaster Mills, Clinton, Mass	Conferences pending	Aug. 1	.....	(1)	.....
Mattress workers, New York City...	Most of employees returned..	Sept. 14	.....	50	.....
Shetucket Worsted Mills, Baltic, Conn.	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Newcastle, Pa.	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Lehigh-Wilkes-Barre Coal, Honeybrook Division, Hazleton, Pa.	Allowed to work 8 hours straight.	(1)	Sept. 26	1,325	1,400
Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Ry. (Washington and Baltimore).	Conferences pending	Sept. 18	.....	200	350
Fink Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Bricklayers, Dayton, Ohio	Under advisement by international vice president.	Sept. 9	Sept. 28	45	205
Journeymen painters, Newark, N. J.	Wage and hours allowed	Sept. 1	Sept. 27	1,200	.....
Paper-box industry, New York City.	.....	(1)	.....	8,000	.....
Elevators, New York City	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
Baking industry, New York City and Brooklyn.	.....	(1)	.....	6,000	.....
Madson, Petterson & Caldwell Construction Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Work conceded to carpenters.	Sept. 20	Sept. 25	20	.....
Stanton Mine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa	Men allowed to work 8 hours straight.	Sept. 25	Sept. 26	1,060	1,150
G. A. Fuller & Co., Baltimore, Md..	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....
	Total	.....	.....	24,788	3,570

[1] Not reported.

On October 1, 1923, there were 52 strikes before the department for settlement and in addition 19 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 71.

IMMIGRATION.

Statistics of Immigration for July and August, 1923.

By W. W. HUSBAND, COMMISSIONER GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

THE following tables show the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States and emigrant aliens departed from the United States for July and August, 1923. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residence, races or peoples, occupations, and States of future permanent or last permanent residence. The last table (Table 6) shows the number of aliens admitted under the per centum limit act of May 19, 1921, from July 1 to September 26, 1923.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY AND AUGUST, 1923.

Period.	Arrivals.					Departures.			
	Immigrant aliens admitted.	Non-immigrant aliens admitted.	United States citizens.	Aliens debarred.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.	United States citizens.	Total.
July, 1923	85,542	13,039	20,637	2,899	122,117	8,041	14,213	39,898	62,152
August, 1923	88,286	13,688	33,510	2,804	138,288	6,489	12,267	27,744	46,500
Total	173,828	26,727	54,147	5,703	260,405	14,530	26,480	67,642	108,652

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
Albania	56	113	12	26
Austria	1,391	2,589	24	50
Belgium	384	681	50	108
Bulgaria	69	141	22	28
Czechoslovakia	2,416	4,048	154	338
Denmark	659	1,202	94	141
Esthonia	53	97	1	3
Finland	787	1,545	47	91
France, including Corsica	809	1,670	74	290
Germany	10,409	18,917	84	268
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England	3,894	8,662	605	1,143
Ireland	2,987	6,609	194	369
Scotland	5,880	11,386	119	226
Wales	219	456	9	12
Greece	773	1,634	406	1,017
Hungary	861	1,466	46	136
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)	7,778	14,931	1,547	3,894
Latvia	257	389	15	47
Lithuania	423	805	31	93

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded.

Countries.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
Netherlands	673	1,409	30	95
Norway	2,059	4,374	85	180
Poland	4,624	7,546	448	813
Portugal (including Azores and Cape Verde Islands)	499	1,014	408	688
Rumania	1,501	3,437	76	250
Russia	2,433	5,017	57	194
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	117	275	171	445
Sweden	3,826	7,677	63	194
Switzerland	655	1,361	28	77
Turkey in Europe	174	839	.....	1
Yugoslavia	442	718	169	340
Other Europe	77	126	2	8
Total Europe	57,185	111,134	5,071	11,565
China	327	1,269	204	421
Japan	331	911	131	294
India	22	36	17	23
Syria, Palestine, and Iraq (Mesopotamia)	629	828	53	105
Turkey in Asia	251	603	38	96
Other Asia	22	87	8	14
Total Asia	1,582	3,734	451	953
Africa	213	469	15	23
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	115	241	48	83
Pacific Islands (not specified)	8	15	3	4
Canada and Newfoundland	16,396	32,580	282	545
Central America	217	471	43	109
Mexico	9,322	18,432	134	245
South America	1,137	2,075	117	221
West Indies	2,110	4,666	325	777
Other countries	1	11	.....	.....
Grand total	88,286	173,828	6,489	14,530
Male	54,504	107,976	4,288	9,409
Female	33,782	65,852	2,201	5,121

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
African (black)	1,226	2,889	136	298
Armenian	527	1,073	3	6
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	769	1,729	150	335
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	206	411	193	333
Chinese	276	710	203	419
Croatian and Slovenian	435	698	1	4
Cuban	216	399	79	152
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	52	100	24	52
Dutch and Flemish	1,154	2,319	92	212
East Indian	12	21	11	23
English	9,196	19,468	829	1,587
Finnish	686	1,320	50	95
French	3,946	7,529	79	286
German	13,066	24,231	134	384
Greek	821	1,702	409	1,021
Hebrew	7,172	13,922	18	50
Irish	5,324	11,209	228	431
Italian (north)	1,519	3,161	67	204

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY RACES OR PEOPLES—Concluded.

Race or people.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
Italian (south)	6,560	12,427	1,506	3,716
Japanese	327	855	133	297
Korean	2	13	.....	3
Lithuanian	306	602	42	127
Magyar	1,154	2,046	47	136
Mexican	9,061	17,883	118	227
Pacific Islander	.....	3	.....	.....
Polish	3,744	6,182	457	821
Portuguese	589	1,293	417	716
Rumanian	264	476	80	246
Russian	1,354	2,845	75	229
Ruthenian (Russniak)	196	437	.....	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	6,985	14,361	278	575
Scotch	7,877	15,672	144	307
Slovak	1,328	1,895	7	55
Spanish	580	1,287	246	585
Spanish American	317	577	77	190
Syrian	320	571	46	96
Turkish	65	178	33	83
Welsh	324	656	10	15
West Indian (except Cuban)	205	464	52	151
Other peoples	125	214	15	62
Total	88,286	173,828	6,489	14,530

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
Professional:				
Actors	156	261	5	15
Architects	56	106	2	4
Clergy	241	411	22	118
Editors	5	7	2	2
Electricians	534	1,083	3	15
Engineers (professional)	740	1,409	31	61
Lawyers	22	38	5	12
Literary and scientific persons	98	188	5	12
Musicians	200	354	7	18
Officials (Government)	50	111	12	31
Physicians	92	197	5	13
Sculptors and artists	42	77	4	8
Teachers	416	790	41	91
Other professional	439	948	48	113
Total	3,091	5,980	192	513
Skilled:				
Bakers	459	900	17	28
Barbers and hairdressers	346	676	20	42
Blacksmiths	492	961	12	18
Bookbinders	38	80	1	1
Brewers	5	16	.....	.....
Butchers	359	701	6	23
Cabinetmakers	64	139	8	15
Carpenters and joiners	2,281	4,661	48	111
Cigarette makers	3	14	.....	.....
Cigar makers	31	84	16	40
Cigar packers	1	3	1	1
Clerks and accountants	2,851	5,756	107	225
Dressmakers	508	1,074	14	40

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

Occupation.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
Skilled—Concluded.				
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	405	763	8	17
Furriers and fur workers	57	115	2	3
Gardeners	159	335	5	14
Hat and cap makers	37	89	1	1
Iron and steel workers	1,053	2,176	11	16
Jewelers	50	79	1	3
Locksmiths	523	972	1	1
Machinists	744	1,724	27	53
Mariners	973	2,079	15	54
Masons	824	1,671	7	18
Mechanics (not specified)	1,068	2,131	25	43
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	140	278	3	3
Millers	105	158	5	28
Milliners	109	181	.....	.....
Miners	1,052	1,959	95	190
Painters and glaziers	529	1,081	8	13
Pattern makers	59	112	.....	.....
Photographers	58	119	.....	.....
Plasterers	102	192	5	8
Plumbers	291	566	10	28
Printers	185	361	3	11
Saddlers and harness makers	53	92	.....	.....
Seamstresses	317	646	2	7
Shoemakers	739	1,398	21	60
Stokers	95	207	.....	.....
Stonecutters	76	182	1	3
Tailors	1,073	1,992	31	96
Tanners and curriers	25	54	.....	1
Textile workers (not specified)	43	142	.....	1
Tinners	124	229	1	1
Tobacco workers	7	11	.....	.....
Upholsterers	45	97	2	3
Watch and clock makers	89	167	1	3
Weavers and spinners	382	821	37	79
Wheelwrights	18	34	.....	.....
Woodworkers (not specified)	81	197	.....	.....
Other skilled	744	1,450	16	37
Total	19,871	39,925	594	1,339
Miscellaneous:				
Agents	262	551	10	24
Bankers	18	38	13	21
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	217	444	3	4
Farm laborers	4,111	8,338	26	59
Farmers	2,331	4,736	157	282
Fishermen	208	538	2	5
Hotel keepers	19	42	2	2
Laborers	14,263	28,030	2,446	5,399
Manufacturers	58	136	5	15
Merchants and dealers	1,205	2,614	158	323
Servants	6,634	13,754	150	396
Other miscellaneous	3,781	6,968	508	1,047
Total	33,107	66,189	3,480	7,577
No occupation (including women and children)	32,217	61,734	2,223	5,101
Grand total	88,286	173,828	6,489	14,530

TABLE 5.—FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, DURING AUGUST, 1923, AND FROM JULY TO AUGUST, 1923, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States.	Immigrant.		Emigrant.	
	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.	August, 1923.	July and August, 1923.
Alabama	51	100	5	17
Alaska	33	64	12	12
Arizona	1,169	2,170	36	78
Arkansas	14	34	2	4
California	5,869	11,751	463	954
Colorado	176	346	18	44
Connecticut	1,938	3,602	129	331
Delaware	60	135	2	2
District of Columbia	188	387	25	87
Florida	385	871	139	336
Georgia	55	103	5	23
Hawaii	222	462	15	42
Idaho	120	251	11	16
Illinois	6,772	13,450	314	715
Indiana	860	1,534	53	110
Iowa	522	1,104	28	53
Kansas	220	408	12	21
Kentucky	47	95	2	4
Louisiana	134	249	45	111
Maine	799	1,763	7	14
Maryland	438	790	21	71
Massachusetts	6,724	13,627	750	1,336
Michigan	6,952	13,999	224	466
Minnesota	1,535	3,182	59	123
Mississippi	74	144	7	10
Missouri	524	1,138	32	90
Montana	199	491	7	26
Nebraska	387	703	11	23
Nevada	39	87	4	7
New Hampshire	747	1,438	1	3
New Jersey	4,872	8,997	241	574
New Mexico	83	151	1	12
New York	22,323	43,290	2,509	5,911
North Carolina	34	76	.....	18
North Dakota	424	718	9	22
Ohio	3,599	6,959	241	558
Oklahoma	56	119	4	13
Oregon	591	1,254	17	44
Pennsylvania	7,297	13,652	586	1,268
Porto Rico	21	41	23	47
Rhode Island	914	1,968	116	239
South Carolina	26	39	1	2
South Dakota	169	328	10	24
Tennessee	48	97	3	13
Texas	6,420	12,973	56	107
Utah	198	383	19	44
Vermont	213	443	11	15
Virginia	207	444	20	48
Virgin Islands	1	1	.....	.....
Washington	1,756	3,896	63	183
West Virginia	298	571	49	125
Wisconsin	1,411	2,780	66	123
Wyoming	72	170	5	11
Total	88,286	173,828	6,489	14,530

TABLE 6.—STATUS OF THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENTUM LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, AS EXTENDED BY PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 55, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922, JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 26, 1923.

Country or region of birth.	Maximum monthly quota.	Admitted Sept. 1–26, 1923.	Annual quota.	Admitted July 1 to Sept. 26.	Balance for year.[1]
Albania	58	[2] 56	288	172	72
Armenia (Russian)	46	11	230	54	173
Austria	1,468	688	7,342	2,966	4,286
Belgium	313	[2] 308	1,563	934	619
Bulgaria	61	[2] 58	302	178	120
Czechoslovakia	2,871	2,548	14,357	6,897	7,347
Danzig	60	46	301	160	134
Denmark	1,124	606	5,619	1,828	3,769
Esthonia	270	56	1,348	171	1,164
Finland	784	750	3,921	2,318	1,556
Fiume	14	14	71	42	25
France	1,146	956	5,729	1,915	3,778
Germany	13,521	5,795	67,607	22,378	44,160
Great Britain and Ireland	15,468	15,468	77,342	46,404	30,339
Greece	613	178	3,063	1,404	1,168
Hungary	1,149	927	5,747	2,497	3,215
Iceland	15	.....	75	7	68
Italy	8,411	6,724	42,057	21,440	20,345
Latvia	308	220	1,540	670	803
Lithuania	526	407	2,629	1,400	1,133
Luxemburg	19	[2] 16	92	52	37
Netherlands	721	664	3,607	2,106	1,484
Norway	2,440	2,045	12,202	6,484	5,620
Poland	6,195	4,996	30,977	14,585	15,408
Portugal	493	493	2,465	1,479	959
Rumania	1,484	1,145	7,419	3,934	3,262
Russia	4,881	4,461	24,405	14,223	7,997
Spain	182	[2] 173	912	537	313
Sweden	4,008	3,800	20,042	11,665	8,297
Switzerland	750	[2] 726	3,752	2,226	1,502
Yugoslavia	1,285	712	6,426	1,668	4,664
Other Europe	17	17	86	51	29
Palestine	12	12	57	36	21
Syria	177	177	882	531	292
Turkey	531	453	2,654	1,515	602
Other Asia	19	19	92	57	24
Africa	21	21	104	63	39
Egypt	4	4	18	12	3
Atlantic Islands	24	[2] 8	121	56	48
Australia	56	[2] 53	279	165	111
New Zealand and Pacific islands	16	16	80	48	32
Total	71,561	55,827	357,803	175,328	175,018

After all pending cases for which quotas have been granted and admissions under the act during the current fiscal year have been deducted from the annual quota. The balance in some instances has been increased, due to restorations to the remaining quota of admissions under the second proviso of par. D., sec. 2.

[2] Maximum monthly quota exhausted. The balance of the quota not yet shown as admitted are pending cases for which quotas have been granted.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

New Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey.

MR. ANDREW F. McBride was appointed commissioner of labor of New Jersey, on September 14, 1923, to succeed Col. Lewis T. Bryant who died June 27, 1923.

International Conference on Labor Statistics.[1]

THE proposal for an international conference of representatives of Government departments of labor statistics was referred to in the June, 1923, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (p. 262). The director of the international organization has sent out invitations to this meeting which is to open on October 29, 1923, at Geneva, immediately after the close of the fifth session of the International Labor Conference. The agenda of this statistical convention is limited to the following three items:

1. Classification of industries and occupations for the purpose of labor statistics.
2. Statistics of wages and hours of labor.
3. Statistics of industrial accidents.

Prison Labor and Industry in Denmark.

ACCORDING to Arbejdsgiveren, September 21, 1923 (Copenhagen), organ of the Danish Employers' Association, dissatisfaction has often arisen in industrial circles because prison labor has extended so that it unnecessarily competes with and injures private industry, which must pay a fixed wage to its employees. This has resulted in complaints in the press and to parliament but with no practical results. The Danish Employers' Association took the matter up with the director of prisons and an agreement was reached whereby the prison labor management will confer regarding complaints with a committee appointed by the Danish Employers' Association, the Joint Representatives of Danish Industry and Handcrafts (*Faellesrepraesentationen for Dansk Industri og Haandvaerk*), and the Industrial Council (*Industryraadet*). The prison labor management has declared itself willing to furnish the committee any information desired as to extent and nature of the prison labor.

[1] International Labor Office. Official Bulletin, Aug. 15, 1923, p. 76.

Woman Chairman of British Trade-Union Council.

MISS Margaret Bondfield has recently been elected chairman of the Trade-Union Council of Great Britain. This position, which is considered the most important in the trade-union field, has never before been held by a woman. Miss Bondfield has been closely identified with the trade-union movement since 1898, when she was made assistant secretary of the Shop Assistants' Union.

Ministry of National Economy Established in Italy.

A RECENT report from the United States consul at Rome states that a new Government department to be known as the Ministry of National Economy was instituted in Italy on July 31, 1923, to take the place of the Ministries of Agriculture and of Industry, Commerce, and Labor. Senator Orso Mario Corbino has been appointed as minister in charge of the new department. The new ministry will be the executive and administrative section of the Government in all matters pertaining to the economic life of the country, with the exception of finance. It will comprise the bureaus of commerce, industry, agriculture, mining, and forestry. All the activities of the two discontinued ministries are transferred to the newly created department. It is expected that this change will reduce governmental expenditures and at the same time coordinate kindred administrative activities.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR.

Official—United States.

KENTUCKY.—*Workmen's Compensation Board. Annual report, June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1922. Frankfort [1923?]. 39 pp.*

A summary of this report is given on page 185 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MARYLAND.—*Industrial Accident Commission. Report for the year November 1, 1921, to October 31, 1922, inclusive. [Baltimore?] 1923. 24 pp.*

A summary of this report is found on page 185 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Department of Public Welfare. Report for the year ending November 30, 1922. [Boston, 1923?] 146 pp. Public document No. 17.*

Contains the commissioner's report and brief accounts of the work of the various State agencies included in the department. For a brief summary of the section on housing and town planning see page 165 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

MINNESOTA.—*Department of Education. Vocational education in Minnesota. St. Paul, 1922. 65 pp.*

Gives the outline of plans for vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act for the period 1922 to 1926. These include programs of training in agriculture, in industry, and in home economics.

NEW YORK.—*Department of Labor. New York labor laws enacted in 1923. Albany, 1923. 55 pp. Special bulletin No. 119.*

OHIO.—*Department of Industrial Relations. First annual report, for fiscal year July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922. Columbus, 1923. 49 pp.*

A short summary of this report is given on page 186 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

OREGON.—*Board of Inspectors of Child Labor. Biennial report, 1921–1922. Salem, 1923. 16 pp.*

The report contains data as to conditions under which permits to work are issued, number of children applying for permits, number at work, and the like. In 1922 permits were issued to 10,112 children. Much the largest group of juvenile workers, 1,441, was employed in factories, the next largest, 927, being in mercantile establishments. The requirements of the Oregon child-labor laws measure up to the regulations adopted under the Federal law, and the board reports that employers are cooperating with it to maintain the standard set before the Federal law was declared unconstitutional.

The Oregon law requires the employer to keep on file the permits of employees under 18 years of age. If he fails to do this, in the event of a minor employee being injured, the employer is required to pay into the accident insurance fund by way of penalty a sum equal to 25 per cent of the amount to which the injured employee is entitled under the compensation law, though this penalty may not exceed the sum of $500.

WYOMING.—*Workmen's Compensation Department. Report for the twelve months ending December 31, 1922. [Cheyenne, 1923.] 139 pp.*

A digest of this report is given on page 187 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—*Department of Agriculture. Agricultural cooperation: A selected and annotated reading list, with special reference to purchasing, marketing, and credit, including only works printed in English, and exclusive of periodical references except reprints and proceedings of associations, by Chastina Gardner. Washington, 1923. 55 pp. Miscellaneous circular No. 11.*

—— *Department of the Interior. Bureau of Education. Americanization in the United States, by John J. Mahoney. Washington, 1923. 42 pp. Bulletin, 1923, No. 31.*

In this bulletin Americanization is defined and interpreted and old and new ideas regarding Americanization classes are discussed, as are also teacher training and the financing of immigrant education. An account of the Americanization activities of seven States is given in the third and last chapters. An appendix contains certain legislation and some statistics on the non-English-speaking population of various States.

—— —— —— *An Americanization program, by E. J. Irwin. Washington, 1923. 60 pp. Bulletin, 1923, No. 30.*

Americanization work, according to this bulletin, is at present largely experimental and is carried on by many as "a side line." Emphasis is laid on the need of the leadership of highly-trained men and women of great "social capacity" for this arduous task of amalgamation.

—— *Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chinese migrations, with special reference to labor conditions, by Ta Chen. Washington, 1923. vi, 237 pp. Bulletin No. 340. Miscellaneous series.*

This bulletin is a study of the overseas migrations of the Chinese, treated especially from the standpoint of labor conditions. The countries covered are those in which the maximum number of Chinese have at some time reached at least 50,000, with the exception of some of the far-eastern countries and islands for which sufficient data were not available. The study covers the historic, social, and economic phases of the migrations for the most important periods during which they took place. The economic phase deals with the main occupations of the Chinese and their activities in industry, commerce, and agriculture, and shows their degree of economic importance in each of the countries. The important treaties, conventions, laws, contracts, and other documents which are not covered in each chapter are given in appendixes to the chapters, and for each chapter there is a selected bibliography.

—— —— —— *International Seamen's Union of America. A study of its history and problems, by Arthur E. Albrecht. Washington, 1923. vi, 120 pp. Bulletin No. 342. Miscellaneous series.*

This account of the organization and activities of the International Seamen's Union records the efforts of the union over a long period to change the laws of contract relating to seamen, which culminated in the passage of the seamen's act in 1915. The report also reviews the activities of the union in connection with international relations, the jurisdictional disputes, the attempts to maintain war-time gains, and the struggle within the organization against the I. W. W. The appendixes include the constitution of the union, a statement of the membership of the affiliated unions, and other documents.

—— —— —— *Rules governing the approval of headlighting devices for motor vehicles. Washington, 1923. vii, 7 pp. Bulletin No. 350. Safety code series.*

Official—Foreign Countries.

AUSTRALIA.—*Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. A report of cases decided and awards made in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, including conferences convened by the president or deputy president during the year 1921. Melbourne [1922?] xxix, 1306 pp. Commonwealth arbitration reports, vol. 15.*

—— (NEW SOUTH WALES).—*Registrar of Friendly Societies. Report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1922. Sydney, 1923. 32 pp.*

The report contains an account of the operations of the friendly societies, trade-unions, building societies, and cooperative societies of New South Wales. A summary of the data relating to cooperative societies will appear in the December issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA).—[*Labor Department.*] *Chief inspector of factories and shops. Report for the year ended December 31, 1922. Melbourne, 1923. 39 pp.*

Contains statistical data as to number of factories and employees; the number of employees working under wages boards; hours; wages; accidents; prosecutions for violations of certain acts; and a résumé of the principal industrial disputes of the year. In Victoria 1922 was a year of much industrial prosperity, labor being in demand and most industries working full time, yet the number of accidents reported showed a slight decrease, being 787 as against 830 in 1921.

BELGIUM.—*Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Office du Travail. Rapport * * * sur les unions professionnelles pendant les années 1911–1921. Liége, 1923. xxxvii, 266 pp.*

This report on professional unions, by the Ministry of Industry and Labor, is divided into three sections covering the war period and the three years preceding and three years following the war. The information covers agricultural unions, labor unions, employers' organizations, unions of persons following the liberal professions, commercial unions, mixed unions (employers' and workers'), and other unions organized for a variety of purposes. The tables show the number of members, receipts, expenses, etc., and there is general information given as to the activities of the various organizations.

FINLAND.—[*Socialstyrelsen.*] *Olycksfallen i arbetet åren 1918–1919. Helsingfors, 1923. x, 138 pp. Finlands officiella statistik XXVI. Arbetsstatistik A.*

Report by the labor bureau of Finland (*Socialstyrelsen*, now abolished) on industrial accidents in Finland for the years 1918 and 1919. Information is also given concerning the State accident commission (*Statens Olycksfallsnamnd*).

FRANCE.—*Ministère du Travail. Conseil Supérieur du Travail. Examen du projet de loi sur les assurances sociales. Paris, 1923. xix, 188 pp. Vingt. sixième session, Novembre, 1922.*

The proceedings of the 26th session of the Superior Council of Labor of France relate to the proposed law on social insurance. The majority and minority reports of the permanent commission of the council are included and the discussions of the members of the council. There is a tabular presentation of the replies of various organizations to a questionnaire, relating to various provisions of the law, which was sent out by the council.

—— —— *Direction du Travail. Statistique des grèves survenues pendant l'anné 1919. Paris, 1922. vii, 357 pp.*

This is a statistical report of the strikes occurring in France during the year 1919, giving, for each strike, the locality and industry, number of establishments and workers affected, the principal cause, the results, and the methods by which settlement was reached.

—— —— *Office du Travail. Tarifs de salaires et conventions collectives pendant la guerre (1914–1918). Paris, 1923. xix, 103 pp. Tome IV.*

The rates of wages at different periods and the collective agreements concluded in France during the war are given in this report, by industry and locality. The texts of various circulars and decrees issued are included and there is a general review of the wage situation and the bonuses granted for different purposes such as cost of living and family allowances.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Court of Inquiry Concerning Hours of Labor of Coal Tippers and Trimmers in South Wales. Report. London, 1923. 7 pp. Cmd. 1948.*

Early in the year the employers in the South Wales exporting district wished to put on a third shift of coal tippers and trimmers so that work might be continuous.

The employees did not consider that the situation justified this action, and, as serious trouble threatened, the Ministry of Labor appointed a court of inquiry, under the industrial courts act, to attempt to settle the matter. After a number of hearings the court succeeded in getting both sides to agree to a provisional arrangement, under which a partial third shift was to be worked for an experimental period of six months, certain concessions being made on both sides, and a consultative committee of workers and employers established to meet regularly each month for the purpose of considering suggestions from either side and taking appropriate action.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*King's Roll National Council on the Employment of Disabled Ex-service Men. Interim report. London, 1923. 14 pp. Cmd. 1919.*

The king's roll is a list of firms, corporations, and other employing agencies that have pledged themselves to employ ex-service men, and the national council is a body which has devoted itself to pushing the work of securing employment for the ex-soldiers.

—— *Ministry of Health. Annual report, 1922–23. London, 1923. xi, 164 pp. Cmd. 1944.*

The report contains sections on public health, local government and local finance, administration of the poor law, national health insurance, and the report of the Welsh board of health.

The section on poor law administration gives some data showing the effect of unemployment upon the number of applicants for relief. The year 1922–23 began with a large number of persons receiving relief and showed little improvement as the months passed. "On the 17th of June the number of persons in receipt of relief reached the unprecedented total of 1,837,980. The number at no time during the year fell below 1,300,000, a number which had never been attained before July, 1921." During the year the average weekly number of persons receiving relief was 1,499,937. A large number of these were in the trades covered by the industrial insurance acts. "The number of unemployed insured persons (and their dependents) receiving relief has varied during the year from 1,090,525 (in June) to 636,048 (in March, 1923), the mean figure for the year being 798,708." Naturally the number needing help has varied widely in different localities. The proportion of persons relieved to the total population of the local unions considered varied from 1 in 218 to 1 in 5, this latter figure being reached in 6 unions.

—— *Ministry of Labor. Committee to inquire into the working and effects of the trade boards acts. Minutes of evidence. London, 1922. viii, 1050 pp.*

A discussion of the recommendations of this committee (called the Cave committee), contained in a report to the Ministry of Labor, was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1922 (pp. 25–29).

—— —— [*Industrial Relations Department.*] *Report on the establishment and progress of joint industrial councils, 1917–1922. London, 1923. 231 pp.*

Gives a review of the reports of the Whitley committee recommending the formation of joint industrial councils, describes the establishment of the councils, and discusses their work. The fourth part deals with some of the current problems facing the councils, and discusses the Whitley principle as applied outside of Great Britain. A summary of the report will be found on pages 27 to 29 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

—— *Registrar General. Supplement to the seventy-fifth annual report. Part IV. Mortality of men in certain occupations in the three years 1910, 1911, and 1912. London [1923?] xxiv, 100 pp.*

Although this report was greatly delayed, owing to the war, it is an important addition to the existing data on occupational mortality. It contains an analysis of the deaths registered in England and Wales during the three years 1910 to 1912, tabulated by occupation, age, and cause of death; a comparison of the mortality of several classes of laborers with that of the general male population, and comparative

mortality figures of males aged 25 to 65 years in certain occupations, by causes. No attempt was made to analyze the mortality of women, owing to the fact that the death register does not furnish an accurate record of occupation.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Registry of Friendly Societies. Reports for the year ending December 31, 1921. Part C.—Trade-unions. London, 1923. 48 pp.*

Contains data as to the number of registered trade-unions, their membership, income, expenditures, and funds on hand. The unions suffered severely during the year.

Membership of registered trade-unions in 1921 declined from nearly 7,000,000 to little more than 5,500,000 and funds were reduced by about £5,000,000 [$24,332,500, par]. These reductions were attributable to the severe trade depression of the year, which cost registered trade-unions nearly £7,500,000 [$36,498,750, par] in unemployment pay, over and above the amount recovered from the Ministry of Labor under the State insurance scheme. The expenditure of so great an amount in one year on unemployment pay has no parallel in trade-union history. But for the savings effected during war years and additional levies raised from members this expenditure alone would have sufficed to absorb the whole of the accumulated funds. The expenditure of £3,500,000 [$17,032,750, par] upon dispute pay was equally abnormal, and for this item the coal-mining dispute was mainly responsible. Altogether, the year 1921 placed a heavy strain on the finances of trade-unions, although the heavy accumulation of funds during war years enabled them to carry forward at the end of the year a larger balance of funds than they ever had before the war.

—— —— *Reports for the year ending December 31, 1921. Part D.—Building societies. London, 1923. xiii, 53 pp.*

Gives full statistical details for building societies in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1921. During 1921 the societies, though not so prosperous as in 1920, made satisfactory progress. Membership increased by 41,463, and the advances on mortgages amounted to £19,673,408 ($95,740,640, par), which was more than twice the average of pre-war years.

—— —— *Statistical summaries showing the operations of friendly societies in the years 1913–1921, and of orders and branches in the years 1910, 1916–1918, and 1920. London, 1923. 4 pp.*

—— [*Treasury.*] *Unemployment Grants Committee. Second (interim) report of proceedings, from March 3, 1922, to June 28, 1923. London, 1923. 16, 21 pp.*

A short summary of the work of this committee will be given in the December issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

INDIA.—*Commercial Intelligence Department. Large industrial establishments in India. Calcutta, 1923. xi, 88 pp. No. 1779.*

Gives the name, business, and address of all large industrial concerns in India, together with the average number of persons employed daily by each. A preface gives also "the number of establishments belonging to and the aggregate number of persons employed in, the principal industries throughout India, so far as information is available." This shows a total of 1,559,944 industrial workers, of whom three-fifths (63 per cent) are employed in five industries—cotton spinning and weaving, jute mills, railway and tramway workshops, cotton gins and presses, and engineering workshops.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Anthrax in the tannery industry, by H. Leymann. Geneva, 1923. 30 pp. Studies and reports, series F (Industrial hygiene and accidents), No. 7.*

This study, which relates to the occurrence of anthrax among tannery workers in Germany, was published in connection with the work of the advisory committee on anthrax. It reviews the most modern methods of prevention, through the disinfection of hides before or during the tanning process, used in Germany. During the years 1910 to 1921 there were, in Germany, 1,575 cases of anthrax among tanyard workers, or persons infected from tanyards, 249 of which were fatal. There were 80 cases reported in 1921 as against 287 in 1910, although the number of cases was much fewer during the war years when the importation of foreign hides and skins either ceased or was greatly restricted.

SWEDEN.—*Statistiska Centralbyrån. Ut- och invandring år 1922. Stockholm, 1923. iv, 34 pp. Sveriges officiella statistik. Folkmängden och dess förändringar.*

Report on emigration and immigration in 1922, issued by the Central Statistical Bureau of Sweden.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—*Office of Census and Statistics. Official year book of the Union, and of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Pretoria, 1923. xxiii, 1053 pp. No. 5, 1922. Illustrations, maps, charts.*

Contains statistics mainly for the period 1910 to 1921, and studies of the different States making up the Union. A summary of the data relating to labor conditions is given on pages 29 to 31 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Unofficial.

BURR, EMILY THORP. *Psychological tests applied to factory workers. New York, 1922. 93 pp. Reprinted from Archives of Psychology, No. 55.*

This volume embodies the results of a study undertaken to show the result of applying psychological tests to a certain group of wage-earning girls and women. The investigation was made in a feather and fancy ornament factory with six departments, and covers 75 employees. The experimenter is of the opinion that her study has laid the foundation for the use of combinations of tests for the measurement of this grade of industrial workers.

DEGAS, MARC. *Le problème de l'assurance maladie-invalidité. Paris, 1922. 286 pp.*

This is a study of the problem of sickness and invalidity insurance from the standpoint of the experience of the different countries which have made such provision for the protection of the workers. The study includes a discussion of the general principles to be followed in the provision of such insurance, the general types of organization, and the methods of administration. There is a bibliography and a list of the laws in European countries.

GAVIT, JOHN PALMER. *Americans by choice. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1922. xxiv, 449 pp.*

This is one of the series of Americanization studies financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Among the principal subjects treated are citizenship under this and other Governments, the evolution of the naturalization law and its operation, the personal element in naturalization, statistics relative to immigrants, statistics concerning some 26,000 petitioners, citizenship acquired through military service, the immigrant woman in United States politics, foreign-born voters, and radical activities of the foreign born.

HAUPTVERBAND DEUTSCHER ORTSKRANKENKASSEN. *Jahrbuch der Krankenversicherung, 1921. Dresden, 1922. 164 pp.*

The central federation of German local sick funds publishes each year a yearbook on German sickness insurance. The volume under review covers the year 1921. It discusses the development of German social insurance in general and of sickness insurance in particular. Of the many problems of sickness insurance the volume gives special consideration to the difficulties in making collective agreements with physicians and in providing medicines for the insured persons, the relations between sick fund and industrial accident insurance associations, etc. A section of the volume contains data as to the organization of the Central Federation of German Local Sick Funds. An appendix giving statistics as to the various activities of the local sick funds in 1921 concludes the volume. These statistics cover the rates of contributions, benefits, the system of providing medical and dental service, the system of remuneration of physicians and dentists, the number of physicians and dentists under contract, physicians' strikes, the contractual relations with pharmacies and hospitals, the medical and therapeutical institutions owned by the sick funds themselves, the employees of the sick funds, sickness statistics, causes of sickness, disbursements for benefits, finances of the funds, and the membership movement.

LABOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT (GREAT BRITAIN). *The workers' register of labor and capital, 1923. London, 1923. 223 pp.*

Our subject has been the relations of capital and labor, the relative strength of capitalist and workers' organizations, the forces reacting upon them and influencing their policies, and their power to make their will effective. We have aimed at registering the forces at the disposal of the two parties to the industrial struggle, and at providing a clear record of what they have done and experienced, of their fortunes and relations, during the period since the conclusion of the war.

The authors first give a general review of the changes in the labor situation since 1918, and follow this with chapters on trade-union organization; unemployment; wages, hours, and the cost of living; trade-union methods of negotiation; and the guild movement. The second part deals with capital and production.

Owing to the inflation of capital values, together with organized control over prices and production, capital has been able to secure a higher income than in pre-war years, in spite of the slump, while the workers' wages have been reduced to well below the 1913 level.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *The immigration problem in the United States. New York, 1923. viii, 130 pp. Research report No. 58.*

——*Workmen's compensation acts in the United States: The medical aspect. New York, 1923. x, 282 pp. Research report No. 61.*

The present practices of the boards and commissions administering the workmen's compensation laws in the different States in regard to the medical questions involved form the subject of this study. The report cites a large number of cases showing the various interpretations placed upon identical or nearly identical cases in different States. A general review of the problems connected with the administration of the laws includes a definition of employer's liability, requirements for reporting accidents, notice of injury and claim, accident prevention and safety education, waiting period, personnel of medical departments, medical fees, selection of physicians, medical service and medical examinations, malingering, etc. A large part of the report is given to the various kinds of disability resulting from accident, with a discussion of the allowances for dismemberment and loss of use in different States. Specific diseases resulting from accident are treated, with citations of various decisions in each case, and there are also chapters on latent disease, infections resulting from accident, eye injuries, and hernia. The chapter on occupational disease discusses the application of the compensation acts in the different States. A subject index and an index of cases cited are appended.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. [*Graduate School of Business Administration.*] *Bureau of Business Research. Source book of research data.* [*New York*] *Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1923. xi, 70 pp.*

The sources of current statistical data regarding the most important commercial commodities, and including a few items such as telephones and buildings, are given in this compilation. The list is divided into two parts, one giving sources of quantity statistics such as production, shipments, stocks, etc., and the other giving the sources of price statistics of articles of food and other commercial and industrial products. The list is analytical, showing the unit of weight or measure for which the information is reported, whether the information given covers a State, a nation, the world, or only some local market, and, for the quantity figures, the number of years which can be covered from each source.

PARAF, PIERRE. *Le syndicalisme pendant et après la guerre. Paris, 13 Quai de Conti, 1923. viii, 253 pp. Deuxième édition.*

This study of the French trade-union movement during and since the war sketches the history of syndicalism from 1864 to 1914 and the principles animating the different revolutionary and reformist groups. The present organization of the great syndical confederations and their attitude on national and international questions since 1914 are dealt with in greater detail and the conclusion sums up the tendencies which have developed in the different organizations during the past eight years.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSING ASSOCIATION. *Housing in Philadelphia, by Bernard J. Newman. Philadelphia [1923?]. 47 pp.*

Gives a review of the work of the association during 1922, and discusses some of the problems faced by those interested in better housing. A summary of some parts of the report will be found on pages 165 to 168 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

POR, ODON. *Guilds and cooperatives in Italy. London, Labor Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 1923. xviii, 197 pp.*

Argues for the industrial organization of Italy on a cooperative guild basis, citing the progress already made by the labor cooperative societies and certain guilds, such as the Federation of Productive Guilds of the Province of Florence, and the fact that "in Italy capitalist large-scale industry has never been stable, and has always been on the verge of collapse," and stating that the guild organization is peculiarly suited to the Italian temperament.

Contains also two chapters on guild socialism in England, its origin and recent aspects.

Extracts and a summary of the chapter on the present (1922) condition of the cooperative movement in Italy will be given in the December issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

THIRD WINTER OF UNEMPLOYMENT. *The report of an inquiry undertaken in the autumn of 1922. London [1923?]. viii, 350 pp.*

Contains a discussion of the extent of unemployment in England in 1922, the public provision for relief of unemployment, the provision of work, the cost to the nation of unemployment, the effects upon the workers, and local reports upon conditions in nine towns or cities.

OF MICH. DEC 26 1923